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HISTORY

OF

VIGO COUNTY, INDIANA,

WITH

BIOGRAPHICAL SELECTIONS.

"I hear the tread of pioneers
* * * *
The first low wash of waves, where soon
Shall roll a mighty sea."
—*Anonymous.*

BY H. C. BRADSBY,

AUTHOR OF THE "HISTORY OF ARKANSAS," "BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG," "HISTORY OF ILLINOIS," AND THE COMPILER OF DIVERS LOCAL HISTORIES IN ILLINOIS, MISSOURI, INDIANA AND PENNSYLVANIA.

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PREFACE.

IN all bookmaking it is the order to place the last words of the author conspicuously in the front as a "preface," and the most critical readers always open the new book at this particular page, and, after a hasty examination thereof, make up their conclusions as to whether they care to examine it further or not. If the author has apologies or explanations to make, this is his golden opportunity. And then sometimes, possibly from a feeling of guilt, which must more or less beset every writer of the glaring faults that riot along nearly every page, he endeavors to ward off the attacks of the critics, by the best defense that he can possibly make—if he is a mere tyro in the trade he is liable to commit the indiscretion of puffing his production. While in this he is speaking from his heart, the intelligent reader would prefer to wait and read the encomiums on his tombstone, by other and perhaps less skillful panegyrists.

In this case there is not much to explain, and criticism is cordially invited. Imperfect as it is, it is the best that we could do, and we disclaim all intention of insisting that it is the best that could have been done. We have attempted to make what ought to be an invaluable book—one that should grow in value with the lapse of the years and centuries. And the most unfriendly criticism it can possibly receive will only tend to correct its errors, drag to light facts that escaped the compiler, and add to the future value of the simple annals of those who came and of those who are living in Vigo county. There is little or nothing of the philosophy of history essayed in this volume, but simply the chronology carefully collected and selected, content to leave it as the invaluable material perpetuated for the future historian, when he may tell the philosophical story of great communities in their influences upon the com-

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mon mind that create the moving powers in the advances of the human race. Simply to relate occurrences in their order, it matters not how eloquently, is not history, but is the material for the man great and wise enough to connect causes and effects together, and point out with certainty the influences of the past upon the present, as well as the interchanging influences now operating with such controlling power.

So the annals of communities and families close up, and no carping can destroy the fact that these pages will illumine by their story the memorial of the dead and the living. To have done even this little is something that has been well worth the venture. Its facts will be examined, and will continue to make impressions upon the mind long after every living breathing thing now upon the earth shall have moldered into dust. One generation goeth and another cometh—whirling, whirring, ceaseless change—and the universe lives forever. Trifling as is this little contribution to history, it is as the barque launched upon the vast seas of time, carrying to remotest generations some signs of this little spot upon the earth's surface, some tokens of the past and present of the people and their work, who were and are a part of Vigo county, Indiana.

Where nothing but kindness and friendly aid has been so freely extended to both the compiler and the biographical writers engaged on this work, it would seem nearly invidious to particularize persons. But where all have been so helpful, some have been able from certain circumstances to do so much in the way of placing us under special obligations, that silence in their case would very nearly be downright ingratitude. This certainly would be true of Mr. Henry Warren, who so kindly placed in our hands his invaluable scrap-books. And nearly equally true would it be of Mr. John D. Bell, the living encyclopedia of the court-house records, as well as the fund of personal recollections during a life that has witnessed much of the growth and building of the city and county. And we would say much the same of Dr. B. F. Swafford, who has spent nearly his life in the county, and has practiced medicine in nearly every cabin, house and mansion as they have come to this generation, and whose accurate memory has been always kept supplied with important historical facts of the early pioneers and to more modern inhabitants. To Mr. George W. Miller for war records

and facts; to every county and city official, deputy and clerk, and to hundreds of others we are under profoundest obligations. To one and all thanks—a thousand times thanks, both sincere and hearty.

The work is divided into two parts. "Part I" is the general history, not only from the earliest times of its settlement or discovery, but back from the inconceivable geological ages. "Part II" contains the biographical sketches of the living and the recently dead, arranged in alphabetical order. In the whole there are more or less important accounts of several thousands of the people, covering a period of eighty years—1810 to 1890—arrivals in the new Wabash country, births, marriages, deaths, as well as the social, industrial, educational, religious and political development of this part of the country; somewhat of a mirror of the swift changes from the times when the night was disturbed by the yelp of the wolf and the war-whoop of the savage, to the ceaseless rataplan of the factory and the shrill scream of the rushing railroad train.

Without self-boasting, and equally without apologies for conscious faults, the book, must speak for itself, for

"What is writ is writ—would it were worthier."

THE AUTHOR.



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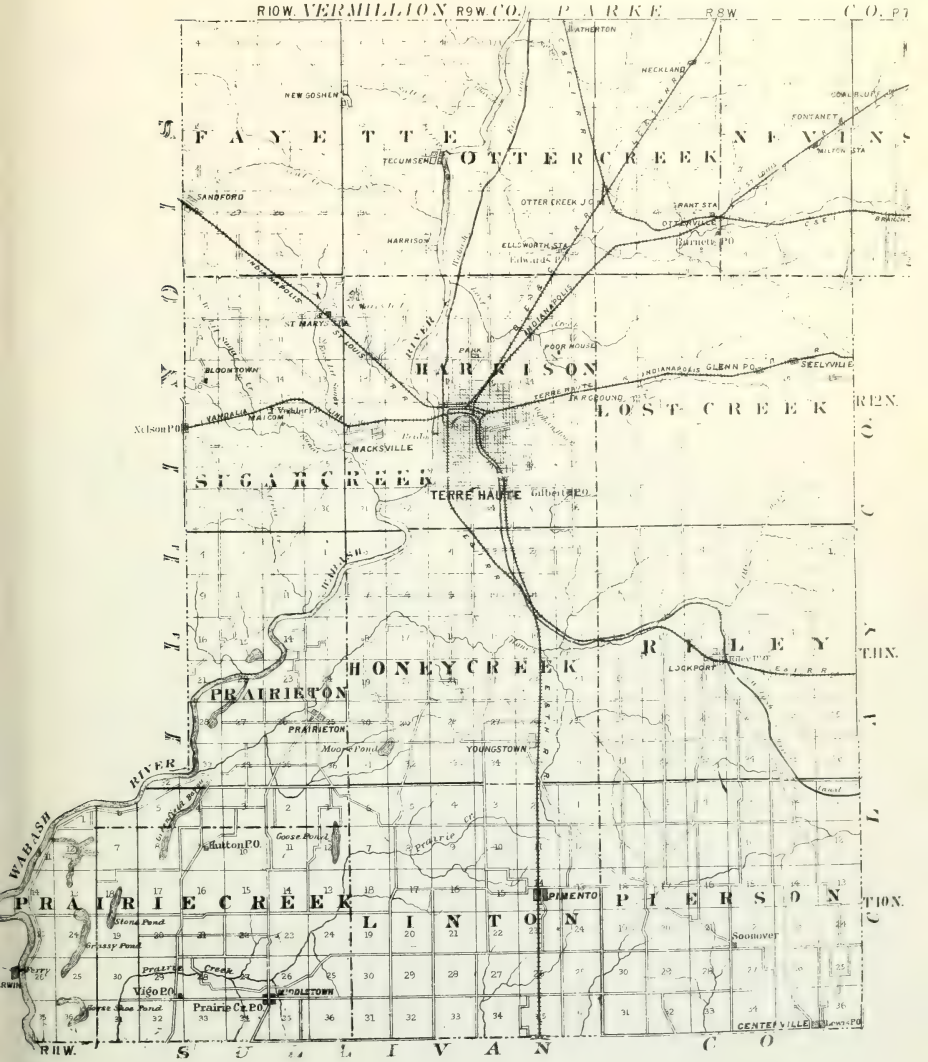
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MAP OF VIGO COUNTY, INDIANA.



PART I.

HISTORY OF VIGO COUNTY, INDIANA.



VIGO COUNTY.

CHAPTER I.

INTRODUCTORY.

VIGO COUNTY GEOLOGY—ITS SOILS, ROCKS AND WATERS—MOST ANCIENT OF ALL HISTORY—ITS IMPORTANCE AS AN EDUCATOR—HINTS ON STUDYING GREEK AND GEOLOGY—HOPEFUL JOHN WESLEY'S EXPERIENCE—CIVILIZATION IS BASED ON AGRICULTURE—THE ROCKS ARE THE LEAVES IN NATURE'S HISTORY BOOK—THE OLD EDUCATION—MAMMOTH AND MASTODON—THINGS EVERYONE SHOULD KNOW OF THEIR OWN LOCALITY—GREAT EARTHQUAKE—THE STREAMS—FIRST BOAT.

VIGO COUNTY and its geology is not only an interesting but the most valuable study in practical life that can have the attention of the people. The earliest of all history of any locality is found in the records kept by the rocks. Here are locked up and stored away secrets often so old, occurrences that took place in such long reaches of times past, that we can not reckon them by our usual mode of counting time in years, decades and centuries, but they are spoken of as eons by scientific investigators. The great leaves of the rocks, then, are Nature's history book, fashioned into our round, wheeling globe. In reading this account of the earth's formation and changes within the county's limits we can no more than go back to what is so very recent—the surface facts, as it were, that we finally end our investigation with the conviction that even the expression of the eras by eons is but little aid to the mind in attempting to grasp the reaches of time that are past and gone, or what or who has been here, lived their time, and then passed away. We pick up a fossil rock—in nearly all the rocks, except granite and its family, are more or less fossil remains—we can investigate by the remains we there find something of the original of which the fossil was once a part, and then from the rock and the surroundings we can estimate, though vaguely, the time when the rock enclosed within its keeping this memento of the past. But we can not tell by millions of years when the rock itself became a rock. We can only assign it to a certain geological age, with no fixed idea at all as to

time in years. Hence, in geological history we make no mention of centuries, but simply speak of geological periods, and in that easy way we make dates that are both satisfactory and relieve the mind from bothering itself about things impossible to know.

Geology is the most ancient of all history, and, therefore, the history of man is the most modern of all history, because man was the last to appear upon earth.

The time, or rather the order of the existence of the extinct animal and vegetable forms is a part of the secrets of the past that we can trace no where else than in the rocks. Turning over, therefore, these pages of the book of Nature, we to-day read much of what was going on here so long ago that the mind can form no idea at all on that part of the subject.

The brain is so developed that we are strangely interested in the remains or marks of even a leaf, a bird's track or a crawling worm that we know is so ancient as to baffle thought. Almost any hour you can see in the coal you may use for fuel marks of some vegetable growth. Even of the age of the coal you can form no idea. How young and fresh its formation must be compared to some of the rocks, and yet with what interest you look upon the outlines there seen of the leaf, and try to think of the time when on its stem it swayed and bent to the breezes and was kissed by the dew and the sunshine; decking the forest its brief summer life and dying of old age in the early fall, it sways and circles to the earth, the very expression of an ephemeral existence, and yet, all this vast time intervening, you have come into the world to look upon the traces left by this leaf—thus are standing face to face the inconceivable dead past and the living present.

But you must not think that because this is the most ancient of all history that it therefore has no other importance. It is interesting because it is ancient, but in a practical point of view it is full of that knowledge beneficial to know.

From the rocks comes about all that we possess. Here at least are the foundations of material life. The soil comes of the decomposition of the rocks—it may be called the rocks' ashes, and the nature of the material fixes the quality of the vegetable and animal life that will subsist thereon. The subjacent rocks then determine the kind of civilization that will in time exist in the locality above them.

A few years ago some gentleman applied to the noted scientist, Agassiz, to tell them the secret of the Blue-Grass region, of Kentucky, producing such excellent strains of horses. They propounded their inquiry and he brusquely answered:

"Rocks, gentlemen, rocks; it's a question of rocks." When the enigma of this Delphic oracle was revealed to the minds of the

inquirers the whole force of his pregnant truth was plain enough. The secret of the Blue-Grass region is in the peculiar rocks beneath the soil's surface, and this determines the qualities of the grasses and the waters, and they in turn enter into the blood and bones of those fleet-footed coursers that have so long been the boast and pride of Kentucky. The bone of a thoroughbred Kentucky horse was placed by the side of that of the cold-blooded horse of some other locality. One resembled in texture ivory and the other was coarse and porous. If the hides of the two animals had been dressed and tanned it is probable here would again have appeared another as marked a difference. Our animal part is similarly affected by the soil and water whence comes our food and drink. In my travels through Pennsylvania, I could easily fancy that I could tell something of the different iron regions of that State by the color noticeable in the bloom on the cheeks of the men and women I would meet on the street.

History points out plainly the influences on different civilizations produced by the soils and climates. A certain belt runs round the world and within that zone has come all the great and distinctive peoples known to history. The northern temperate strip spanning the earth is the confine of the ability to think. The boundaries of this belt are not known, but it is known that to the north and to the south are the impassable barriers. Here human progress stops. Beyond these lines, either north or south, men cease to advance, becoming mentally weak and physically dwarfed.

There is then plainly a practical education in the geology of the locality in which we live, and the understanding of the elementary facts of this science must therefore be the most important and useful education we can give the rising generation.

We send our children to school to prepare them for more useful lives; to help them in the struggle for existence when they go out from the roof-tree to battle for a place in the world for themselves. The average man lives for his children. Here are his hopes and ambitions, and they can not be better placed. If he could be absolutely certain in matters of education, then he would be simply not experimenting—filled always with hope and fear. In this age of the world he ought to be enabled to procede with the education of his children with the same certainty of results that he cuts, saws, planes and finishes the different pieces that when put together are exactly the house he had in his mind's eye when he felled the trees in the woods that finally entered into the structure. This much most assuredly the thousands of years' experience should have taught us all.

But it has not. The average man thinks that education is entirely something he must hire some one to do for him. He sends

his boy to the school teacher and buys such books for him as he is told to supply. He is in time told his boy has triumphed over the Greek verb, and he is much rejoiced, and he and "mother" talk it all over with hearts full of pride. Their son has such blessed advantages over anything they had, and in time who could help but envy their pride and happiness when John Wesley is the Latin valedictorian on graduation day. Bless their honest, credulous hearts, their cup of happiness at last is full to overflowing. John Wesley is a little bit affected himself at the rosy future just bursting upon him. In rather stilted Virgilian measure, he recounts the past school days—commencing at "*Ego*" and with this final flourish of "*veni, vidi, vici!*" And the work is done. "The world is mine oyster and I will proceed to open it." But on an average, about ninety-nine times in one hundred, John Wesley's oyster knife somehow don't so readily open the succulent bivalve. Indeed it is often found that the mollusk petrified about the time Eneas was cutting the *didos* about which the poet sang so sublimely. There sometimes is but one certain thing the young man finds himself fully qualified to do —teach school. He can here put others successfully through the same grind that he experienced and was told was the highest and best attainable education—a classical education. He can read Latin and Greek and has learned that Hebrew is read from right to left. True he has constant use for his dictionary in reading any of the dead languages, but that is probably better for him. By the time his graduation suits are worn out, if he is a very bright youth, he has made the discovery that there is some little difficulty in converting his classical education into cash in any of the ordinary walks of life. But this does not affect his faith. His teachers impressed it well upon him that the higher education is not mercenary, that it is above all that. But John W.'s nature is to get cold and hungry, the same as does poor Bill Stubbs, who never was at college.

In a few years you find the school boy has ripened into strong manhood and is a prominent merchant, lawyer, judge, doctor, farmer, hotel-keeper or in any other respectable and money-making business. He has forgotten his Greek verbs, and instead of his "*veni, vidi, vici*" of old, he is now found glibly expressing himself by the more expressive slang of "hustlers" and "rustlers."

The jolly benedict is passing it around. His boys will soon be old enough to fill the same place he once did in the schools and colleges. He intends to do the best he can for them. As for himself he blushes to think about his graduating dreams and his actual life and how little they fitted into each other, and hopes that his boys may do better—may even some day be great professors in some old and noted university. He may possibly remember that

after his classical days he read the illiterate Bobby Burns, or the common stock actor Shakespeare and was amazed at the discovery that there is in nature possibilities even outside of the "classical course" in college—these children of nature, with no more cramping rules than the birds, caroled their immortal songs to the skies.

He, and so do we all, followed in the footsteps of his long line of predecessors—thought in the same rounds they did, and fashioned his life after theirs. And thus our youths grow up too dependent upon the aid of others to prepare them for the struggle for life. It would be far better for the rising generation that they be told the blunt truth; that they can be assisted, but not very much, in education. That pretty much all real, practical education is for each one to gain for himself and largely by himself; that the school must not be in theory a mental gymnasium, where the muscles, so to speak, of the mind can be developed by the professor, and that there is nothing for the student to do except keep his mind always in a receptive mood; his mental hopper open so the grists of knowledge may run in uninterruptedly. The boy on the farm is practically educated to be a farmer, so is the boy in the store or bank or factory or mill, educated practically in those different things.

As the advances of our civilization are based upon the agricultural interests, so we come to see that the geological knowledge of the locality in which our lives are cast is of first importance in the education of our youths. All we possess even in our higher civilization comes primarily from this source. No matter therefore what your chosen avocation in life, an intimate knowledge of the earth's surface and what is under it must be of great advantage. It is a species of practical knowledge that assists in life. The boy at school can more easily learn how to analyze the soils than he can master the Greek verb. The child's mind is more interested in investigating a plant, flower or tree, the conditions of its growth and propagation, than he is in the Greek and Roman mythologies. In short, it is natural for him to be curious about nature and her ways and laws, and it is therefore better for him to know these things than to befog his intellect trying to comprehend those abstruse metaphysics that so often are mistakenly thrust upon him.

The ancient Egyptians, from whom come nearly all the rudiments of education, taught chiefly adults. Their schools were in their groves, gardens and conversations from the porches of their dwellings and public buildings. Three thousand years ago their schools, always in the open air, were places where the most vital and often practical questions of life were considered—the teachers being men eminent for their wisdom far more than their knowledge of the rules of the school room. They propounded questions and discussed them and the people attended at will. All teaching was

oral, as much of our teaching in geology, botany and zoology should be. The successful farmer has learned much that is useful by experiment and the trials of his ancestors. His knowledge of geology and chemistry as well as botany and zoology is far greater than he himself generally supposes it to be. He has learned that certain soils have certain plant food and that under a certain treatment it will yield up its treasures. He has gained his knowledge at too great a loss of time and wealth. He should have been saved the expense of such a school by the school teachers who had in charge his education. He possibly was wasting his time on Greek roots when he should have been looking into the corn roots—especially since we are told that the number of marriages is at times regulated by the price of corn.

These are some off-hand hints as to why so much importance should be attached in the history of any locality to the geology of the country, as this and the climate are the controlling factors in civilization. Where these are properly or best adjusted there will be found the best developed men—mentally and physically. They are a plea for a more practical education for the young and old. They are a general protest against the authority of precedent.

It can be no disadvantage to the school graduate to have learned well some of those lessons in the school room that his forefathers have had to learn by the sternest necessity in the conduct of their business. While experience is a hard teacher, she is the best one only because of the failure of our teachers to fully grasp the situation. Where the young man returns with his Latin diploma to the old farm, it need not detract from his glory if he can go out and look over the fields and tell what will revive each soil here and there; the fertilizing qualities that have been exhausted and what will best restore them. So of his father's mill, factory or store. In the economic problems here constantly presented, so knowledge on these subjects may enable him to begin to repay his parents for the sacrifices they have made for his education. As true knowledge is the most practical thing in the world, so is it the most useful. It is simply understanding the natural laws. Our commencement is from the mother earth, to which in the end we will return. Why is this then not the natural point to commence the higher education of our children? Generation after generation we train each other to regard precedent as of the highest authority. Hence, because a few hundred years ago the English as well as other modern languages were in the process of formation—all being then more or less jargons, and as at the same time there were the fewest scientific facts known to men, and that species of education was practically tabooed, it was as a matter of course that polite learning was esteemed to be the dead languages of Athens and Rome, and to

these ambitious students turned with a sincere devotion. This circumstance has brought even down to our day a widespread notion that a classical education is the highest and best attainable. The martyrs to the world's advanced and better education it seems died in vain, so far as our great schools and teachers are concerned. Hence, the peasant at the plow handle, the grimy smith at the forge, the telegrapher at the key, and the shoemaker's bench are as quick to give the world its great thinkers, inventors and educators as the great State universities or the most noted schools in the world. The better instincts of men are in natural rebellion against the mistakes and ignorance of the Dark Ages. Happily is it indeed, that this is so.

Beneath your feet, wherever you may be, there are in the earth vast beds of rock. These, in the simplest division, are the igneous and stratified rocks. The first, as its name indicates, is a fire-rock, that is, melted by intense heat and cooled into its solid form. The other is the slow deposits in water, where layer is deposited on layer sometimes miles in thickness. Fossil remains of course are found only in the stratified rocks, or in petrifactions that are sometimes locked in stratified rocks or are separate and alone as when formed. The immense chalk bluffs of England are the remains simply of water insects, the little skeletons whitened and cemented in the process of time into the immense beds that were uplifted by the internal forces of the earth and no longer beds of the sea, are the tall white cliffs of the uplands, observed with so much interest by travelers and looked upon with such dull indifference by the hob-nailed peasants and the ancient shepherds who turned their gaze in their long night-watches upon the rolling beauties of heaven, set as they supposed in the solid overarching firmament.

The ancient education tended to lead away from all practical subjects. Those who assumed the authority to speak, so taught their followers. They thought to control the movements of the mind as the king's will would control their personal movements. They grievously mistook both their mission and the true nature of the mind. They were too slow to find out that though the body may be burned, the mind will fly free and can be arbitrarily controlled only by destroying it, and they proceeded to enslave the mind by the persecution of the body, and the misdirection of their thoughts and judgments. They thus brought the travail of the ages, when civilization languished and the human mind remained long stagnant. Thus earnest men's mistakes are often far more hurtful and grievous than their wildest vices. But this is a part of that old, old story of the struggle between truth and error, right and wrong.

Topography.—Vigo county contains within its borders 400

square miles. Its surface is level or gently rolling, divided into prairie and timber land, mostly timber. There are three prairies in the county, namely Prairie creek prairie, Fort Harrison and Grand prairie, which will be more fully described in the township histories.

Streams.—The main artery in the drainage of this part of Indiana is the Wabash river that flows through Vigo county from north to south. The river has its rise in a small lake in Mercer county, Ohio, running in a westerly course through the counties of Adams, Wells and Huntington to the State of Indiana. The confluence of Little river is just below Huntington. From this point it continues its westerly course through the counties of Wabash, Miami and Cass. Here it turns more toward the south and passes through Carroll and Tippecanoe counties. It forms the boundary line between Warren and Vermillion counties on the west and Fountain and Parke on the east. It turns still more directly south at Covington. It enters Vigo County in Section 2, Township 13, Range 9. Passing into Section 3, then nearly due south through Section 10 and into Section 15, where it turns abruptly west for six miles along the section lines between 15 and 16 and 21 and 22; then turning nearly due south, passing nearly through to center of Sections 21, 28 and 33, and enters nearly the center of Section 4, Township 12, Range 9; passing diagonally through the northeast corner of Section 9 and into 8 and into Section 17, and bending toward the southeast meets the town limits of Terre Haute in Section 16; then running nearly due south along the entire city's front, where it turns and bears southwest into Section 31 and bends suddenly and runs east to the center of Section 32, and going nearly due south, enters the center of Section 5, Township 11, Range 9, when it bears southwest to where it nearly touches the State line at the northwest corner of Section 28, then goes due south to the southwest corner of Section 33, where it becomes the dividing line between Indiana and Illinois. From this point to the southwest corner of the county, the southwest corner of Section 35, Township 10, Range 10, it continues to form the county and State line.

It is a navigable stream, and is the only one that touches the county of Vigo. To the east of the river in the southwest part of the county are several lakes and bayous. The latter are evidences that this was once a great river, from six to ten miles in width, pouring in its sluggish stream the vast accumulations of waters from the north to the divide where the drainage was through the chain of northern lakes. Time has dwarfed this mighty river which at one time might have carried abreast on its bosom all the combined armadas of the world, into its present insignificance. It was one of the great agencies in drying the continent and adjusting

the earth for our habitation. Evidently all of Prairie Creek township was once a part of the bed of the river, and in narrowing and deepening its bed it has left its footprints in those lakes as far east as Moore's Pond and Goose Pond. The bottoms, often from six to ten miles wide, are yet subject to nearly annual overflows by the spring freshets that crowd their accumulated waters upon it. Greenfield bayou, Grassy pond, Stone pond and Horseshoe pond are considerable bodies of water, that in the general drying of the face of the country will some day be dry land. Man's energies encroach upon the waters wherever possible, and he extends his dominions over the waters and the waste places.

Within the memory of man there has been a marked change in the Wabash river, and its waters are becoming less and less. At one time all the commerce of the portion of the State through which it runs was carried on the river. The fleets of largest steamboats easily ascended to Terre Haute, and above the north line in the early days of western steamboating.

The first steamboat that ever plowed the western waters came down the Ohio river, and passed on to New Orleans the same year, 1811, that Gen. Harrison marched up with his army to Fort Harrison. The name of that historical vessel was the "Orleans," under command of Capt. Roosevelt. A remarkable coincident of that voyage of the first steamboat was that just about the time it reached the mouth of the Wabash, where it empties into the Ohio, it was met by the first evidences of the greatest earthquake ever known to visit the continent—the New Madrid earthquake as it is called, because this was its severest point. The heavens and the earth manifested their wonders, not only in the great earthquake, but a total eclipse of the sun occurred at this time, and thus were the great powers and displays of nature to meet, the apparently so feeble, but yet the most extraordinary manifestations of man's genius. As though all nature rose up at the approach of the first steamboat in the wilderness to awe it back or welcome it, as one may choose to think. The same year the army of occupation under Gen. Harrison came to Vigo county. What tremendous events in the world's history! To the Indians and the pioneers, could they at all have comprehended these mighty things, how supremely awe-inspiring it all would have been. Capt. Roosevelt was a brave navigator, and not much affected by the common and general superstition of his times. The eclipse had aroused the people to a frenzy of awe and fear. They were ever ready to see the coming of the end of the world, when the heavens would be rolled together as a scroll and the universal conflagration begin. Then commenced the earthquake that shook the hills, burst asunder the granite rocks as though but sheets of wet paper, and the ground heaved, waved and trembled, and with great groans rose

and burst in long cracks and openings, and spurted high sand and water and sulphurous smoke. The earthquake, lasted three months, the first three days being the most severe and active, and the third day the worst of all. It was on this third day, in December, 1811, that the "Orleans" rode out of the troubled waters of the Ohio into the yet more excited waters of the Mississippi. The boat had tied up the previous night at the foot of a low island just above Cairo. There was danger near the high river banks, as these would heave and swell, and great sections carrying trees would be detached and go plunging into the seething waters. Such was the force of the quick, high waves of the ground, that the great river would be turned back upon itself and rose and splashed over the tops of the highest bluffs along the shore. New Madrid, on the river below Cairo, was then a prosperous town. It was destroyed by the earthquake. During these days the sun hung in the heavens, a dull red, like a great heated iron ball.

Thus the sun's eclipse, the great New Madrid earthquake, the coming to western waters of the first steamboat that ever wakened the long sleeping echoes of the wilderness, and the coming of the armed Anglo-Saxon to take possession of Vigo county, were, historically, contemporaneous events.

In such a meeting how feeble man—how overpowering nature! Of the earthquake nought remains save the great lakes that lie along west of the lower Mississippi. In places for miles the forest trees were killed though left standing in their natural position. But these have rotted away and other growths have taken their place. The bruised and torn earth has smoothed over its ravages, and the quiet grasses, clinging vines, the growing trees and the rainfall have been busy repairing damage and smoothing over the earth's scars. But on the other hand how is it? Fulton's steamboat was a human idea in battle it would seem with the wildest riot of nature. Not really much more significant in the performance then going on than the cork upon the fretted ocean. Did it pass away like the eclipse? No, here was a great thought, an invention, and feeble as it appeared, it must live and go on forever, gathering force on its way. The revolving paddle-wheels of the boat were but the beginning of the drive-wheels of the railroad engine that now flies over the face of the earth and of the great steamships whose sails fleck every sea.

What a noble immortality is here—a new thought, a new invention, but great enough to bear aloft our highest and best civilization—to live forever. Here are the domains of real human greatness. It is in the movements of the mind that the immortal records are made. A barbarous people can only understand or appreciate physical action—hunters and fighters. These are their highest

types of men, while they would be apt to kill the man of thought as a dangerous or impious sorcerer—blaspheming their snake-gods, and conjuring eclipses, earthquakes or the nights of storms and darkness. Apparently the instincts of the ignorant barbarian is to fear and hate the man of thought, and to adore animal strength, courage and ferocity. It was this remnant of the old times among the pioneers that made them connect the coming of the first steamboat as a part of the angry display of heaven's powers in the eclipse and earthquake at man's impious daring. They gathered on the banks of the river, saw the black thick smoke roll slowly up from its flues, they listened in awe at the hot escaping steam, and the Indians and most ignorant white men fled in terror to the deep woods, only to be met by the ominous rumbling of the earth, the swaying of the trees, the sulphurous vapors filling the air, and the solid earth began to heave and swell, and all this was the unmistakable wrath of God. Angry, yes, why not angry? Had not man presumed to "bile the water" in order to change God's ways of doing this thing. The waters had always run on softly singing their way to the sea—carrying on their bosom the swift bark canoes, the pirogue, the raft and finally the keelboat, happily man's handmaiden so long as the water was left as nature made it, but it must be heated over the fire into angry hissing steam, and then God's patience was exhausted. Thus ignorance warred up the true, and wrong thus has ever placed itself in the pathway of advancing intelligence.

If Terre Haute had been here in 1811, Fulton's boat could and probably would have ascended the Wabash and amazed the people greatly. But there was nothing here except Fort Harrison and the little garrison it contained. All transportation, however, to this part of the world was by way of the Wabash, in canoes, pirogues, keelboats, flatboats and rafts. The latter were used until recent times to float out the Wabash and down to New Orleans, carrying great cargoes sometimes, and there the raft would be broken up and the logs sold to be made into lumber. The keelboat looked something like a "caboose" to a railroad train. These floated down stream carrying all that could be put on them, and then, lightly loaded, they had to be pulled up stream by long ropes and men on the shore. A great deal of commerce of the west was thus carried on in the early days. To the youths of this age, with the fast freight trains, it looks almost incredible to be told that the keelboat was the best our pioneer forefathers had at command. A trip from here to New Orleans and back in those times was commenced early in the spring and ended late in the fall; six or eight miles a day was fair progress in the upstream trip. The men toiled and tugged against the current from sunrise to sunset, and in the south were often so beset with insects as to make life a burden.

The first steamboat that ascended the Wabash and passed through Vigo county was the "Florence" in the spring of 1822. What a great day was her arrival at Terre Haute. The people turned out with intensest curiosity and welcomed it with great joy. They were not certain it was a thing of any practical value, but at all events it was a great curiosity. The young and hopeful believed it was all or more than claimed for it by its builders, but some of the old sober-heads entertained the gravest doubts, and continued to put their faith in the canoe or raft as the reliable transport. The "Florence" returned after her visit, and there was no other steamboat arrival for a year. The next spring, 1825, the "Plow Boy" (her owners were no doubt admirers of Henry Clay) came up the Wabash, bringing a large cargo of merchandise and discharging it near the foot of Main street. This practically ended all head-shaking of the doubters, as from this time on people learned to depend for all needed supplies on the expected coming boat that began to arrive regularly.

Other Streams.—As remarked, the Wabash is the only navigable stream that touches Vigo county. The water sheds of the northern part of the county lie east and west of the Wabash and flow into it. In the southern part of the county the waters all flow toward the west and a divide running east and west along the north line of Township 10, where the streams on one side start north and on the other toward the south. Commencing at the north line of the county, the streams from the east side into the river are: Spring creek, which rises in Parke county and enters in two branches in Sections 5 and 6, Range 8. These join in Section 6 and flow southerly to near the center of Section 7 and then turns west and northerly, passing diagonally through Sections 12, 1 and 2, Range 9 into the river. Going south the next is Otter Creek. This comes in several branches that join in Section 36, Township 13, Range 9. The principal northern branch rises in Section 12, Township 13, Range 8 and flows southwesterly and the other principal branch rises on the east line of the county in Sections 29, 13, 7 and flows nearly west. These main branches are fed by many small arms extending in every direction. Where all become one large stream the flow is westerly into Sections 35, 13, 8, and thence northwest to the river in Sections 22, 13, 9. The next stream, Lost creek, empties into the Wabash about four miles south of the mouth of Otter creek. The principal heads of this stream are in Sections 10, 7 24 and 22 in Township 12, Range 8. These flow westerly in Section 13, Township 12, Range 9, and then the main stream goes through Sections 14, 11, 10 and 3 to the river. Running due east of Terre Haute is a divide, where the waters flow north and on the other side start south. It was along this ridge or divide that the

National Road was constructed. Still going south on the east side, the next and one of the important drainage streams of the county is Honey creek. The principal head of this is nearly east of Terre Haute and the east line of the county, and it flows west and southerly entirely through the county. Many branches from the northeast and the southeast join in Section 14, Township 11, Range 9, thence westerly the main stream passes to Section 24, Township 11, Range 9, and then nearly parallel with the river and empties into the Wabash at Section 23, Township 11. The next stream, Prairie creek, does not empty into the Wabash in Vigo county. It comes from the northeast, with several branches through the west half of the county and on a parallel with Honey Creek and where all join and form one stream about seven miles south of that creek and flowing in nearly a parallel course, passes out of the county on the south line in Section 31, two miles east of the Wabash. In the south and east part of the county are several drains that pass south into Sullivan county. These constitute the county's drainage streams east of the river.

On the west side, commencing at the north line of the county, is a small drain entering the county about two miles west of the river, and from Section 4 passes into Section 3, where it strikes the river. Below this is Salt creek, which rises in Section 12, Township 13, Range 10, and runs east into a small lake, and thence by a bayou to the river in Section 10, Township 13, Range 9. This stream is about five miles long. The next in order is Coal creek and its north and south heads. The main head is in Illinois and enters the State of Indiana in Section 9,. Township 13, Range 10, flowing southerly, and reaches the river in Section 8, Township 13, Range 9. There is East Little Sugar creek and also West Little Sugar creek. These join in Section 25, Township 12, Range 10, and form Sugar creek, which flows southeast into the river, south of Terre Haute, in Section 31. East Little Sugar creek rises in Section 26, Township 13, Range 10, and flows nearly south to its junction with West Little Sugar creek. The latter rises just across the line in Illinois and enters the county in Section 16, Township 12, Range 10, and flows southeastly to the junction. Clear creek rises just across the State line and enters the county in Section 28, Township 12, Range 10, and flows southerly into the river in Section 11, Township 11, Range 13.

These are the county's drainage, and altogether give it a complete and valuable system. They are a part of the great work of nature, preparing the home for civilized man. The sleepless energies of nature cut these natural canals and waterways through every obstruction, even the granite walls that may be in the way. How little of these important preparations for the coming of the race could have been effected by the combined efforts of man!

The Wabash river was the highway for man in his coming here. It bore his commerce and gave him easy communication with the outer world and his fellow man—the artery of civilization. The larger creeks too had their value in the pioneer times in addition to the drainage they gave. They furnished the water power for the first mills and the beginnings of factories. They invited the white man's intelligence to appropriate and use their powers. To apply the water wheels to make bread and lumber instead of the unaided muscle at the mortar and pounding pestle and the primitive whip-saw to cut the great forest trees into lumber to build their homes. The water-mill, grist or saw, was the first imperative advance of our civilization. This was simply utilizing the powers furnished by nature. The important man to these early pioneers was he who came looking along the streams for an eligible mill-site, where, imitating the beaver, he could best build a dam and divert the flowing water to his water-wheel, that was the power to grind the corn and wheat and with the primitive upright saw cut the lumber.

These things, though mostly relegated to "innocuous desuetude" now, were of the greatest importance at one time. Man's advancing art has superseded these natural aids to the early people, yet of such overshadowing impotance were they once that they decided the question of the white man permanently occupying the country. They were the prime foundations to the great civilization in which we have been permitted to live. Do they not deserve a place in history, even a niche in the memory of those born to all these better things and happier times?

The apparently appropriate place to tell of the canal that passed through the county would be here, but that was the work entirely of men, and is no part of the geological story of Vigo county, and therefore will be fully treated in its proper time in the account of the progress of the people.

One of the most noticeable changes in the topography of the country is in the drainage. The streams have cut narrower and deeper beds, and the disappearance of the forests, the wild prairie grasses, and these natural obstructions to the waters, have been followed by such general, artificial, open and underground sewer drains that the waters as they fall are carried off much more rapidly now than formerly. The result is an apparent lessening of the streams in dry seasons, accompanied by ever increasing higher waters in the large rivers of the west. In the Ohio river the past twenty years have been regularly divided into periods, when the February or March rise in the river has exceeded anything before known in its history, and at this hour (March 16, 1890) the Lower Ohio and Mississippi rivers are again marking a higher reach than ever before known, and are overflowing the artificial

embankments all the way down to the city of New Orleans. The swift current, swelling higher and higher, mocks at man's efforts, tearing down his barriers and carrying wild destruction to the country below Cairo. If there is truth in the theory that increased rainfall follows the settlements of civilization, then the streams really carry off more water during the year than they did when the country was first known, but carrying them so much faster that now runs off in a few days what before would be distributed over many months. Yet the first and even the second bottom lands to the bluffs or high land running parallel with the rivers unmistakably mark what was once the river's bank at ordinary stages of water. In that age the Mississippi river was from ten to fifteen miles from bank to bank. The Wabash river there was from six to eight miles wide. Both rivers and land and water animals of that age were on a gigantic basis. All, it is supposed, were immense and sluggish of movement.

The Coal Measures.—The rocks of the coal measures are found in the counties of Posey, Vanderburgh, Warrick and Spencer, the western parts of Perry and Crawford, in Gibson, Pike, Dubois, Martin, Sullivan, Greene and Clay, the western parts of Owen, and in Vigo, Parke, Vermillion, Fountain and Warren.

The lower silurian being the oldest rocks brought to the surface, underlie all the more recent rocks which in succession have been deposited during the different ages of the earth's existence. A shaft or bore put down in the western part of Gibson would pierce in succession all the geological formations of the State and show the approximate depth to be as follows:

GENERAL SECTION.

	Feet.
Coal measures	725
Sub-carboniferous	680
Devonian	200
Silurian	3000

The Soils.—The entire surface of Vigo county is covered by quaternary deposits, which rest immediately on the coal measures. The latter formations, as penetrated by artesian wells bored in the city of Terre Haute, are about 450 feet thick. The first coal reached is referable to "I," and if to this is added the strata found at Seeleyville mines, eighty-six feet less the drift, it will give 536 feet as the thickness of the coal measures of the county. At the east part of the city of Terre Haute where the first and second wells were bored, the drift and alluvial is 150 feet thick, and the well reached probably as low as the Niagara beds. These wells give us authentic information of the strata which underlie the coal measures.

SECTION OF THE TERRE HAUTE WELL.

	Feet.	Inches.
Sand and gravel	100	00
Soapstone	64	06
"Coal I"	6	02
Hard sandstone	2	03
Soapstone	4	03
Gray sandstone	5	10
Blue soapstone	0	10
Gray sandstone	0	06
Blue soapstone	12	09
Soft black shale	6	00
"Coal F"	0	09
Soapstone	7	07
White sandstone (conglomerate)	30	03
Blue shale	7	02
"Coal B"	2	03
Black shale	10	00
White Soapstone	3	00
Black shale	15	00
White soapstone	8	00
Black shale	3	03
"Coal A"	3	00
Soapstone	17	09
Sandrock	3	00
Soapstone	20	00
Sandrock	10	00
Blue shale	22	00
Limestone	2	00
Blue shale	31	00
Light shale	5	00
Blue shale	60	00
Sandstone	7	00
Blue shale	24	00
Sandstone	3	00
White shale	10	00
Blue shale	147	00
Hard, gritty slate rock	11	07
Hard, gray fine sandstone	14	05
Hard limestone	11	00
White limestone	24	00
Gray limestone	2	00
Limestone	14	00
White limestone	82	00
Soapstone	3	00
Brown limestone	35	00
Soapstone	5	00
Lime rock	9	00
Soapstone	6	00
White limestone	7	00
Soapstone	2	00
White limestone	21	00
Gray limestone	5	00
Lime and soapstone mixed	5	00
Gray limestone	5	00
White limestone	15	00
Blue limestone	2	00

STRONG SULPHUR WATER.

	Feet.	Inches.
Gray limestone and flint	73	00
Light gray limestone	7	00
Blue gray limestone	7	00

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	Feet.	Inches.
Soapstone—fire clay	26	00
Gray limestone	24	00
Gray sandstone	3	00
Soapstone—fire clay	5	00
Shale and quartz, mixed	166	00
Slate, quartz and sandstone	3	00
Slate rock	21	00
Soapstone	33	00
Slate rock	7	00
Soapstone	235	00

STRONG SALT WATER.

	Feet.	Inches.
Soapstone and sandstone	10	00
Fine sandstone	15	00
Blue soapstone	40	00
Black shale	15	00
Red shale	5	00
Black shale	15	00

SATURATED WITH OIL.

	Feet.	Inches.
Lime rock	5	00
Black shale	5	00
Gray lime rock	149	00
Gray sand rock	23	00
Lime rock	73	00
"Sulphur water"	1912	02

A better record so far as it goes is that of the coal shaft known as the Seelyville shaft. M. Hough superintended the sinking and gives the following section:

	Feet.	Inches.
Drift	11	00
Quicksand	5	00
Hardpan	15	00
"Coal N"	2	09
Fire clay	7	06
Sandstone	1	06
Soapstone	12	09
Fossil ore	0	06
Soapstone	7	07
Slate	1	06
"Coal M"	0	06
Fire clay	5	08
White sandstone	4	00
Dark sandstone	14	06
Soapstone slate	0	10
"Coal L"	6	02
Fire clay	4	00
Sandstone	4	06
Black slate	1	06
Bastard limestone	2	06
Black slate	1	08
"Coal K"	1	10
Fire clay	5	00
Soapstone	9	06
"Coal J"	0	06
Sandstone	4	00
Fire clay	7	00
"Coal I"	1	01
Slate	0	05

	Feet.	Inches.
"Coal"	1	09
Fire clay	10	06
Black slate	2	00
"Coal H"	1	05
Fire clay	3	09
Soapstone	4	06
Fire clay	5	00
Soapstone	2	09
Sandstone	3	01
Soapstone	5	06
Black slate	0	07
"Coal G"	0	05
Soapstone	1	06
Sandstone	5	04
Soapstone	7	00
Sandstone	1	00
Soapstone	1	00
Sandstone	6	02
Slate	2	06
"Coal F"	1	02
Sandstone	7	06
Fire clay	1	03
Gray slate	5	00
	225	11

The old Perrin shaft is a quarter of mile south of Arbuckle & Budd's, given above. In this it is forty-three feet to the bottom of "N," which is here nearly six feet thick. The Seelyville shaft from a topographical horizon, 100 feet by railroad levels, above the mouth of the bore at Terre Haute, "Coal N" crops out on Lost creek, on Alexander McPherson's place, Section 16, Township 12, Range 8, which is forty-two feet above Terre Haute and therefore gives a dip of twenty-seven feet in a horizontal distance one and one-half miles.

A singular fact is noted in Vigo and Clay counties that nearly all the coal seams along the streams conform to the rise and fall of the beds of the stream. This fact is quite observable along the branches of Lost creek and Otter creek. The coal strata as a general rule rise and fall with the topography of the country, and in the longer stretches of nearly level land the seams of coal and other strata are found nearly horizontal.

Coal I is the first seam penetrated at Terre Haute, and Coal L is the lowest seam worked in Vigo county.

West of the river the glaciers have evidently removed some of the upper veins of coal, as in no other way can we account for them either disappearing or their places being marked by mere traces.

The L coal is the lowest of the workable coal in the county.

At the Arbuckle & Budd shaft at Seelyville the vein is $6\frac{1}{2}$ feet thick. It cokes finely, and 1 of coal will convert 12.31 pounds of water from 0° C into steam at 150° C.

The immediate roof of L at Seelyville is an argillaceous shale. This vein crops about one mile south of Seelyville.

The I. & St. L. Railroad on Sections 8 and 9, Township 13, Range 7, made two entries that penetrate this coal on opposite sides of the road and only a short distance apart. The seam lies a little below the level of the railroad track, is six feet thick, and has a shale parting similar to what is seen at Seelyville, three and one-half feet below the top. The south mine was opened by a man named Daniel Webster, and became in time the Litchfield Coal Company. The north mine is known as the Webster & Brannel Company.

The place is known as Webster station, one-half mile west of the Clay county line at Lodi, and on the main bottom of Otter creek. The coal is raised on an incline trestle work tramway to the tip house. This is one of the principal coaling places of the I. & St. L. Railroad.

Coals M and N, though not seen above L immediately at Webster, make their appearance farther up the stream on the sides of the hill at Lodi.

The two seams above L lie very irregular and are in curved basins. In a space of twenty-five yards they are seen to dip three feet.

At Grant station a shaft was sunk and found a thick vein of coal about thirty feet below M.

In 1871 Daniel Webster bored on his place, Section 5, Township 13, Range 7, which is sixty feet above the level at Lodi, and the section there is reported as follows:

	Feet.	Inches.
Surface soil and clay	3	00
Sand	1	00
Plastic potter's clay	5	00
Sand	8	00
Hardpan	10	00
Sand	1	06
Hardpan	8	00
Plastic potter's clay	7	00
Sandy shale	13	08
"Coal L"	7	00

As Coals M and N were not found here it is supposed they had been removed by glaciation.

At Fountain station, one and one-half miles southwest of Webster, G. W. Moreland sunk a shaft to Coal L. It is on the south bank of Otter creek.

SECTIONS.

	Feet.	Inches.
Sand and clay	22	00
Coal M	1	04
Fire clay	3	00
Sandstone and sandy shale	4	00
Gray shale	8	08
Coal L	5	10
	44	02

Josiah Lambert drilled in two places on Section 13, Township 13, Range 8.

SECTION FIRST BORE.

	Feet.	Inches.
Yellow sand	5	00
Hardpan	8	00
Quicksand	24	00
Shale	1	00
"Coal M"	1	06
Fire clay	3	00
Black shale	7	00
Soapstone	3	00
"Coal L"	7	00
	62	06

SECTION SECOND BORE.

	Feet.	Inches.
Yellow Clay	4	00
Hardpan	24	00
Sandstone	12	00
Soapstone	10	00
Limestone	2	00
Soapstone	12	00
Limestone	5	00
Soapstone	5	00
Black slate	3	00
Coal	7	00
	84	00

The record of the second bore is not considered reliable, as it is not confirmed by corresponding shafts or sections, especially in reference to finding limestone. A thin limestone, however, is sometimes found over Coal N.

One of the old mines in the county is the Titcomb mine near Grant's station. Coal M here is on a level with the railroad and sixty feet above low water at Terre Haute.

The most southerly point where Coal M is worked is on Section 30, Township 12, Range 9, on the west side of the river. The shaft is thirty feet deep, and the coal four, six and five feet thick. It is on a level with the bed of the creek, and some trouble was experienced from water.

SECTION BARRICK & SON'S MINE.

	Feet.	Inches.
Drift, clay and soil	20	00
Schistose sandstone	10	00
Limestone, containing *Productus punctatus*	1	00
Silicious shale with ironstone	30	00
Gray shale	12	00
Black shale	1	06
"Coal L"	4	06
Fire clay	10	00
	89	00

At Mackelroys, three-quarters of a mile north of Barricks, this seam is reached in twenty-seven feet, and three-quarters of a mile farther north at McQuilkins, on Section 7, Township 12, Range 9, it is eighty feet to the seam. The coal in this shaft is above the level of the river. It is overlaid by a gray argillaceous shale that contains numerous thin bands of ironstone. These were picked up in great quantities in the beds of the streams and sold to the Vigo Iron Company and smelted into iron.

Some years ago a shaft was sunk on the Van road west of the river, three miles, on Section 24, Township 12, Range 12, by Biglow & Co. It commenced on the side of the hill eight feet above the track of the railroad.

SECTION.

	Feet.	Inches.
Covered to top hill	50	00
Sandstone	10	00
Gray shale with ironstone and fossil shell	46	00
Black shale	2	00
Coal	6	00

The horizon of this coal is eleven feet above the level of the river.

A shaft was sunk at St. Mary's depot. It was 110 feet deep. It took fire in 1869, and was completely destroyed. The hill at St. Mary's is ninety feet above the bridge at Terre Haute.

At Sandford, just on the border of Illinois, a boring showed the following:

	Feet.	Inches.
Surface	15	00
Sand	6	00
Sand and clay	4	00
Hardpan	66	00
Brown clay	10	03
Blue clay	8	04
Sand	0	04
Blue clay	37	06
Black shale	1	03
Fire clay	4	05
Limestone	6	05
Red clay	2	00
Limestone	3	00
Soapstone	2	08
Limestone	0	09
Red slate	7	06
Hardpan	2	09
Limestone	3	00
Sand and clay	4	00
Limestone	1	00
Red slate	1	06
Sand and blue clay	5	03
Sandstone	3	10
Black slate	8	03
Black hardstone	0	09
Black slate	4	02

	Feet.	Inches.
Bastard limestone	0	08
Slate	7	05
Soapstone	5	03
Rotten coal	4	07
Sandstone	0	06
Fire clay	7	02
Sandstone	4	00
	240	03

Coal L is seen in so many localities west of the river that it may be found anywhere north of Sugar creek. It is readily recognized by the gray argillaceous shale with iron stone bands which overlie it. The upper part of the seam is jet black, glossy, contains numerous vertical joints filled with calcite, and in every respect resembles the coal at Seelyville. Bands of pyrites are also disseminated through the coal and require attention to keep it out.

In the south part of Vigo county, along the E. & T. H. Railroad, Coal L is reached by bores and shafts. At Young's station, eight miles from Terre Haute, the elevation above the Wabash is 159 feet, and Coal L is reached at 100 feet. At Hartford, four miles beyond Young's, the elevation is four feet less and the coal is ninety feet. At Farmersburg, just south of the Vigo county line, the elevation is 135 feet, and the coal 130 feet.

Speaking of the shaft at Hartford, where Coal L is reached at ninety feet, State Geologist Cox makes these remarks:

"The roof shales contain an abundance of well preserved follicles and trunks of sigillaria, lepidodendron and calamites. It is a grand sight to go down into this well arranged mine and see the ceiling in the entries, from which the coal has been removed, covered with its diversified fossil flora. Immense trunks of sigillaria extend across this roof and are flanked by branching ferns that cover all the intervening spaces between the trunks of sigillaria and calamites with a rich foliage of glossy black leaves on a matrix of bluish gray argillaceous shale. Indeed, the fossil flora of this mine excels in variety and perfect preservation of the plants any place that I have ever visited. A trunk of sigillaria was measured and found to be eight and a half feet in diameter."

Quaternary.—This epoch includes the beds of alluvial, loess, marl, clay, gravel and bowlders, etc., which lie immediately over the paleozoic rocks of the State. In this county the boring in the deep or artesian wells points them out as being 150 feet thick. The bowlders which lie near the bottom of the glacial drift are mostly crystalline rocks, torn loose from the parent bed that are *in situ* far to the north of the State, and transported thither by the powerful glaciers which covered the country in all the arctic and temperate regions following the close of the coal era. The gravel is a mixture of crystalline and sedimentary rocks.

At the hills east of Terre Haute, on land adjoining the farms of Joseph Gilbert and A. B. Pegg, where a branch of Lost creek cuts its way through the ridge, there is a fine exposure of glacial drift. The face of the exposure is almost vertical, and the deposit is sixty feet from the bed of the branch to the top of the bluff. Springs break out from the horizon of the bowlder clay in almost all localities where it is exposed. Near Mr. Pegg's, on Church run, a bore was once commenced, but was carried only twenty feet when flowing artesian water was reached. It has a slight chalybeate taste, but otherwise appears to be free from mineral matter.

Loess forms a capping to the drift on the high ridges, and is from twenty to twenty-five feet thick.

Building Stone.—The sandstone above and below Coal L is sometimes found of good thickness and sufficiently firm and durable to be used for making foundations to small buildings. Good durable building rock is found in the bluffs of Coal creek, Fayette township; it underlies Coal L. It is bluish-gray, fine grained sandstone, and was at one time quarried by Mr. McQuilkin. The layers are thin, seldom reaching a foot in thickness. The stone has a fine ring under the hammer, and would look well in a building.

An impure limestone is found above Coal N and below L. It has no commercial value.

Brick and Fire Clay.—The clay found under the coal seams in the county is suitable for making coarse jugs, milk crocks, roof tile and drain tile.

Clay, suitable for brick, may be had almost everywhere, but is especially good on the ridges or uplands.

Petroleum.—Three wells were bored for oil in the early seventies. Oil was found in the upper Niagara beds. The second well furnished from two to four barrels of moderately heavy oil in twenty-four hours. It did not flow from the top, and the low prices caused the well to be closed. The third well was on the bank of the river in the city limits, but little oil was found, but it discharged a vast column of sulphuretted hydrogen water, similar in quality to that which flowed from the first well in the yard of the Terre Haute House. The temperature of the well of Mr. Miller, on the river, was 81° Fahrenheit. It is a saline sulphur water, contains a large amount of common salt, some glauber and some epsom salts, lime, magnesia and iron. There is a copious escape of carburetted hydrogen, carbonic acid and sulphuretted hydrogen. It possesses fine medicinal properties, and is particularly beneficial in diseases of the skin and some forms of rheumatism.

Iron Ore.—The bluish-gray shales over Coal L, on the west side of Wabash river, have disseminated through them irregular layers of clay iron-stone. Where the stratas have been laid bare by the

washing away of the soil on the sides of the hills, the iron-stone drops to the bottom of the ravines, where it is found in quantities. Iron-stone is very abundant. The old Indian furnace in Vermillion county, when in blast, obtained its supply of iron from these shales.

Timber.—Vigo county contains the usual varieties of tree growth found in this latitude.

From Prof. E. T. Cox's geological reports we learn that the coal fields of the State cover an area of 7,000 square miles, with a total depth of twelve seams, ranging from nought to 300, and averaging eighty feet below the surface. Five of these seams, wherever met, are workable, varying from two and a half to eleven feet thick. Block or splint coal prevails in an area of 600 square miles. This coal is used in the blast just as it comes from the mine, no coking required. It is rich of carbon, free of sulphur and phosphorous, and suited to making Bessemer steel and the highest metallurgic processes. It burns without coking, in a ruddy flame, much after the manner of hickory wood, to a minimum of white ash. The economical geology is more fully treated in the part of this work treating of the resources of Vigo county.

CHAPTER II.

PRE-HISTORIC RACES IN VIGO COUNTY.

THE MOUND BUILDERS—THE TOLTECS—THE FLORA AND FAUNA—THE BUFFALO—THE PRAIRIES—INDIANS.

IN the Old World modern man is busy uncovering lost cities. Dim tradition of some of these connect them with what may be called the more modern peoples, who lived their day upon the earth, grew and flourished and then passed away, leaving only these indistinct marks behind them, concerning which we may only conjecture. We now, by these discoveries, begin to realize that with the lost nations are to be classed the lost arts. Whether these unknown people reached a civilization that petrified and thus slowly became extinct, or whether some cataclysm of nature struck them in the zenith of their glory and progress we can not know. There are some evidences that such are the laws of nature that when any portion of the earth's surface reaches a certain point in animal life,

that nature relieves itself by destroying all life, and then commences at the foundations to again build up anew, simply following the inevitable law of change, and evolving that particular vegetable and animal life that the changed environments demand.

In the marches of the army, 1861–65, through Tennessee, there were some interesting evidences of the natural order of the changes in vegetable life. Here were forests that may be considered among the oldest on the continent. At one point a cyclone had cut a swath about 300 yards wide and had mowed down the old and the young nearly as clean as a reaper cuts the wheat. Some of these wind storms had been so long ago that the track of the storm could only be followed by the distinct and different tree growth that had taken the place of the primeval forests, and this was only visible to the close observer.

At other points the early settlers had denuded large sections of the forests, converting them into charcoal for their primitive iron mills. Here none of the old growths of the forest sprouted up, and the young took the places of the old, but in every instance noticed, where had been oaks, elms, walnut and the usual hardwood growths as well as vines, were found pines and different growths of the evergreens as though the ground had been carefully prepared and these seeds had been sown broadcast.

The processes of nature are slow, but is it not possible that it is ever toward change—the beds of the seas to become mountains and the tall mountain peaks to again become the ocean beds.

The archeologists say that there were races of men on this continent before the Indians. This is their general conclusion, yet there are some who insist that the mounds and the discovered forts, battle-grounds and cities, were all the work of the ancient Indians, and when we found them in the thirteenth century they were in the slow processes of decay, and had the white man never come, the Indians would in time have been extinguished. We found in every tribe traditions, but these were the idlest whims and silly figments of the brain as a rule. Their mental horizon was so limited that their imagination could not conceive of any other existence than on this earth, and their future or heaven was the "happy hunting ground" just over the next hill or mountain.

Without entering upon this discussion, it is enough to say that the best authorities tell us that there was a people once here, distinct from the Indians, and they called them the "Mound Builders." Exactly what they erected them for is unknown, or at least conjectural.

The chain of mounds, commencing in Canada, run in a southwesterly direction into South America. There are evidences, especially in the larger ones, of the same methods of construction, and

whether for worship, war or the glory of their chief rulers, the same general idea may be followed out in them all.

In nearly all are found human remains, and at one time the conclusion was quite general that they were built for burial purposes. But the fact that the modern Indians found them well adapted for this purpose, they no doubt appropriated them with the same indifference as to the original design that the pioneer farmers plowed over many a one and planted his crops thereon. A lone grave may now be seen on one of the noted mounds west of this place in Illinois, surrounded with a neat white painted picket fence, where the family buried their boy who was killed by a runaway horse a few years ago. And had not this mound become private property in actual possession, there is but little doubt that the early pioneers would have first used it as a burial place for their dead, as the surrounding country at that day was flat and marshy.

Again, there is no sufficient evidence that all the ancient forts, mounds and parallels were constructed by the same people or in the same age. In lower Wisconsin and upper Indiana and Illinois are mounds—generally small however—that were, no doubt, made as defenses in war by the Indians found here when America was discovered —that is, their ancestors.

The first of these discovered in Vigo county were near Fort Harrison, and are mentioned in Pidgeon's history of the fort. They were soon occupied by the farmers, and being small were plowed down until now the place they occupied can only be pointed out as gentle swells on the surface of the land. People pass and repass over them, wholly unconscious of their ever existing as artificial mounds. These were in the prairie just north of Terre Haute. In Fayette township and along the east line of the county are mounds, and many interesting remains have been found.

The accounts of the Toltecs as found by the Spaniards in Mexico, their customs and manner of the mound building have led some of our archeologists to conclude that originally that was the dominating people of the Western Hemisphere, and that from the tropics they made excursions, and finally held possession of the country northeast to the Atlantic. A group of noted mounds in Arkansas, a short distance below Little Rock, on what was once the bank of the Arkansas river, but is now several miles from that stream on Horse Shoe lake, is called the Toltec mounds, and the railroad station near it is Toltec. There are two very large mounds as the central figure and clusters of smaller ones about their bases, with distinct canal or water-way marks enclosing in a circle of seven miles the mounds. All are situated and constructed with due reference to the points of the compass and geometric lines.

The only evidences to my mind furnished us by these great

works are that they were made by a people of a low grade of civilization, and that here was once a numerous population mostly sunken in gross ignorance and slavery. These works, representing so much labor to construct, are the evidences that it was all unpaid labor. The same lesson can be read in the pyramids and the sphynx and the more modern Alhambra and the Kremlin, intended to perpetuate the immortality and glory of some ruler who was simply a vile usurper and who sacrificed the liberty and lives of the people in order to perpetuate his miserable memory on earth. But time has been more kind to their fame than were the tyrants to themselves. Their huge monuments still standing, it has blotted their names completely from the human mind, and to us they are as insignificant as that of the poorest slave that toiled upon these mounds. That is about all the moral or lesson there is to the most of these great useless works or mausoleums found in the world and so much written and spoken of in modern history. The most of them are the evidences of slave-labor—nothing more—the people sodden in the ignorant belief that their ruler is such by the divine order and by the same token they are properly slaves. Educated to this hard fate from the cradle, they toil and perish, and educate their descendants as a high religious duty to follow in their footsteps.

Some able archæologists believe there are indications about the largest of these mounds and earthworks that point at least to three different races of men who have had to do with them. These are in the human remains that have been buried in them. Those of this faith do not believe the Indians or any of that nomadic race had aught to do with their building. The engineering, as well as the tools that must have been used, indicates a degree of civilization never reached by any known tribe. The evidences of patient and persistent labor and the skill in directing it tend to establish the theory that they were made by a sendentary people, with considerable knowledge of agriculture. They believe that at least two of these races of men are pre-historic, that they have passed away, total wrecks on the stream of time, without word or script to their successors except the mute story of crania, implements and mounds. Who were they? What were they? And when did they live? Are questions we may ask in vain.

Mammoth and Mastodon.—In nearly all parts of Indiana have been found the remains of the mammoth, the greatest abundance in the central and southern portion. So long has it been since these tropical monsters lived and flourished here that only the most compact of their bones, such as teeth, jaws and thigh bones are the ones time has not destroyed, although these are all found in marshy and miry places, some of them in peaty ground, and it is wholly owing to this fact that we have any traces at all of these giant land

animals. They too, like the most ancient of the Mound Builders, all came after the glacial period. In the stomach of one found recently in Illinois were the evidences that it was a cotemporary of the present flora of this part of the country. The careful examination of the contents of what must have been in the animal's stomach when it died, demonstrated this fact. This animal must have lived long after the others of which we find some of the tusks and teeth much decomposed, as there was found in place several of the larger bones of the body. Some thirty different animal remains of these monsters have been found in the State. In the close dark clays where these remains were preserved through the long lapse of time are the evidences that the preserving deposit was made in the Lucustral epoch, which followed the glacial period. At that time the fresh waters covered the greater portions of the continent, and the great sluggish rivers were the channels of the rainfall—far greater then than now—in its course to the ocean—something after the manner of the Amazon as now to be seen in South America. In these great streams were vast eddies and whirlpools, and these deposited the peculiar clays in which were preserved the remains not only of the mammoth, but of the megalonix, bison and the casteroides.

Some of the best preserved teeth of the mammoth were found in Vigo county, the smaller teeth weighing five and six pounds. The position of the remains when found, as well as the boggy soil, plainly indicated that these monsters in their search for water had sunk in the mire and perished.

Animals of such immense proportions—giants indeed—are of course always comparatively few in number. And then too how general conditions here must have changed from then to now. The great rainfalls and the deep tangled jungles that were necessary to furnish such animals the quantities of food daily necessary for them. If there were no other changes than in the vegetable growths we can well understand with the vegetable world we now have these monsters would soon have perished of hunger. They browsed mostly upon the trees and shrubbery, and with the wet and shaky nature of the soil at that time it must have been true that the earth trembled as they walked upon it.

The remains that we find of these animals are enough for the skilled anatomist to tell us all about their size and their food and habits; even to draw satisfactory pictures of them.

Glaciers.—These slowly flowing rivers or seas of ice were once constant visitors to even Vigo county. Our idea of ice generally is that it is something hard and brittle, with no more flow in its nature than there is in a standing tree, house or rock, and yet it is a fact that the glaciers are flowing rivers or oceans of solid ice. The

glacial rocks, that is rocks worn and ground into smooth rounded form, are found plentifully in this part of the country. In Mr. Scovill's office I was shown a glacial rock, and inquiring as to the peculiar ridge or undulating form of wear its surface presented, I learned that it was a wall rock. On the prairies are found frequently large and small specimens of a rounded and worn hard rock, which is the common bowlder. These were seized by the moving ice in the northern lake regions and carried to where the southern sun unlocked them and they were left where found. Some of these rocks have been beneath the vast body of moving ice and pushed along over the country until one-third of the stone has been worn away and presenting a smooth flat surface.

In the northern temperate zone nearly all over the earth is found these glacial rocks. One was found just west of this in Illinois twenty-two and a half feet below the earth's surface. It is probable that where it lay was the ground's surface when it was dropped there by the ice.

There are moving glaciers now in Switzerland, and these have been studied with much interest by Prof. Tyndall. He measured the annual flow of one of these and found it moved at the rate of over sixty feet in a year. It is estimated that in some cases the ice was as much as a mile in thickness, and the tremendous power necessary to move such an immense and resisting body is wholly incalculable. It must have been something like nature's resistless power of expansion and contraction.

These crystal ships were the first that ever came to this part of the world. No commander walked their glittering decks. How their sides gleamed and sparkled in the winter sun, as beautiful as they could be remorseless as they pushed and ground and crushed all in their way. They literally reformed the face of the earth in their progress, making river beds where once had been the mountain rocks, and changing the course of rivers. Just across the river west from Terre Haute is the noted gravel bank of the Van road. This has furnished the road ballast nearly from end to end, and the supply is far from being yet exhausted. This was brought from the far north, and at this point the ice melting, the gravel was dropped, and over the great bed is the slowly accumulating soil. This was a part of the cargo of the crystal ship—appropriately enough it may be considered the ship's ballast.

These ice visitations were no doubt a necessary part of the slow preparation of the earth for the coming of man. But as there are no evidences that they in any of their trips passed south of the Ohio river, the necessary part they performed in the preparatory work is not so manifest. They moved from north to south, and before their coming it is probable that the great rivers mostly flowed east or

west. At least the beds of dead rivers so far found are crossed by the present streams at right angles, showing how complete at some time the topography of the country has been changed.

One of the conclusions that follows an investigation of the glaciers, is, that it not only takes a long time to make and finish off a world, but there is a great deal of work in the operation from first to last. If we had to hire men to do it, like we make railroads and other things that we consider great works, the task, even when the finishing touches were only left to do, would be quite appalling to man's feeble efforts and abilities. For instance, when a man has a piece of mechanism either in wood or metal, at that stage that the real work is all done, then he proceeds to polish, smooth and finish it. These last deft touches, while they add nothing perhaps really to the value of the thing itself, yet they give its chief beauty to it. Let us suppose the glaciers were the sand paper and polisher of a completed world in the rough. At this stage our little whirling globe looked at from our nearest neighbor planet, no doubt would have appeared very nice and smooth, and one of us, had we been commissioned to accept or reject the work, and make a final settlement with the contractor, would have found nothing omitted, nothing further required to fit it for man's appearance. But fortunately there was a Great Architect who knew far better than could we, even with all our books and education. It was really a very dreary world in fact. For instance, there was, it is said, a geological age, in which it rained all the time. The waters came in ceaseless torrents, and striking the hot earth, immediately ascended as vapor, and cooling formed again into rain, until it was one unceasing round of vapors going up and rain descending. Men in such a shower would in a few generations at least become web-footed. These rains beat upon the rocks—the first land that was uplifted above the waters, and commenced the work of wearing them down, pulverizing their particles and carrying them off into the waters. This was the way the beginning of the soils now resting upon the earth's rocks had their commencement.

But long after the rains had ceased their constant down-pour, the waters had begun to recede from the land, when the continents had risen dripping from the waters somewhat in the form that we know them on our maps, the land was nearly covered with great sluggish streams, so immense that our greatest rivers now would be to them as mere rivulets, and immense fresh water lakes and dreary miles of water-covered lagoons were on every hand. It was to change, or perhaps better it did change, these conditions and reform the rivers' channels, narrowing and deepening their beds, and accelerating their flow, that was chiefly, no doubt, effected by the operations of the glaciers.

It seems that there was one age of the world that has not been properly separated as a distinct period by the learned investigators. There was a time when the waters and the land seemed to vie with each other in the production of animals of immense size—the leviathans of the deep and the mammoths of the land. As life commenced in its lowest and most ephemeral form, infinitessimal in size but infinite in numbers, it continued in its progress and slowly passed from the water to dry land. This was the order of development. The higher order took to the open air for existence, while the waters continued to experiment and evolve new forms, some to gradually leave the water, and others to reach certain degrees of advance but remain in the water. The earliest forms of life seem to have made up for their insignificance in their rapidly multiplying numbers. The waters being by so far the greater portion of the earth's surface, it is but natural to find in them animals of greater size than were ever produced on the land. And yet, as we have seen from the remains found in Vigo county, these land animals were of immense size. The one that had tusks nine feet long, for instance, and his smallest teeth weighed five pounds, would, no doubt, if stood up by the side of Barnum's Jumbo, have made that prize monster sink into the comparative insignificance of a yearling calf. And yet, this monster in turn, by some of the sea monsters, would have shrunken about equally to Jumbo in his contest in size.

When the limit in size had been reached, it seems that then nature had satisfied itself in this respect and commenced the work of a better and finer animal organization. This improvement must have been in time in the nervous systems given, as the lower we go in animal life the less and less do we find these developed. The nerves were gathered into ganglions and finally they were perfected into the brain, and in time came thought from this brain organization, until we find the perfected animal structure in man—the fruitage of all these ages and ages of the earth's preparation for his reception.

The Buffalo.—When our continent was discovered, these were the most important animals found. They seem to have come as a necessary part of the prairies and savannas of the west. They have faded away, much like their congener, the wild Indians, before the ever advancing step of the white man—that busy destroyer as well as builder, with his tireless energies and sleepless vigilance.

One characteristic of the buffalo was its nature to gather in such vast herds in their yearly migrations from the south to the northwest and back again. Moving over hill and plain in countless numbers, what a magnificent spectacle they often presented. With heads erect, their strongest bulls bravely leading, knowing their course in their long travels, and nothing could swerve them from

their line of march. These leaders never looked back, but knew their trusting legions were closely following, and by their very numbers were as resistless as the angry sea. For some years after the building of the Union Pacific Railroad it was no unusual occurrence for a train to come in contact with one of these migrating herds. As they moved along in solid column, looking neither to the right nor the left, simply following their leaders, the train of cars simply had to stop and give them the right of way, and could again go forward only when the last one had passed the track.

The buffalo was the Indian's pilot to the richest lands and greenest pastures, and they furnished him the food for his subsistence, while their hides were his comfortable bedding and clothing. The buffalo, too, was the white man's unerring engineer, pointing to where he was to found his greatest cities and the natural seats of empire. In crossing the mountains it surveyed the natural routes for the continental railroads, and in crossing the streams, such were its habits, that it would select always the best place to cross, and reaching this point in their voyaging, if the stream were a large one or swollen, they would stop on its bank and apparently go into camp. They would bathe in the river, and loved to wallow in the mud, much after the fashion of our domestic hogs. A mud bath was a great pleasure to a buffalo, and one of these huge animals would work out his mud-hole and roll in it, and finally emerge covered entirely with several inches of the mud plastered over his whole body, except his eyes. This was probably, besides the pleasure to the animal, one way of destroying the parasites on their bodies. Some of the prairies in Texas are known as the hog-wallow prairies, because in traveling over them you are all the time passing from one ancient wallow to another. They are so numerous they touch each other for many miles uninterruptedly. Some observers think these hog-wallows were, when the prairies were mostly covered with water, buffalo-wallows. On the great streams and lakes it was the habit of buffaloes to gather in vast herds some time before starting on their migration. As remarked, when they reached a river in their course they halted, apparently dreading to make the plunge to cross. In time hunger would compel them to bestir themselves, when a sudden commotion would call them together, and they would commence to move in a circle, the inner ones, every time they came opposite the water, would crowd the outer ones nearer and nearer, until finally, some bolder one, already pushed into the water, would strike out for the opposite shore, when all would unhesitatingly follow. These trysting places, so to speak, as well as the halting places on the banks of the rivers, have in nearly every instance become the eligible points for men to gather and build great cities. The Indian, in order to gain food, learned to follow the buffalo, and his great pow-

wows were in time where that animal had bivouacked, and civilized man, in his movements over the continent, learned that his true civil engineer had been the buffalo and the Indian, and seeing these places, he said, "Here I will stick my Jacob's staff and dwell forever."

The buffalo, so important to human life at one time on the continent, has now practically faded away. The great plains no longer are his, his bleaching bones are being gathered and railroaded to the fertilizing factories. Where the buffalo grazed the tall weedy grasses of the glades gave way to the more nutritious buffalo grass, a far superior growth to the original grasses that he found on his first visits. These native animals then had their mission in preparing our continent for what it now contains. He has filled that mission, and with little or no protest has gone from the earth. Except in the menageries or zoological gardens, or in the pastures of some of the western ranches, where may be seen some rather scrawny, unkempt and drooping specimens of his kind, there is but little else to remind us of this once important and numerous species of American animals. Even the buffalo robes once so important a part of a sleigh ride with Katie and Johnnie, will soon be but a memory, remembered and told over by the fire-side by grandmother Katie in her fondest recollections of the days when Johnnie would a-courting-go. Thus in turn everything has its place and time and mission, and then gives way to the coming changes for which it has helped to prepare the way.

The Prairies.—As these were seen by the earliest pioneers to this part of the world, they, too, like the glaciers, buffalo and Indian are rapidly disappearing from the face of the earth. The prairies when they were known only to the buffalo and Indian, in the prairie State of Illinois, and also in Indiana have undergone such changes as would make them an unknown land could one of these ancient denizens revisit the glimpses of the moon. They were vast solitudes of beauty and grandeur. In great level stretches, or anon gently rolling, like the lazy ocean's swells, clothed in their tall waving grasses over which ran the wind waves in sportive moods, the gentle rustling of the dry grass as the happy purring of the kitten caressed, with banks of wild flowers rising in ascending *parterres*, and in the distance a lone tree, as noted in the waste and solitude as the Rock of Gibraltar is to the mariner—the tree a most noted land-mark and guide, by which future comers could direct their course with the same certainty that they were going to their friends in the new country as that that guides the sailor in his course when he looks toward that star that never sets. These prairies are not, as is often done, to be confounded with the glades and savannas of the south and of South America. The true prairie extends

from the Gulf to the northern limit of the United States, pursuing a northerly course along the Mississippi valley. You may ride for days and weeks over where was once the great prairies of Illinois and Indiana without seeing even a spear of the prairie grass that was once their most distinctive mark. Standing upon the highest elevation you can find, and in every direction you may see grasses, shade trees, orchards, fences and houses, villages and towns, mills with their tall chimneys, factories and great railroad trains screaming in their flight, with the long trail of smoke and steam streaming out behind. Around you is the busy teeming world, but to your shortened view, where was once the unobstructed expanse is now to be seen nothing of the original prairie land. There was nothing in common in the verdant prairies and the hot and dreary sand deserts of the Old World, where was the quiet of death, save when the sand-storm came with its destroying sweep. In the spring of the year the entrancing vision broke upon the adventurous pioneer. The soft velvet sheen stretching away beyond the vision where it meets the bending horizon; a herd of buffalo in the distance to the left, browsing in picturesque groups; over there is an immense herd of the fleet and graceful deer, the heads of their outlookers thrown high in the air on seeing the approaching white man, and when he comes too close, and all have satisfied their curiosity, they turn and show their short white tails and gallop away, even more graceful and beautiful now than ever. Their soft and liquid eyes have for the first time looked upon the face of their exterminator—the white man. The air is vocal with the loud trumpeting of the flocks of cranes, either sailing in such close military order or holding their annual spring dance near the borders of the lake, where they court and mate in such fantastic and even comic manner. The wild geese, the swans, and the innumerable ducks, all clamoring their joy over their return from their far distant southern winter quarters to these beautiful trysting places, or mayhap, when his eyes first beheld the true prairie, it was at the hour of one of those witching sunsets so often seen in this western country where all nature seems to be so enlarged and expanded. Of such a sunset the eyes that have ever looked can never forget. The burnished sky and the mottled, fleecy clouds seem to have caught fire with the prairie landscape beauties, and the vast painted curtain of heaven is being slowly unrolled, and at the end of the vision the beauties of heaven and the prairies are interwoven and mingled until the beholder is lost in a dream that he would fain have linger on forever.

No wizard of the pencil has ever painted the primitive prairie. He never saw them in their pristine grandeur, and surely never saw added thereto a grand sunset. If he did he turned away awe-struck and heartbroken, because here was nature that defied him, mocked him in even his highest efforts.

Utilitarian man came, and with ruthless hand destroyed these incomparable beauties of nature. He has not, of course, interfered with the sunsets, but such was the primitive prairie that its beauties stretched out in such expanse that they met in the vision the bending heavens, and herein was destroyed a large part of the finest effects of the old-time sunsets of the west.

Fires.—In respect to the old-time prairie fires, there is the same complete change that there has been in the general face of these richly carpeted landscapes, of which modern people will, or perhaps have, lost all accurate knowledge.

Judge Beckwith, in his history of the Wabash valley, undertakes to say that the most of the accounts of the terrors of these fires is fiction, or rather exaggerations; that the fires, as a rule, were tame affairs, and if a man had plowed around his field, or there was a beaten, bare road about it, the fire was about as harmless as a political torchlight procession. A good deal of this is true after the native grasses had gone and the short grasses had taken their place, and at the same time there were no strong winds prevailing to send the great sheets of ragged flame scurrying over the tops of the grass, and every moment were adding force to the crackling, roaring furies.

I was an eye-witness to the second great Chicago fire—1874. I have also seen prairie fires in Illinois and in Kansas. Here was the burning of a great city on one hand, all its horrors intensified by the presence of thousands of people fleeing there in motley crowds, bearing on their backs such of their effects as they could snatch up as they ran, but far more horrible still were others caught in the tops of tall buildings and the eager flames rushing upon them, more pittiless even than dancing devils—the cries of distress shrieked out above the din and roar—the weeping mothers parted in the rush from their children, angry men struggling and trampling upon the weaker, the wild and the drunken, the slums and the sewers, the thugs and the thieves, the refined and delicate, all emptied into the streets together to fight for life or to add to the horrors of the moment. A burning city is indeed a grewsome sight. I was riding with a friend in a buggy near the town of Wellington, Kas., on a beautiful sunny day in the fall of 1879. The usual southwest Kansas zephyrs were racing over that prairie State at something like about the pace of fifty or more miles an hour. In that region of the country, for days and weeks and months, with a clear, brassy sky, the winds do "blow and crack their cheeks." At the time spoken of above it was doing probably a little better than usual, and the sear and yellow grasses were ready for the fiery sacrifice. We noticed two men plowing and burning cornstalks or rubbish in a small field we were passing, when my friend observed that it was

dangerously windy to be using fire in the open air. But between the fire and the grass was plowed ground of nearly a hundred yards in width, and then came the road, which at that point was very wide, at least 200 feet. We had hardly passed when a blazing shuck had burned loose from the stock, and caught up by the wind was carried to the grass, which caught instantly. The man saw it, and unhitching one of the plow horses, without even taking time to put on a saddle, he mounted and at full speed started for his neighbor toward whom he knew the fire was moving. It was a race between the man and the horse and the scudding great flame tongue that was licking and blackening the face of the earth. When the man reached his nearest neighbor, about a mile distant, the fire had just leaped up the sides of his neighbor's grain stacks, and soon everything, excepting the cabin containing the family, was a part of the blackened ashes in the fire's course. The wide space of bare ground around the house enabled the family to save themselves and some of their domestic animals.

But a few miles from where I saw this prairie fire start I was shown, just below the northern line of the Indian Territory, where a prairie fire had surrounded a large drove of horses, and all perished in the holocaust. The topography of the country, the variations of the winds and the course of the streams, would shape the action of the fires often. In cases like that mentioned, the spot where the fire starts, a long tongue of flame seems to shoot out like a race-horse at the tap of the bell, but this more slowly widens at the base, and where it burns against the wind it is very slow in its movements, and hence the great conflagration in one place is speeding away like a fiery rocket; in the other it may lazily smoulder or flare up here and there, but everywhere it is gathering energy, circling and winding as the winds may compel, and sometimes a wide circle is thus formed that all at once will flare up like angry fire demons and rush together at a common center with a roar and anger beneath whose hot breath nothing can live a moment.

Among the early settlers in the prairie country, every family, in the dangerous seasons of the year from prairie fires, stood guard and watch for this destroying angel. They made roads, and also plowed about their farms. These roads and furrows were chiefly valuable, when the warning came, as a base from which to fight fire with fire. One party, with a wisp of burning grass, would set fire to the grass on the side of the furrow toward the coming fire, while others, with wisps of hazel-brush, generally, would follow to beat out any of the fire that was not burning toward the wind. At those points, too, where the fire was not running straight before the wind, the people, with boards or brush wisps, could often fight out the fire and prevent it from slowly working around to a point of vant-

age, where it could again start with the wind and go seething and roaring away like mad demons. The prairie fire-serpent, as though filled with devilish cunning, is full of deceit and deceptions in its various movements.

The "burnt prairie" were spots frequently designated in the old-time descriptions of the country. A prairie burned somewhat late in the spring was the chosen pasture-ground of the domestic stock and the deer, and where but a few weeks ago was such blackened and desolate ruin, the warm spring rains have washed away, and the earth's surface is fretted with multitudinous sprouting of the velvet sheen that is again to cover and beautify nature. How mother nature binds up the ugly wounds of war and covers the fire-ruins, and the dews, the sun and the winds kiss again and again the new life in the new and beautiful world.

Waters stood upon the broad prairies—wide expanses, covered by the rainfall and a wide, sluggish, shallow stream at the roots of the grass, could be only noticed by the traveler by the different grass-growths. Ponds of standing water of wide extent, and on the hillsides sipes (pronounced "seeps") were frequent. Sometimes in the wet spring you could walk on the tough sod, and by jumping on it could shake the apparently floating surface for many feet around. As civilization mastered the wild nature of the country, a natural drainage was formed, and the prairies have continually become more and more dry and free of standing water. The most of the ponds are gone, and places where now old men were wont when boys to fish and swim—taking the plow-horses sometimes, and muddying the waters and thus catching the fish, are now plowed over and crops are grown. In the conditions they were found by the first settlers they were supposed and were uninhabitable. Their value as feeding grounds for domestic animals was well understood, but for men, these old fellows wanted dry land. The change that was soon brought by occupation invited the experiment of the boldest to venture out upon them and commence their little improvements—sometimes in sod houses and often with sod fences. The people dreaded the winter winds on these unsheltered prairie seas, and at first they probably supposed that an ordinary house would not protect their families. They soon learned better, and the little "clearings" that were the marks of the earliest comers were soon deserted for the prairie farms.

The great pests of the prairies were the air-darkening swarms of "greenheads"—a terrible blood-sucking parasitic fly, that at certain seasons would rise up from the grass and in great numbers light upon a horse or cow brute, and in a few hours kill it unless the animal could reach the timber, where they would not follow. These flies, with their bright green heads, were not much larger than a

honey bee—a little longer, though not so heavy. They did not fly after sundown, and never in the morning until the dew was gone. Travelers often would have to camp in the edge of the timber and wait for night before they could attempt to cross the wide prairie that was before them.

Origin of the Prairies.—As to the origin or cause of the prairies there is a divided opinion, one side holding that the fires had driven back the timber growth, and as firing the grass was one of the favorite modes of hunting by the Indians and the first white hunters and trappers, this theory has much of good reason to back it. On the other hand, for it seems the better reason, it is held that it was the waters and not the fire that made the prairies. It was natural that these beautiful meadow lands should excite much curiosity, and in time speculation as to their producing causes. The famous "old ranger," Gov. Reynolds, and Chief Justice Caton, both of Illinois, and early settlers and close observers, espoused the cause of fire, while on the other side was the more scientific and able investigator, Prof. Lesquereux. The latter gave much time and travel to his investigation of the subject, and in his published works he sums up as follows: "All the prairies of the Mississippi valley have been formed by the slow recessions of waters of various extent; first transformed into swamps and in the process of time drained and dried, and that the high rolling prairies and those of the bottoms along the rivers as well are all the result of the same cause and form one whole, indivisible system." The professor maintained that the ulmic acid in the prairie soil prevented the timber from ever encroaching on the prairie boundaries, even after the fires had long ceased to play their part; that a flowing stream of water is always higher in the center than at the edges and this would cause the coarse particles in the water to be deposited at the sides and this coarse material favored tree growth; that the immediate banks of a stream are usually higher ground than that back a short distance and these two causes readily account for tree growth along the banks of the streams. He found prairies along the northern Mississippi and confluent streams in every stage of formation, and could easily trace out every step of the slow process; that all this part of the world is a recent appearance above the waters, and from being all prairie at one time the appearance of timber growths always commenced along the higher banks of the river amid the coarser deposits and extended from there, first in the form of stiff and woody grasses and vines and then the small shrubs and the hazel and the sumac; that while it is true the transplanted trees will all flourish in the prairies, yet simply to plant the seed there without disturbing the soil, they could not grow; that in the undisturbed peaty prairie soil the roots of the tree could get no air

and would smother. I was born on the edge of one of the great Illinois prairies more than fifty years ago, and I knew of no locality where in the natural operation the timber has perceptibly encroached upon the prairie domain. My recollection and observation do not tally with those of Gov. Reynolds or Judge Caton entirely, and yet I can remember where the hazel thickets have spread under heavy pasturage by domestic animals. Possibly these in time would develop the true timber growths. After following both sides and calling up my own recollection, I would incline to the judgment that there may be truth on both sides, and that nature so bountiful in all she does, may have used both methods in perfecting her marvelous works. It is not at all necessary that because one theory may be true that the other must perforce be false. Nature apparently in most things wastes her forces as well as resources, but this is evidently only apparent to our imperfect understanding.

The Indians.—Almost identically with the spot occupied by Terre Haute was once a Wea Indian village. These were here in 1811 when Gen. Harrison came with his army of occupation, and probably this fact determined the location of Fort Harrison.

The Indian knew nothing definite of his remote ancestors. He had his traditions and wild, crude legends, and some of them he perhaps believed himself and others he cherished chiefly as we do epic poems. They were the exploits of great hunters and scalpers, something, no doubt, of the crude idea of our school boys in their Friday afternoon piping declamations about "Alexander's paw!"—as they would gather up their pudgy fists and beat the air in the belief that that man-slayer went at his bloody work with bare fists. The Indians were merely wild children, their history was unwritten, and was but dreams of fighting and killing their fellow-man. Their highest pleasures were in the prolonged and most exquisite torture, not necessarily of their enemies, but of their captives—simply because they had them in their power, and after the victim was tortured to death, then to eat him was the crowning privilege. Their women were mere slaves and drudges, somewhat lower in their estimation than their mangy dogs. These Indians that stand so patiently in front of tobacco shops are much cleaner and more intelligent looking than the originals as found running wild all over this country when the white man came.

All over the habitable world are evidences of the coming and passing away of nations. Birth, growth and final decay it seems is much the history of peoples as it is of the individual. All roads once led to Rome. And although this was in comparatively modern times, yet now these great works, paved highways and stone bridges are but wrecks and broken remains of that once powerful nation. The angel of death, it seems, extended his shadowing

wings and the "mistress of the world" bowed to fate, and the owls beat upon the casements of their palaces, and the wild beasts lick their cubs where once was only the busy feet of men. In the sweep of time the nations come and go as the ripples chase each other on the resting waters. Birth and death and a little short intervening struggle for existence is the be all and the end all, until existence itself is but change.

The numerous as well as powerful tribes of red savages found in possession of the continent have practically gone forever. The original wild Indian is now a memory. He has not passed out from his wild state and been civilized into a changed and higher existence, but before the pale faces he has been pushed from the Atlantic to the Pacific and has sung his death song and laid down to die. Some few miserable remnants of once great and dominating tribes have mingled their blood with the strange white races, and after being driven from place to place are now in the Indian Territory—the nation's wards and dependants. Those that clung to their clouts and blankets and refused the clothes and fashions of civilization were driven to the lava beds of the western mountain fastnesses and shot down like dangerous wild beasts or hemmed in and starved to death.

What a numerous race of Indians was here but a century or two ago. How little will soon remain to mark their ever having existed! The white man met their cunning warriors in the trackless woods and slew them. When the last miserable, dirty beggar of them has departed what will there remain, except the words of the historian, to perpetuate his memory? Nothing. As a people they had petrified in their ignorant savagery. He could neither lift himself up, nor could his nature be elevated to that higher plane where lives a nobler humanity. He has left behind no thought, no invention and no work of any value to the world or that deserves preservation. He was nothing, and therefore has left nothing. Ignorant, cunning, cruel and excessively filthy, he was neither useful nor beautiful. His wild nature could not be reclaimed, except by adulteration of his blood with other races. Born in the wild wood, rocked on the wave, his one redeeming trait was his unconquerable love of liberty. He loved his wild liberty far better than life. He would not be a slave. Had he preferred existence and slavery to death, he might have lived on in peace with the white man. Indeed, he might now have had the ballot in his hand and enjoyed the fawning of our demagogues, a very hero indeed about election times, instead of the wandering beggar in rags as we see him. But this was not his nature. He would be free as the eagle of the crags, and in his choice between slavery and extinction he never halted. He met his fate with an

unequaled stoicism, and his death song rose in his throat as the caroling of the forest birds. Herein was the strong individuality of the Indian, the redeeming quality of his nature.

Joliet, Marquette and Hennepin, the first white men to visit the Indians of the west, have left much authentic information of the conditions in which they found them. The pure and gentle Marquette was carrying to these wild children of the plains the cross of Christ, and receiving the tender in return of the calumet and wampum. These men discovered northern Indiana and met the Miamis. They discovered the Illinois and the upper Mississippi rivers, and traveled south from the lakes via the rivers to Arkansas Post, Ark. They agree that the northern Indians were inferior to those found in the south in their knowledge of the simplest of the arts. The Natchez were found to possess some little idea of the use of iron or copper, while their northern brothers knew nothing of it, and used only stone. On the borders of streams or lakes they had their scattered villages. Their wigwams being the rudest and simplest structures. All seemed to be nomadic in their habits. Each tribe having its chief, with no certain authority except to command hunting and warring expeditions. The men performed no manual labor, this being done by the women or squaws. In the timber they built their wigwams of bark chiefly. This was laid on poles that were brought to a center, and here a hole was left for the smoke to escape. On the prairies these were made of grass matting, that is, the covering was of that material, and was made and fastened together so neatly that it would readily turn the rains that beat upon them. The latter were so light that in their migrations the matting was rolled and carried from place to place. If very hungry they ate the game captured raw. The most of their cooking was over the fire or in the hot coals; they would boil water by heating stones and dropping into the water in their crude stone vessels. Their best cooks would but poorly compare with our French *chefs* in some of our fine hostelries. Their mode, for instance, of cooking a turkey was to pull a few of the largest feathers and then cook it just as it was. This they regarded as not only saving labor, but saving all that part of the turkey that we throw away—a double economy. Their marital relations were loose and illy defined. Poligamy was often practiced, but not universally, as the bucks bought their wives, paying in a pony or game or pelts, or whatever else that was the current of the realm. Wives were bought often for stated periods, when they would return and be in the marriage market again without bothering the divorce courts. It was only such dusky maidens as mated without being paid for that were discredited in the first circles of Indian society. The female children, in case of separation by virtue of the terms of the contract,

went with the mother and the males belonged to the father. With these impediments in his way it may be assumed that he would as soon as possible get another squaw to support "the old man and the boys." Sometimes as many as sixty persons would compose one family, and altogether these would live in one wigwam—larger than the simple round ones. They slept upon the bare ground or on the skins of animals, and all their clothing in the rigors of the winter were also of the skins of animals. In the long winters their places of abode would be indescribably filthy. The numerous family and the dogs were huddled together in the smoke and the horrid air of their worse than kennels. While it was cold weather they never bathed, and they changed their clothes only by their wearing out and falling off. In the warm weather all took to the water daily like ducks, but when they came out would smear themselves with horrid rancid grease, mixed often with certain kind of clays. This seemed to be the only part of their toilet that they were at all particular to attend to.

The food of the Indian consisted of all the varieties of game, eating nearly everything except the rattlesnake. They called this reptile "grandfather," and believed that he had the soul of their dead ancestor, and they held it sacred. When the hunters would find a snake of this kind they would surround it, carefully keeping out of striking distance, and they would light their pipes and blow the smoke at it, calling it by endearing names, and pray to it to guard their families and help them in their expedition, whether war or hunting. In a rude way they cultivated corn, melons and squashes. From the corn they made their "sagamite," parched and pounded the corn, mixed it with water, bran and all, and roasted the mass in the hot ashes. Sometimes they mixed in the meal ground gourds or beans.

They had three kinds of canoes, and these they made and handled dexterously. Having only stone axes they would burn down the tree, chopping away the charred part. They would chop it off at any required length in the same way, dropping water at the points that they did not want to burn. The heavy wood canoes were burned out in a similar way, and with slow fires they could shape and fashion them exactly as wanted, and smooth and polish with stone. A pirogue was made by fastening two or more canoes together abreast by poles reaching across on the top. These would carry great weight, and were not liable to upset. Their most common canoe was made of bark, elm or birch. The elm-bark canoes were very frail, and not used for long voyages. To make a canoe of the elm they would select the trunk of a tree very smooth, and at a time when the sap was up. They would cut around, above and below the length wanted, and then remove the whole in one piece,

shaving off the roughest of the bark, making this side the inside of the canoe; fastening the ends of the bark together, the sides of the canoe were held apart by bows that would be fastened about two feet apart. They would sew up the two ends with strips of other elm bark, and in such a way as to cause the two ends to rise, with a swell in the middle. Any chinks they sewed together and covered with a gum they would chew. It may be that this is where our girls got the fashion of gum chewing without inheriting any knowledge of making bark canoes. They would add a mast, and on this use their blankets or skins for sails. All the passengers in such a craft sat upon their heels. There was much art and perfect balancing required to ride without turning over. It is supposed that one of our ordinary mouse or bug-squealing girls could upset one of these vessels in a few seconds—at least by the time it had reached deep water. The chief merit of the elm-bark canoe was its lightness. A squaw could shoulder one with ease and carry it along or over any portage. In ascending streams these people knew the road so well that frequently by crossing a great bend, and by going overland a mile or two, would save many miles around to the same spot.

Canoes made of birch bark were stronger and heavier, and looked more artistic in finish. The frames of these were of strips of cedar wood, which is light and flexible. This frame was made complete and was then covered with birch bark, which would be sewed together like skins. The seams were covered with chewed gum. Cross bars were put in to hold the sides apart, and these made seats for the passengers.

The French fur traders were the only white men who adopted the Indian's mode of making canoes, or had the skill to use them after the Indian fashion. Some of these canoes of the traders would carry as much as 3,000 pounds, and in the hands of an expert they would shoot along the water with great swiftness.

As already said, the Indians were cannibals, though human flesh was only eaten at war feasts. They would torture a prisoner to death; in this the women and children were peculiarly delighted, and the body would then be thrown into "the war kettle" and greedily devoured after a partial cooking. An early traveler among the savages, Joseph Barrow, says he saw Pottawatomies and Miamis, with hands and limbs, both of white men and also of other tribes of Indians. The privileges of this feast were confined to the noted and foremost warriors.

They would bury their dead with great care and ceremony. Joutel says: "They pay great respect to their dead. Some of the tribes would prepare the grave carefully and then for days weep and wail about it; others would dance and sing for twenty-four hours. These dancers would hang their calabashes or gourds

about their bodies, filled partially with dry beans and pebbles, and these would rattle and assist the mourners greatly in expressing their inconsolable grief. The heirs of the deceased were not forced by fashion to dissimulate their joy in the form of grief, because when the old man died they buried his fortune with him, and had to throw in something of their own to help him along the journey to the happy hunting ground.

CHAPTER III.

THE PIONEERS.

A Comparative Study—"The Simple Annals" of the World's Remarkable Men—The Hard Schools of Fate that Produced Them—The Silent Men of the Wilderness—Their Work—The Splendid Results and the Paucity of Resources at Their Command—The Men Who Made Emigration a Science and Built an Empire Founded on the Bible—The Saxon and the Gaul—The Fur Trade—The Courieurs des Bois—Etc.

THE ripest scholars are realizing that the "simple annals of the poor" is the interesting and most important branch of history, and it will come to pass that the history of nations will no longer be considered written and completed when there is the long and dreary recital of the kings' and princes' lives and the doings of the royal nursery and bedchamber, where a great era is marked by a princely birth, baptism or death. Or a long account is given of wars and battles in which the life and habits of the commander and his doings are the chief objects to be related in the minds of the historian. Once the history of a nation or people was but little more than a rescript of the morning court bulletins; his supreme, august majesty's *menu*, and the commotion among the courtiers and vast army of retainers, when he opened for the day his blood-shot eyes; who had the honor of handing his supreme highness the towels; how he swore and kicked his grand master of the hounds, and then how the little ones were up betimes, taking their royal porridge from gold spoons, and such other miserable nonsense through volume after volume, to be read with consuming delight by all the living and passed on to posterity, as "history." Kings and their households, wars and the commanders, and the bloody battles they fought, were for centuries all that was supposed to be worth any attention from the historian. Royalty was everything,

the common people nothing. The people believed implicity, because so all were taught, that this was the order of heaven; that fate had so ordained that one man and his household were to have and enjoy the world, and that all else were made to slave for and give up their lives at the whim or pleasure of this divinely born ruler. The people were born to these monstrous beliefs, and the king, generally the most ignorant and superstitious of all, believed that he was sent of God to do with the lives of the people what he listed. To be looked upon by the king was a supreme honor, to be touched by his hand was to be cured of even incurable diseases. When he rode abroad, couriers, with loud bugles, preceded and warned the people to clear the highway, to hide themselves, and to prostrate their bodies in the dirt. The king, though often the lowest and meanest man in the realm, was immaculate, possessing all wisdom, could not sin, and could do no wrong. The average king and queen of history, if stripped of the miserable fictions and superstitions concerning their lives, will be found to be a shabby lot, with hardly a redeeming quality or a gleam of superior intelligence in the whole gang. In the nature of things, in the whole of their education, it was not possible for them to be either wise or good men and women. The beliefs drilled into them, commencing even before they could lisp, were inconsistent with good sense, and, therefore, in violation of all good morals. These wicked superstitions about royalty grew with the ages, like the boys rolling a snowball, until the long sufferings of mankind became so frightful, and then the miseducated turned upon themselves, destroying and rending one another, in the belief that it was all the results of their own wickedness and lack of faith and fealty to their "divine ruler." If here and there a genius was born, who dared to think the least bit aloud in behalf of suffering mankind, they would rush upon him like wild beasts and tear limb from limb.

It is but a brief century or two ago when this was the belief of the generality of mankind. It was an awful sentiment to prevail throughout the half-civilized world, and the marvel will forever remain, how it was possible in such conditions that civilization could advance at all. Yet it has advanced regularly. It is still advancing, notwithstanding that there is yet a very large contingent of men making the same obstruction in its way that was so marked two centuries ago. The world slowly emerged from the dark ages—how it did so, is one of the mysteries. Certainly man, like other things in creation, possesses inherent forces, that, in the long centuries, can not be resisted, to evolve from the lower plane and spirally ascend into the purer air and the warm and better sunshine.

The story of the American immigrants—the pioneers of this continent—is by far the most important and really the most inter-

esting of any of the great movements of the human race since the earliest dawn of history. In has remapped the entire world. Their first coming to America, so bravely leading the way for the innumerable throng to follow, was the incomparable era in history, the turning point in the long struggle between ignorance and brutal life and that blessed civilization that is now running so brightly round the world. These early pioneers were the little persecuted bands of the old world, fleeing from inflictions far worse than death, and in their rude ships braving the dangers of the unknown seas on their way to the new world; fugitives from the inappeasable wrath of their fellow-man, and especially of their divinely appointed king, they braved the treacherous elements of the waters, to land upon the shores of the cannibal savages and the dark old forests that were alive with both wild beasts and wilder men to beat them back or destroy them. Often there were colonies of them that had been fugitives all over Europe, and, when stripped of all earthly possessions, with nothing more than stout hearts and resolute hopes, they came across the ocean, forgetting home and the bones of their dead, and their native land and its childhood memories, they came to create a new civilization. They made emigration a science, and founded the earth's greatest empire upon the old family Bible that they had so carefully kept and guarded in their long wanderings. These little bands, from Florida to Massachusetts, made their landings at points along the shore. Their first concern was a church service, to thank God for the free air they at last were permitted to breathe. These little colonies sometimes utterly perished from the earth, but there were others to take their places and carry on the battle against savagery. What odds, apparently, were against them in this contest, and yet how these feeble beginnings have so quickly conquered and overrun the continent. The savage man and beast, sickness in its multiple form of new and strange diseases, the absence of all resources to help the grim and hardy old pioneers, were some of the obstacles that they set about overcoming.

The circumstances required religious, earnest, brave and hardy men, and such they were supremely. They were made to want freedom because of their cruel persecutions at the hands of their fellow-man. Such an age would naturally create a new and distinct race of men, because man adjusts himself to his environments, and herein in this victory over the vast wilderness was the victory of all mankind, and has given us the historical era in the movements, the advances and recoils of the human mind.

These people had their strong prejudices and mastering superstitions, and perhaps, in their times and circumstances, it were best it should be so. They came from the old world where these things were intrenched in the deep and hopeless ignorance of the masses.

They were the first people in the world who in moral affairs looked to God, and in all else looked to themselves. Self-reliance and those nobler qualities of a nobler manhood could only come of such a school. With energies ever alert, and senses whetted to the keenest edge, they slept upon their arms, and from the cradle to the venerable grandsire everyone learned to do picket duty over his own life. Their lives are the evidence that the highest possible acquirement of a people is that self-reliance and robust manhood that quails before nothing that is mortal.

This was the first loosening movement of men of these bonds that bound our remotest ancestors to the blind faith and adoration of their kings, or rulers—that species of national fetich for the stupid or brutal-born king that grew up in all men's hearts and that seemed to multiply as the royal master descended in the scale of life. Whether it were the new-born babe, a little animated bundle of scrofula or inherited blood disease, or whether it were some coarse monster, a moral leper, idiot or madman, it was all the same. He was their national fetich, and the meaner he was, it seems, the more sacred he became.

The first arrivals on American soil that came here for homes and havens from the cruelties they had left behind, no doubt were but little aware, either of the permanent effects to come of their movement or of the deep causes that moved them. Indeed, they felt that their loyalty to the king was unabated. Thank God, in this one thing they builded better than they knew. Otherwise we would have had no Revolution, no Washington or Patrick Henry, no liberating of men's minds and bodies from the cruel thrall of the dreary past.

The results that came as the effects of men's lives are the only tests by which we can measure the great and small. When we add to this test a consideration of the resources each one had at command then in the history of the race, where is there a people to compare with the American pioneer? This silent man of the unbroken solitude, this man of great action and of little speech, this unwritten hero came and went with no trumpet's blast and blare, no note of fame, no shouting rabble, nor train of flatterers, indeed, with no other thought but that he was of no more consequence to the great world at large than the wild game he pursued and killed, yet in his greatest obscurity and humility stood side by side with many of the world's celebrities, how incomparably would he rise above them.

Our young school children learn to look with interest at the rather cheap wood cut in the old school books, representing Napoleon on his white horse, his martial cloak fluttering in the breeze, as at the head of his army he is seen crossing the Alps. He is the

"Young Corsican," the "Little Corporal," the "Great Emperor," at the head of his invincible army and its fluttering eagles on his mission of death and woe, conquering and subjugating the world by sword and fire. Kings were his playthings and empire was his booty. It was new and plebeian blood among the effete and nerveless royal breeding nests of the Old World. In his earlier and the better part of this wanderer's career, the bluest blood from the longest line of royal ancestors was no more to him than that of the humblest soldier of the line. We can not know the bounds of this man's original ambition. Whatever it was, there is but little doubt that in time it changed, and instead of being the world's liberator he would be its conqueror and oppressor. No man ever yet has met and missed so great an opportunity as did Napoleon. Had he devoted his genius to the true welfare of mankind—liberated them and then by his military power forced them to accept the liberation and to recast their thoughts on the subject of every man's right to absolute liberty, instead of driving to the one mean and low thing of becoming the great emperor, of simply destroying existing dynasties to supplant them with yet more cruel ones, how different might the story of Europe have been to what it is now. How radically different might have been the memory of himself left as the world's legacy. If this man ever were great he fell from that high estate, perished ignobly and is now literally nothing to the world. Had Napoleon been smothered in his cradle it would have been no loss to mankind. His life was not great because it was not good. He cared only for his own aggrandizement, and was indifferent at what cost to mankind. It was a feverish turbulent life, ending, as it deserved, in wreck and ruin, and the drunken Parisian mob when it toppled over the great mausoleum that held his remains, were nearer in accord with the eternal fitness of things than were the mistaken authorities who taxed the poor unpaid laborers of France to build the monument. There is many a costly marble or granite pile standing guard over the moldering remains of some of the world's most conspicuous shams and frauds. To the clear-eyed man they are mere sores and blotches on the fair face of the earth, the ugly evidences of so much unpaid or slave labor, and are so many wretched object lessons to teach the young minds to meanly admire a mean thing.

No monuments, mausoleums, tall shafts, halls or great art buildings have ever yet been reared to the memory of the original pioneers of America. The most of them sleep in long forgotten graves, in the deep woods, on the mountain side, by the bubbling spring, at the outer edge of the ancient "clearin'," anywhere that was most convenient; were buried these men as they fell with their faces toward the common enemy of civilization, scalped so often by the

savage, and left to the wild animals, and their scattered bones carried to the dens of beasts. These heroes were standing picket guards for the oncoming civilization, for us, and the comforts and luxuries we now enjoy. In the ceaseless struggle that was going on, there was not even time to stop and mourn over the fallen brave, but as one would go down, there in time were two to take his place and bravely carry on the good work.

How far nobler the aim and end of these humble men's lives than was that of Napoleon. His was to conquer, enslave and destroy by fire and sword. Theirs was to reclaim, to make us homes, to lift up our civilization, and bring peace and permanent happiness; to supplant savagery with gentle intelligence, and build the empire of thought over the ruins of brute force.

Here are the results of the unwritten, obscurest of men's lives placed side by side with the world's great military hero, the subject somewhat stripped of this unreasoning adoration of the world's average fetich. It is the contrast of the truly noble by the side of the admired and ignoble. It is the attempt, however feeble it may be, to direct the thoughts of men into higher and better channels. It is one of the true lessons of real history. It is worth imprinting on the minds of the young, and should be emblazoned on the walls of the school-rooms, and hung in the halls and porches of the great institutions of learning.

To produce such a grand race of men required a long course of preliminary preparation. Their love of freedom and their hatred of tyranny, their stubborn and resolute natures, to rising above that feeling of helpless dependence upon assumed superiors; that peculiar frame of mind that dared anywhere and upon every emergency to rely upon itself and its own inherent resources, where no aid could come from others, where there were none of the arts or helps of civilization to call upon in sickness, in hunger, in death or birth; no church, school, physician, blacksmith, mills, no nothing, save the implacable foes that fairly rose up out of the earth in legions to oppose his coming. The swarms of parasitic and venomous insects, the rattling, hissing reptiles spotted with deadly beauty; the howls of the hungry wolves, the piercing screams of the panthers, and the savage war whoops that oft woke the sleep of the cradle, were some of the things against which were raised the bare hands of the white man. Had these men stopped to count the odds against them, they surely would never have come—"flying from present ills to those we know not of," and they did not stop to count the dangers or the cost.

Mostly it is to the severe religious persecutions that three centuries ago overran Europe that we owe the people that came and the conquering of the New World. This severe and bloody era was

much of the preparatory school that bred the virile races of men destined to conquer and possess the wilderness, and cause it to bloom in peaceful civilization. They were in the hunt of homes and, the free temples of God, to worship and adore the heavenly Master with none to molest or make them afraid. These were some of the results of these long and cruel persecutions. They were the fiery ordeals that brought forth the men and women, equipped for the great work that lay before them.

The Old World was sadly and cruelly governed and of all these the bloodiest was that of Great Britain. Here were the peculiar strong people, made to oppress and to resist. On the one side full of the spirit of revolt, on the other simply savage and pitiless in repression. Wild and unreasoning in their adoration and fealty to the crowned head, yet those rugged, wild, carousing old barons would lay down their lives for the king as readily to-day as they would chop off his head to-morrow. Among no other people in the world's history would the nasal-twanged fanatic, Cromwell, and his terrible following have been possible. He was the noblest fetich smasher, particularly that ancient and deep delusion of "the divinity of kings," that has appeared since creation began. He enjoyed beheading kings and princelets, shooting lords and confiscating their landed estates, and he picked up tinkers, hostlers, scavengers, anybody, the lower in the old order of society the better, and made them premiers, judges, chancellors and high state officers, and his psalm-singing, praying army was a flaming sword and the fiery blast. Think of the man as you may, yet who can withhold some meed of praise and admiration for the sovereign contempt with which he kicked over the nation's idols, the assumed human divinities, bowed to by the nation as fetiches. Cromwell's school was the seed of America, its possession and independence.

Back in the Old World, its travails, its persecutions and its bloody schools, were laid the preparations and making possible North America, and to-day, here as everywhere and in all time, are effects following causes.

In the preceding chapters I have attempted to point out some of the preliminary work of nature in building and preparing this continent for the habitation of civilized man. Nature's labors are first, always and the most important, yet the historian in the movements of man is often beset with more difficulties in connecting cause and effect than he is in following the courses of nature.

The Saxon and the Gaul, impelled by the same motives, came in parallel lines, crossed and re-crossed each other's paths in the wilderness. The immigrants to the New World were at first allured by the fur trade, and the glittering wealth from this source was the incentive that bore along that wave of humanity that has covered

finally the continent from shore to shore. The French about Quebec were originally the most successful in getting the fur trade. Among them grew up a remarkable class of men known to history as the *courier des bois*—translated—"travelers of the woods." The peculiar times as well as people were necessary to produce this distinct class of men. They were land sailors, and something of their remains may now be seen among the western cow-boys of the plains. They were young Frenchmen who had come to or grown up in this country, who upon the slightest taste of nomadic life in the wilderness were enchanted by it, and they threw off the stern morals of the churchmen who were in control of Canada and repelled by austerity at home and allured by absolute freedom toward the wild wood, they practically abandoned civilized life and adopted that of the wild man. They traveled among the Indians, learned their ways of capturing game and living, and these brave and hardy young men soon became as naked barbarians. Their long light bark canoes shot around the bends of the rivers, floated along the currents of the smaller streams, were carried over the portage here and there, and to every tribe and Indian village they traveled and were welcomed for the bright trinkets and fire water that they exchanged for pelts and furs. Sailor-like these voyagers in the woods married squaws with great impartiality in nearly every tribe and village after the Indian fashion. The Indian law required the purchase of wives for an agreed time, and these rollicking young outlaws no doubt often for a single colored glass bead completed the wedding trade for as many days as they would remain trading at that particular place. They could equal if not excel the Indian in making the light canoe and then in handling it on the water. They were expert hunters and marksmen with the long old style flint-lock guns, and they could make and use the bow and arrow. They spoke the Indian language, and in meeting a new tribe with a new language they could readily by signs make their wants understood by the strangers.

They learned the streams and the country well, and were familiar with all this northwest for nearly a century before the pioneer settlers followed them to possess and hold it. While the authorities at Quebec were greatly scandalized by the immoral and reckless lives of these men, and enacted severe laws against them, yet they increased in numbers and were the builders of the fur trade that came to be the chief concern of the contending English and French at one time. These voyagers built up an important trade, as well as were first to visit nearly every part of the great northwest. They would load their canoes with the little provision necessary and the trinkets to trade and go out on their fifteen months' expedition and return laden with valuable furs. These they would

sell to the merchants, and then in a few days' drunken debauch spend the entire proceeds, often selling the last rag of new clothes they had purchased on their arrival, and when everything was gone go to the trader and on credit get their meager supplies and outfit and start on another fifteen months' expedition. Their commissary supplies were hominy and bear's grease—a bushel of lye hominy and two pounds of grease was a month's subsistence. To this meager fare they added but little of such as they could readily get, and on it fared abundantly. When the adjustments of war came, these *couriers* were the nucleus of armies that could successfully contend with the cunning and scattered savages in the forests and the swamps.

The Wabash and all its tributaries had long been well known to them before La Salle made the record of his discovery and exploration of the Ohio. Their presence was often denoted by the half-breeds that would be found in the different tribes by the explorers who came first in acquisition of new territory for their king and country. They left us no dates and records of their visits to the country; they in their hard pursuit of life had cared nothing for the country, but it was the valuable furs that they wanted, and hence who or when the first white men were that ever were in the confines of Vigo county will never be known.

CHAPTER IV.

WHO FIRST PASSED UP THE WABASH—ARMIES OF THE REVOLUTION WERE UPON THE SOIL OF VIGO COUNTY—THE WAR CHANGES THE OWNERSHIP OF THIS TERRITORY—OUR FIRST REGULARLY ORGANIZED GOVERNMENT UNDER THE MILITARY—GEN. GEORGE ROGERS CLARKE AND HIS IMPORTANT ACHIEVEMENTS—THIS TERRITORY BECOMES ILLINOIS COUNTY, VA.—CAPT. LEONARD HELM—ETC.

IN the year 1759—one hundred and thirty-one years ago, the French and Indian army that had been recruited in the Illinois, along the Mississippi at Kaskaskia and other points, floated in their canoes and batteaux down the Mississippi, up the Ohio to the mouth of the Wabash, and thence up this river on their way to the lakes and to Quebec.

This was during the French-Indian war commencing in 1756, for the possession of Canada and the northwest, and prior to the fall of Quebec. During the year 1759 the French made every effort to stir up the Indians north of the Ohio, and in their savage

war upon the English to make one more effort to preserve the northwest to the French and their Indian allies. Emissaries were sent to Lake Erie, Detroit, Mackinaw, Vincennes, Kaskaskia and Fort Chartres, with presents and ammunition for the purpose of collecting all the forces possible. The French army in Canada was hard pressed for reinforcements. The English navy had cut off their supplies and reinforcements from the mother country, while the English were constantly receiving reinforcements from England.

Mons. de Aubry, commandant at Fort Chartres, induced 400 of the Illinois French to enlist in his army to go to Canada. He carried with his army 200,000 pounds of flour. To this French force he gathered nearly a thousand Indians. The route by way of the Ohio was closed, the English being in possession of Fort Pitt (Pittsburgh). He with his heterogeneous army of relief therefore ascended the Wabash, following this stream to where is Fort Wayne, and making the portage, floated down the Maumee and entered Lake Erie. During the entire voyage they were being reinforced from the different tribes through whose borders they passed.

We have no authentic records as to what de Aubry did with the Indians occupying a Wea village near where is now Terre Haute. There is no doubt the fleet stopped here and pow-wowed with the chief men of the place. They may have indulged in royal dog feast, a war dance or any of the other high joint, fashionable amusements of that time.

The average members of the original K. Ns. about the year 1759, for some reason were prejudiced against the English and partial toward the French. The high born native ladies were strongly disposed to cut dead their English lady acquaintances at their most *recherche* teas and progressive euchre parties. They had no hesitation, it is supposed, in saying right out that many of the English were "no better than they ought to be."

The French understood best how to manage the Indians, and in the war between the French and English, the natives sided mostly with the Gaul, and so long as the fighting was in the wilderness they were usually victorious over their English foes. But the English were the easy master on the seas and they overthrew the French by attacking Quebec and when that fell into their hands the final results were easy to be seen.

The real point of contention at first was for the fur trade of the northwest, more than that of territorial conquest. In the great wilderness the French and English trappers and furtraders had crossed paths and they appealed to arms as the sole arbiter in the dispute.

When de Aubry's army passed up the Wabash the route from

the Ohio river to the lakes by this river was already well known. The country had been well mapped by the trappers and hunters, as well as by the tribes of Indians on the lakes and scattered along the river. They knew the Fort Wayne portage—the carrying point from where the waters flowed south to where they flow north to the lakes.

It was fifty-two years from the time the French-Indian army passed up the Wabash, and no doubt bivouacked where is now Terre Haute, before the English army under Gen. Harrison came to take possession in the name of the union of States.

The white man had discovered and passed down the Mississippi river nearly one hundred years before de Aubry passed up the Wabash, and it is probable before Joliet and Marquette had navigated the Mississippi and the Illinois rivers, or La Salle had crossed from the lakes to Pittsburgh and had passed down the Ohio.

Thus more than two hundred years ago the white man was planting the outposts of civilization in this deep wilderness.

Long intervals of time followed between these earliest comings and goings of the white man. These explorers and discoverers claimed and cross-claimed the great unknown western world generally to its "widest and uttermost boundaries." The hunters and trappers, in the name of their respective kings, made claim to everything wherever their pursuit of game or fur animals led them. Back in the Old World the French, English and Spanish nations supported the most extravagant claims made by their respective people.

The English disputed the French claim to the entire fur trade of the northwest, and denied their title to the valley of the Mississippi, which lay west of the colonies along the Atlantic coast. The grants from the British crown usually conveyed to the charter proprietors all the country lying between certain parallels of latitude according to the location of the several grants, and extending westward to the South sea, as the Pacific ocean was then called. Seeing in time the weakness of such flimsy claims to the vast tract of country upon which no Englishman had even set his feet, they obtained deeds of cession from the Iroquois Indians—the dominant tribe east of the Mississippi. They claimed all the country between the Alleghanies and the Mississippi by conquest from the several Algonquin tribes who occupied it. On July 13, 1701, the sachems of the Five Nations conveyed to William III., king of Great Britian "their beaver hunting grounds northwest and west from Albany," including a "*broad strip on the south side of Lake Erie.*" Vigo county was in this "broad strip," and this is beyond doubt the first definite bill of sale of the county, that was ever put on record. This deed was evidently to define the other more general transfers of title.

An abstracter therefore of Terre Haute who cared to commence with the commencement in the chain of title, would be no doubt safe in starting with this record deed of the Five Nations to any corner lot in the city. It was always claimed by the English that this was a good and sufficient fee-simple title to the States of Michigan, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois. The grantors—the Five Nations —recited in their deed "that their ancestors did, more than four score years before, totally conquer, subdue and drive the former occupants out of the country," etc. Then the deed proceeds to recite "that the Iroquois for themselves and heirs granted the English crown the whole soil, the lakes, the rivers, and all things pertaining to said tract of land, with power to erect forts and castles there," only reserving to the grantors "their descendants forever the right of hunting upon the same."

Now, the fact is, that this claim of conquering the country on the part of the Iroquois was so attenuated that an old veteran of the late war would, on examination, have pronounced it a "camp rumor." But the English were great land sharps. They knew this title was shadowy, but is was a "color of title," and this with possession and the payment of taxes in a few years makes a warranty deed.

The Wabash Indians maintained unrelenting hatred and kept up their usual predatory warfare on the English. Their fierce incursions from this region upon the settlers of Kentucky, in time brought the Anglo-Saxon's heavy revenges, and was the means of wresting by conquest all this region from the possession and armed ownership of the Indians and French, who had held it as coparceners for a considerable time.

When the colonists had revolted against the mother country, and the war of independence was being waged, then it was that the English resorted to the same tactics with the Indians that the French had used so successfully against them. The English had military posts at Detroit, Vincennes and Kaskaskia, and they used every inducement to incite the savages against the "rebels." In 1777 these Indian depredations were so severe upon the Kentuckians, that Gen. George Rogers Clarke conceived and in 1778 executed an expedition against the French of Kaskaskia and Vincennes. He asked permission and was authorized to raise a regiment, but so poor were the struggling colonies that he was almost left alone to maintain and provide for his little ragged army.

To capture the French posts of Kaskaskia and Vincennes was a bold conception, undertaken by one of America's greatest men. He appealed to Gov. Patrick Henry, of Virginia, and laid before him his daring plans. Gov. Henry at once saw the importance of the proposition, and entered heartily into aiding it all he possibly could. He and Clarke solemnly agreed to keep their secret sacred,

and Clarke was instructed to proceed to enlist seven companies of men, ostensibly for the protection of the Kentucky frontier, and at the same time he had another secret order to attack the British posts of Kaskaskia and Vincennes.

This little secret military expedition was one of the comparatively unimportant moves on the chess board of war to all appearances, yet was in fact, one of the most important movements in behalf of the United States ever conceived and executed. At the time the results were but little understood. The seat of war was east of the Alleghenies, where our Revolutionary sires were winning immortal glory that absorbed the attention of the world. The West was the unknown wilderness, with only the isolated French settlements about Vincennes, Kaskaskia and Detroit. The country in its wide boundaries was occupied by savages and wild beasts. It was only after the northwest began to be settled, and its capabilities to maintain the rich empire it now possesses was at all realized, the magnitude of the conquest of Gen. Clarke's expedition. The States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin were saved to the Union by Gen. Clarke and Gov. Henry. The memory of Gen. Clarke, the value of his work, has not been sufficiently understood or appreciated by his countrymen.

At the treaty of peace held at Paris at the close of the Revolutionary war, the British insisted that the Ohio river should be the northern boundary of the United States. The records and correspondence of that important treaty show that the only ground on which the American commissioners relied to sustain their claim that the lakes should be the boundary, was the fact "that Gen. Clarke had conquered the country and was in the undisputed military possession of it at the time of the negotiations. This fact was affirmed and admitted, and was the chief ground on which the British commissioners reluctantly abandoned their claim."

As this expedition of Gen. Clarke's is a part of the vital history of the territory of Vigo county, it should be kept familiar to our people, and as a part of the history of their country and their homes, it should be told in the high schools of the county. Vigo county gets its name from circumstances connected with the expedition that saved us from being yet a part of Canada and British subjects, as well as a part of the record title to the country we inhabit. There can be no early history any more interesting and instructive to our young people, and the facts are best told in Gen. Clarke's own words:

"On the 24th of June, 1778, we left our little island [this was Louisville] and run about a mile up the river in order to gain the main channel and shot the falls at the very moment of the sun being in a great eclipse, which caused various conjectures among

the superstitious. As I knew that spies were kept on the river below the towns of the Illinois, I had resolved to march part of the way by land, and, of course, left the whole of our baggage, except as much as would equip us in the Indian mode. The whole of our force, after leaving such as was judged not competent to the expected fatigue, consisted only of four companies, commanded by Captains John Montgomery, Joseph Bowman, Leonard Helms and William Harrod. My force being so small to what I expected, owing to the various circumstances already mentioned, I found it necessary to alter my plans of operations.

"I had fully acquainted myself that the French inhabitants in those western settlements had great influence among the Indians in general and were more beloved by them than any other Europeans; that their commercial intercourse was universal throughout the western and northwestern countries, and that the governing interests on the lakes was mostly in the hands of the English, who were not much beloved by them. These and many other ideas similar thereto caused me to resolve, if possible, to strengthen myself by such train of conduct as might probably attach the French inhabitants to our interests and give us influence in the country we were aiming for. These were the principles that influenced my future conduct, and fortunately I had just received a letter from Col. Campbell, dated Pittsburgh, informing me of the contents of the treaties between France and America. As I intended to leave the Ohio at Fort Massac, three leagues below the Tennessee, I landed on a small island in the mouth of that river in order to prepare for the march. In a few hours after one John Duff and a party of hunters coming down the river were brought to our boats. They were men formerly from the States, and assured us of their happiness in the adventure. * * They had been but lately at Kaskaskia, and were able to give us all the intelligence we wished. They said that Gov. Abbot had lately left Port Vincennes and gone to Detroit on business of importance; that Mr. Rochblave commanded at Kaskaskia, etc.; that the militia was kept in good order, and spies on the Mississippi, and that all hunters, both Indians and others, were ordered to keep a good lookout for the rebels; that the fort was kept in good order as an asylum, etc., but they believed the whole to proceed more from the fondness for parades than the expectation of a visit; that if they received timely notice of us they would collect and give us a warm reception, as they were taught to harbor a most horrid idea of the rebels, especially the Virginians; but that if we could surprise the place, which they were in hopes we might, they made no doubt of our being able to do as we pleased; that they hoped to be received as partakers in the enterprise and wished us to put full confidence in them and they would assist the

guides in conducting the party. This was agreed to and they proved valuable men.

"The acquisition to us was great, as I had no intelligence from those posts since the spies I sent twelve months past. But no part of their information pleased me more than that of the inhabitants as viewing us as more savage than their neighbors, the Indians. I was determined to improve upon this if I was fortunate enough to get them into my possession, as I conceived the greater the shock I could give them at first the more sensibly would they feel my lenity and become more valuable friends. This I conceived to be agreeable to human nature, as I had observed it in many instances. Having everything prepared we moved down to a little gully, a small distance above Massac, in which we concealed our boats and set out a northwest course. The weather was favorable. In some parts water was scarce, as well as game. Of course we suffered drought and hunger, but not to excess. On the third day John Saunders, our principal guide, appeared confused and we soon discovered that he was totally lost, without there was some other cause of his present conduct."

"I asked him various questions, and from his answers I could scarcely determine what to think of him—whether or not that he was lost or wished to deceive us. * * The cry of the whole detachment was that he was a traitor. He begged that he might be suffered to go some distance into a plain that was in full view to try to make some discovery whether or not he was right. I told him he might go, but that I was suspicious of him from his conduct; that from the first day of his being employed he always said he knew the way well; that there was now a different appearance; that I saw the nature of the country was such that a person once acquainted with it could not in a short time forget it; that a few men should go with him to prevent his escape, and that if he did not discover and take us into the hunter's road that led from the east into Kaskaskia, which he had frequently described, I would have him immediately put to death, which I was determined to have done. But after a search of an hour or two he came to a place that he knew perfectly well, and we discovered that the poor fellow had been, as they called it, bewildered.

"On the Fourth of July, in the evening, we got within a few miles of the town, where we lay until near dark, keeping spies ahead, after which we commenced our march and took possession of a house wherein a large family lived on the bank of the Kaskaskia river, about three-quarters of a mile above town. Here we were informed that the people a few days before were under arms, but had concluded that the cause of the alarm was without foundation, and that at that time there was a great number of men in town, but

that the Indians generally had left it, and at present all was quiet. We soon procured a sufficiency of vessels, the more in ease, to convey us across the river.

"With one of the divisions I marched to the fort and ordered the other two into different quarters of the town. If I met with no resistance at a certain signal, a general shout was to be given, and certain posts were to be immediately possessed, and men of each detachment who could speak the French language were to run through every street and proclaim what had happened, and inform the inhabitants that every person that appeared on the streets would be shot down. This disposition had its desired effect. In a very little time we had possession, and every avenue was guarded to prevent any escape to give the alarm to other villages in case of opposition. Various orders had been issued not worth mentioning, I don't suppose that greater silence ever reigned among the inhabitants of a place than did at this at present; not a person to be seen, not a word to be heard by them for some time, but designedly the greatest noise kept up by our troops through every quarter of the town, and patrols continually the whole night around it, as intercepting any information was a capital object, and in about two hours the whole of the inhabitants were disarmed and informed that if one was taken attempting to make his escape he should be immediately put to death."

This is the story in Gen. Clarke's own words of the capture of the British post of Kaskaskia—a bloodless but a great victory.

The next morning, July 5, some of the leading citizens were arrested and put in irons, and Gen. Clarke assumed the severest bearing toward the people. Soon the village priest, in company with several of the aged men, visited their supposed implacable conqueror, and begged that the people might be permitted once more to assemble in their church, and there to tell each other a final good-by. They expected to be separated as families, and many of the men put to death. The General consented, and the entire people in deepest misery assembled. At the close of the meeting a deputation was appointed to wait upon their conqueror to beg that they be not separated hopelessly from their families.

Matters had now reached the desired point, and Gen. Clarke from his assumed severity turned to the people in utmost kindness, liberated at once those arrested, and told every one they were at liberty to go and come at pleasure; that they were as free as ever they were and would not be wronged or even annoyed by his soldiers. He then explained his conduct to them fully, and told them it was because they had been told such bloody stories about the rebels that he had come to undeceive them and that they would find in him and his men only good friends.

This conduct of the commander and the news to these French people of the alliance between the French and Americans, made the whole population gladly take the oath of allegiance to Virginia. Their arms were then restored to them and they regarded their conquerors as their liberators. Several of the citizens joined a detachment of Clarke's army that was sent on the expedition to take Cahokia. The inhabitants of this village on hearing what had taken place at Kaskaskia gladly took the oath of allegiance.

Then Gen. Clarke turned his attention to capturing Post Vincennes. He sent for the Kaskaskia priest, Gibault, and had a conference with him on the subject. Vincennes was a part of the jurisdiction of this churchman. The priest told him that he could capture Vincennes with but little trouble—that the governor had gone to Detroit; that the place was a strong fort and that there were many Indians in that part, etc. But when the French or Indians heard what had happened at Kaskaskia and how glad the people there were at the change that their sentiments would also change; that his (the priest's) appearance there would have great weight with the people and offered to go on a mission of winning over the people, he only asked that another person might accompany him and take charge of the temporal affairs of the expedition, etc. Gibault, with Dr. Lafont, was at once sent to Vincennes.

This mission of the representative of the church and the army was completely successful. Upon their arrival at Vincennes they spent a day or two explaining matters to the people, and all readily assented to their proposals. The few emissaries left by Abbot at once left, when the whole population took the oath of allegiance. They elected officers, displayed the American flag to the astonished Indians, and all was happily settled. Thus all this part of Indiana thus peacefully ceased to be British and became citizens of the United States. They informed the Indians that their father, the king of France, was come to life again and was mad at them for fighting for the British; advised them to make peace with the Americans, otherwise they might expect the land to flow with blood. This language from their ancient friends of the Wabash had a most beneficial effect upon the red men.

Gen. Clarke awaited the return and the report of Gibault and party with keenest interest, and when it came was overjoyed. He was the bloodless conqueror of a great country in the wilderness with no instructions what next to do. He never hesitated, but proceeded to organize and strengthen the new order of affairs.

He sent Capt. Leonard Helm to take command of Vincennes. This was the first governor of the State of which Vigo county is a part, under the authority of the United States. Soon after Capt. Helm's arrival the whole of the Indian tribes along the Wabash

went to Vincennes and made their allegiance to the American cause.

Gen. Clarke had soon made a treaty of peace with all the Illinois and Wabash Indians to the lakes, and had effectually conquered and possessed all this country.

When Gov. Henry received full information of Clarke's success the general assembly of the State of Virginia, in October, 1778, passed an act, of which the following is an extract: "All the citizens of the commonwealth of Virginia, who are already settled or shall hereafter settle on the western side of the Ohio, shall be included in a distinct county, which shall be called *Illinois County;* and the governor of this commonwealth, with the advice of the council, may appoint a county lieutenant or commandant-in-chief in that county during pleasure who shall appoint and commission so many deputy commandants, militia officers and commissaries, as he shall think proper in the different districts during pleasure, etc. And all civil officers to which the inhabitants have been accustomed necessary for the preservation of the peace and the administration of justice shall be chosen by a majority of the citizens in their respective districts, to be convened for that purpose by the county lieutenant or commandant or his deputy, and shall be commissioned by the said county lieutenant or commandant-in-chief."

If the city of Terre Haute had then been in existence it would have been in Illinois county, Va., and a lot of declared rebels, and for the first time living under the authority represented by the stars and stripes. However before the provision of Gov. Henry's law for Illinois county had been fully put into effect, the British commander at Detroit raised an army and passed down the Wabash to recover Vincennes and Kaskaskia. He had thirty regulars, fifty French volunteers and 400 Indians. Thus Vigo county was an actual part of the marching armies of the Revolution. The British army was here, but there were then no curious school children to rush down to the river's bank and cheer for Washington and Gen. Clarke. They probably stopped at the Indian village and tried to induce the Indians to go with them to war. The English army reached Vincennes December 15, 1778. The entire army to guard that post was Capt. Helm and his single man-of-all-work. Nothing daunted, the brave captain shotted to the muzzle his one little old cannon, wheeled it out on the embrasure and threatened to blow the English army back into the lakes or to the general bow-wows, he didn't care which. A flag was sent to him and a surrender demanded. This he positively refused. After more visiting he finally agreed to surrender only with the honors of war—retaining his side arms and all the other perquisites belonging even to the greatest army and soldiers. He had talked so bravely that the British were doubtful of the attack

and granted him the most liberal terms. When they entered and demanded he turn over his force, their amazement may be imagined when he and his one man stood up to be inspected and catalogued.

When this news reached Gen. Clarke he was aware that the British had determined to recapture all his prizes and drive him out of the Illinois. Knowing that the British army would soon continue on their march from Vincennes to Kaskaskia, this great soldier took steps to anticipate the English, and instead of waiting for them to come and attack him, he would go to them and capture them. His plans were immediately formed. He sent a portion of his force by boat, called "The Willing," with instructions to Capt. Rogers to proceed down the Mississippi, up the Ohio and Wabash and secrete himself a few miles below Vincennes and prohibit all persons from passing up or down. With the other part of his force he moved across now Illinois through the wet prairies, swamps and marshes and swollen streams (in February), and the whole country was flooded with rains and melting snow, and he, after a severe march of many days, reached the Wabash near where is now St. Francisville, where, after wading for miles through the bottoms, they crossed the river and marched down in the rear of Vincennes, reaching this point just before daybreak. So secret and rapid had been Clarke's movements that Gen. Hamilton had had no notice of his having left Kaskaskia. The noted Indian, the son of Tobacco, and who was widely known as "The Door of the Wabash," had joined Gen. Clarke with a force of 100 warriors of the Piankashaws. Gen. Clarke declined this friendly offer with thanks, and informed the Indians his force was sufficient.

The fort was at once invested and a galling fire poured upon the gunners. The town had immediately surrendered to Gen. Clarke with joy. After some sharp fighting the fort offered to surrender with terms—after the fashion of Capt. Helm. The offer was refused, when Hamilton and Clarke met in conferenoe, and in the afternoon of February 24, 1779, the fort and garrison, consisting of seventy-five men, surrendered at discretion. Hamilton and his whole force were made prisoners of war. This ended the struggle of war between the English and Americans for the possession of this territory, and the authority of Virginia was again re-established over all the northwest.

The expedition of Gen. Clarke to capture Vincennes gave rise to the train of circumstances that gave Vigo county its name, the particulars of which are given in the biographical sketch of Col. Vigo, in another part of this work.

CHAPTER V.

COLONEL FRANCIS VIGO.

IT was stated in the preceding chapter that it was one of the circumstances and men intimately connected with the fortunes of the . markable expedition of Gen. George Rogers Clarke, who has often been called "The Hannibal of the Northwest," that most appropriately resulted in giving this county its name.

It has already been told how Gen. Clarke pushed out in the bold enterprise with less than 150 men to capture Kaskaskia and Vincennes, that were then British military posts, and by virtue of which they were holding as conquerers the northwest, or all that empire of wealth that is in Indiana, Ohio, Illinois, Wisconsin and Michigan. And further the expedition and capture of Kaskaskia and Vincennes has been described, and then how the British General Hamilton came from Detroit down the Wabash river and recaptured Vincennes, and tore down the American flag and raised that of England.

Gen. Clarke knew of the loss of Vincennes. This was a terrible blow to him, and he could hope for so little succor from Virginia that his dilemma grew more and more perplexing. In this condition of affairs he remained until January 29, 1779, when he was suddenly and happily relieved by the unexpected appearance of Col. Francis Vigo. This circumstance and its attendant results was the auspicious moment that linked forever so intimately his memory and name to the history of Vigo county. The people of the magnificent county that bears so proudly his name will some day observe January 29 as the recurring anniversary of the first meeting of Clarke and Vigo, now one hundred and eleven years ago.

These men were necessary to each other; they were necessary to that greatest era in all human affairs, and it is permitted now to us to look back over the more than one hundred years that have passed, and to see some of the results that were made possible by the timely conjunction of these two men's lives. Without the auspicious meeting of these men, in the very heat of the struggle for independence, the Union would have been a feeble republic, skirting the Atlantic shores and running west to the Mississippi, and its northern line would have been the Ohio river, whose banks would have been lined with spies and hostile officials, to prevent that natural

flow of trade, commerce and those unrestricted friendly relations so imperative to the people on both sides. The power and arrogance of England would have remained supreme on our continent, and the permanent effect of our Revolution, not only on us but on mankind, there is but little doubt, would have been radically different from what it really was.

Francis Vigo was a Sardinian, born in Mondovi, in 1740. He left his home when a youth, and joined a Spanish regiment, with which he went first to Havana, and thence to New Orleans, then a province of Spain. In a short time he left the service, and became a trader among the Indians, as an employe of some capitalists of New Orleans. He made his way up the Mississippi and to St. Louis, where he soon engaged in the fur trade for himself, and then was interested in the business with Gov. de Leyba. From St. Louis he traveled and traded with the Indians, both east and west, and was favorably known to many of them. He understood the Indian character well, as is evidenced by his reply to Gen. Clarke, when he inquired of him how to win the red man's favor: "Always tell them the truth and they will tell you the truth." In other words, it was as true of the savage as the white man: Honesty is always the best policy.

When Vigo realized the danger threatened to Gen. Clarke and his army, by the re-capture of Vincennes by the British, he at once left his business, and went to Kaskaskia, to aid all he could in the cause of American independence, where he arrived on the day above mentioned, and at once tendered his services. Clarke commissioned him to go to Vincennes, observe and report as often as possible the exact condition of affairs. Taking with him one servant, he started at once across the Illinois country. When he had reached the Embarrass river, and had gone into camp on its banks, he was captured by a band of hostile Indians, under command of a British officer, and carried to Vincennes and delivered to Gen. Hamilton, charged with being a spy. On his way he ate the paper that would have convicted him of the charge, and thus destroyed all evidences of guilt. He was held on parole at the fort, simply being required to report to the commander each day. The pure and gentle priest, Father Gibault, who had been chiefly instrumental in securing to Gen. Clarke the post of Vincennes, was then at Vincennes, and deeply interested in the welfare of Vigo. He had made every endeavor to secure his liberation, and finally, one Sunday morning in January, he, after church services, went to the fort, at the head of his parishioners, and informed Hamilton that they would furnish no more supplies to the garrison until Vigo was released. Hamilton, it seems, was a fair and just man. He had failed to find any evidence against the prisoner, and realized that he could not forfeit the good-

will of the villagers. Vigo claimed that he was a Spanish subject, and as a merchant he had a right to travel among the Indians not hostile, and to trade with them, not giving aid or comfort to the enemy. Hamilton had from the first offered to release the prisoner on parole, but these terms Vigo had refused. But upon the representation of the villagers, under Father Gibault, he did release him with no other condition than that he should "not do anything injurious to the British interests on his way to St. Louis." Vigo at once embarked, with two companions, and in all haste passed down the Wabash, down the Ohio, and then up the river to St. Louis. Reaching this point as quickly as possible, he had fulfilled his terms of release to Hamilton. In haste he changed his apparel, and without stopping to refresh himself, was again in his canoe, and swiftly going down the river on his way to Kaskaskia, where he unfolded to Clarke the exact situation of affairs at Vincennes. It was this information that quickly determined the movements of the general, and resulted, as related in the previous chapter, of the expedition that captured Hamilton and made the British army prisoners of war. The inside history that enabled Clarke to make this important expedition was what passed chiefly between Vigo and Clarke. This was the generous offer of Vigo to furnish all the money he could spare to enable the general to organize and lead his forces to Vincennes. The situation was desperate. Clarke could execute and Vigo could provide ways and means. The one was as essential to the enterprise as the other, and each was ready to fling the gauntlet in the face of fate. He at once placed a large amount of money in Clarke's hands, and this induced the French merchants to contribute liberally. Clarke gave to Vigo four drafts on the financial agent of Virginia, O. Pollock, then at New Orleans, in all amounting to $11,387.40. All knew that it was doubtful if these drafts would be promptly paid on sight, for all understood the distress of the government for means to supply its armies and carry on the war. But no one could believe that payment would be delayed a moment after payment became possible.

For the credit of the American character for honesty and gratitude the history of its treatment of Father Gibault, Gen. Clarke, Francis Vigo, and the French merchants who made the sacrifices that brought our countrymen so much, should be written in the sand or on the water. And of all these the cases of Clarke, Vigo and Gibault will forever stand the most conspicuous, and Marshall in his Life of Washington is of the opinion that of these cases of ingratitude and neglect "that of Francis Vigo was the worst of all." His services, outside of the money advanced, were great and daring. He was widely known as "the Spanish Merchant;" he was robbed of a valuable horse, $500 in money, and other valuables when cap-

tured as a spy, and after he had advanced the money, being a wealthy man, had made no hurry to get his dues from Virginia. In 1788 he met O. Pollock in Pennsylvania, and the second time payment was refused for "the want of funds." The agent could only advise him to keep his drafts, as they would be paid "some time or other." Vigo in time, being hard pressed, sold the smaller drafts at a discount of eighty per cent, but held the large one $8,616, until 1799, when in his extremity he handed it to Judge Burnet and Arthur St. Clair, Jr., for collection. Not a move was made even looking toward the payment for more than the third of a century. With his other misfortunes about that time Vigo was overtaken with sickness that confined him to his house for a space of five years, and during that time his business became so deranged that he was reduced to utter poverty.

Col. Vigo had continued his valuable public services after the conquests of Clarke. He understood the Indian character well, was respected by these forest children, and in him they placed implicit reliance. He was often sent on important missions, and his integrity and ripe judgment were never at fault. He was appointed colonel, and was in command at Vincennes. He was the principal and trusted agent to visit the Indians and adjust matters between them and the whites. In all the years he mixed and had dealings with them they never mistrusted him, never doubted his word or his friendship, and they would not deceive him.

In 1802 he and Gov. Harrison were elected delegates to the Indiana Territorial convention. These were the principal leading, public-spirited men at that time in this important body, whose counsels were as valuable as had been their actions in the preceding bloody dramas. July 20, 1790, Gen. Knox, then secretary of war, addressed a letter to him, expressing the thanks of the President and his own appreciation of the valuable services he had rendered to the country and his zeal for the public welfare, making especial mention of the services rendered to Maj. Doughty, Maj. Hamtranck and Gen. Harmar. And in December of the same year the secretary of war addressed another letter to him again thanking him "for other and distinguished services."

When past middle life, Francis Vigo married Miss Shannon, whose father was a settler on the Wabash, a little below Vincennes in 1784, from Maryland. All the family were massacred by Indians except Mrs. Vigo, two sisters and a brother, who were at the time fortunately absent at Vincennes. No issue was born of this marriage.

The nineteenth century dawned upon a free and happy country—peace, with all its blessings, had come. The wounds of war were healed, and the air was vocal with the songs of brightening cheer

and hope. At this hour, at his home in Vincennes, was the poverty-stricken invalid, with no hope for the future save that of an abiding faith in the ultimate justice of his adopted country, for which he had done so much and for which he had sacrificed all. His attorneys pressed his claim, and, no doubt, contrary to his wishes, told in glowing terms of his labors and sacrifices, and of his necessities that urged him ever to press his claims. His attorneys were active, and his friends who knew him best were earnest in his assistance and pleading for justice to the poor old broken man. They bore willing testimony to his good name and great deeds, and begged for justice. In 1834 President Harrison wrote:

"I have been acquainted with Col. Francis Vigo, of Vincennes, for thirty-nine years, and during the thirteen years I was governor of Indiana I lived in the same town with him, and upon terms of the most intimate friendship With reference to his credibility, I solemnly declare I believe him utterly incapable of making a misrepresentation of the facts, however great may be his interests in the matter; and I am also confident that there are more respectable persons in Indiana who would become the guarantees of his integrity than could be induced to lie under a similar responsibility to any other person. His whole life, as long as his circumstances were prosperous, was spent in acts of kindness and benevolence to individuals, and his public spirit and attachment to the institutions of our country were proverbial."

Gen. Clarke, date August 1, 1811, addressed a letter to Col. Vigo, in which occurs the following:

"A letter from a man who has always occupied a distinguished place in my affection and esteem must insure the warmest and most cordial reception; an affection, the result, not so much of being associated in the placid stream of tranquility and the benign sunshine of peace, as companions amidst the din of war and those struggles where the indefatigable exertion of every muscle and nerve were demanded. But it may be enough to remark that while one is the effect of your uniformly discreet and irreproachable conduct in the intricate paths of civil and domestic life, the other is wrought by a strong sense of that gratitude due from your adopted country, having myself both witnessed and experienced the signal advantages flowing to our common country from your inestimable conduct; and what is more enhancing to such services, having rendered them at a time when under the cloud on which fate assumed the most menacing aspect."

John Badolet, register of the land office at Vincennes, in a communication, testified as to his knowledge of Col. Vigo, and of his high sense of honor: "If the alternative were presented him of receiving a large pecuniary recompense for his inestimable services

to our country and the pecuniary aid he has rendered it or simply receiving a public acknowledgment of it by the government," had no hesitation in expressing the belief that he would not hesitate a moment "in choosing the latter."

Judge Burnet said of him: "I believe him to be as honorable and high-minded a man as any other in the western country."

Nathaniel Ewing says: "He is a man of the strictest integrity and honor."

But it is useless to add, as might be done, to these individual tributes to the worth of the man. The whole of the liberty-loving world knew Francis Vigo, "the Spanish Merchant," the friend of America, and his great sacrifices and his great labors in her behalf, and that, too, in the darkest hour in which "fate assumed the most menacing aspect."

Age and sickness and poverty had compelled this man to humble himself to beg of his adopted country to render unto him that meed of justice that our country's self-respect should have impelled it to have hunted this man out over the wide globe, to have forced upon him everything in its power, as inadequate as the utmost would have been, as a part of the just recompense so abundantly due. But is it not true that nothing can be more ungrateful than, at times, one's country?

The dear old man lived on, his life dragged out, it would seem, that he might see the growth and glory of the great States of Illinois and Indiana filled with a happy and prosperous people and villages and towns start into existence where he had traveled in the wilderness and camped and traded with the savages and gone on dangerous missions in behalf of the country. On every hand he saw the ripening fruits where he had mostly helped to plant, and the young and joyous generation reaping in the golden fields, while his dry crust was not sweetened by even the public acknowledgment of the government of how he had helped to do all this, much less any earnest attempt to repay the actual outlay he had advanced to its heroic little army of the west. In the long course of time the claim passed from attorney to attorney, from one agent to another. Seven times house committees reported favorably on it; twice senate committees did the same, and against its payment no man in the world ever suggested a negative.

December 16, 1835, Mr. John H. Smith, commissioner of Revolutionary claims of Virginia, made a report embracing the following:

First. That Francis Vigo was "The Spanish Merchant" as he has been called by way of honorable distinction, who was renowned for his integrity, liberality and benevolence as well as his firm friendship for and disinterested and efficient support of Virginia in the war of the Revolution.

Second. That being the subject of a foreign power, he warmly espoused the

cause of the colonies against the mother country, and made large sacrifices in supporting the western troops of Virginia.

Third. That the bill referred to (for $8,616) remained in his possession until he suffered with a long and severe illness, commencing in 1802 and continuing several years, when he handed over the said bill to Judge Jacob Burnet, of Ohio, to obtain something, if possible, from Virginia upon it.

Fourth. That the said bill was drawn for supplies actually furnished to the Illinois regiment, under the command of Gen. G. R. Clarke, by said Francis Vigo.

Fifth. That the said amount remains at this day unsatisfied and due to the said Francis Vigo.

Continuing, he further says:

It gives me pleasure to be able to make a favorable adjustment, and to ascertain the sum of money due from Virginia to a man who has rendered the most important services to his adopted country, and who, if his neighbors who are among the most distinguished men in the part of the United States where he resides, are to be believed, is one of the most upright and honorable of men.

This report had been delayed nearly half a century from the time of the original transactions. But it did not at once secure the payment of the long deferred claim. It must at all events have been encouraging news to the dying old patriot. For nearly a generation he had already passed the alotted time of man on the earth.

Just one year before Commissioner Smith made his report, Col. Vigo made his last will and testament, December 9, 1834. In it appears the following clause:

WHEREAS, The county of Vigo has been named after me, and I feel toward it and its citizens a great degree of esteem and affection for many favors conferred and services rendered me, especially by the inhabitants of Terre Haute, it is my will, wish and desire and earnest request that if the claim aforesaid is recovered and the amount due me paid to my executors, that they, or some one of them, shall pay out of the sum $500 to the county of Vigo, to be laid out by the commissioners of said county, or in such other mode as shall be deemed most desirable by said county, in the purchase of a bell for the court-house of said county, on which shall be inscribed, "Presented by Francis Vigo."

It is, however, understood that in case said claim is not recovered, that said money is not to be paid, and the receipt of the treasurer of Vigo county for the sum, when paid to my executors, shall be binding and good against any said residuary legatee, and a good and sufficient discharge to said executors, or either of them, for the sum aforesaid paid as aforesaid. And it is my will that said executors, their survivors or survivor, join with the said John Law, Albert T. Ellis and Luther H. Reed, Esq., in prosecuting the claim which I have on the State of Virginia, under the contract made with these gentlemen, should it become necessary to do so, and that he or they do everything which I might or could do for such purpose and so far as is deemed necessary or advisable.

The people of Vigo county extended to the venerable Colonel a most cordial invitation to visit them on July 4, 1832. He was then ninety-two years of age, but gladly accepted the invitation, and came on his last visit to a people he loved so well, and was their honored guest at the joyous reception given him. The entire community greeted him cordially and accorded to him every honor posible to bestow, and from the kindly old face they were richly repaid by the beaming pleasure that lighted it up and brightened again his eyes. He had now despaired of, in his lifetime, if ever, the Government doing ought in acknowledgment of his claim, and it

was, no doubt, that on this, his last visit to those alone, of all the world, who had given him such generous evidences of their appreciation of his life and deeds in their behalf, that it entered his mind to insert in his will the clause in reference to the court-house bell. In his dying hour he must have felt that here was at least a people freely extending to him all in their power to make amends for that long neglect of the country to do exact and even justice.

He died in Vincennes, March 22, 1836, aged ninety-six years.

In his poorly-appointed sick-room a great and good man lay dying. He had grown long since accustomed to that depreciation that is so severe to old age and poor and feeble health—patiently and serenely amid these evidences of poverty he felt his life slowly passing away, and yet no murmur of complaint escaped him. When he was rich and the country that owed him so much was very poor, he gave so munificently, without the asking; nay, more, he left his home and country and came to the young nation in its darkest hour, and upon its altars placed his fortune and life. Now all was changed. The young nation had grown great, powerful and rich, and he was old, feeble, poor, childless and dying, having outlived his own blood and near friends, having outlived his generation and times by many years, having outlived all except the cold neglect, if not ingratitude, of his country.

In accordance with the direction in his will, his attorneys and executors pushed the collection of the claim. Without going into the miserable details of this protracted struggle, suffice it to say that after the lapse of nearly one hundred years judgment was at last obtained in the court of claims for the debt and interest, amounting to nearly $50,000. Time then had ceased to be of any importance in the case. Vigo was dead; lawyer after lawyer had worn out his life in the case and passed it to younger hands, and now there was nothing except the public sense and the coming historian to spur the authorities to ever arrive at a conclusion at all.

Was the judgment promptly paid when finally obtained? Oh, no! It was appealed to the supreme court, because in the judgment was included interest on the original amount. One of our barbarous legal fictions is that the government is always ready to pay its debts, and therefore, unless in the bond, it must pay no interest. The case of Col. Vigo is a fine satire upon this dogma—this silly fiction that is a fit companion-piece to that of "The king can do no wrong." The ruler can do no wrong—the people can do no right—has been the grievous burden of every civilization. It is the truth reversed. Such a sacred debt as that of Vigo's was resisted for a hundred years and then strong resistance to paying a small interest thereon, and in the meantime the plunderers of the public treasury had clutched in their large and grimy hands hundreds of millions.

To the credit of the supreme court a point was strained and the judgment, with interest, paid. It afforded the representatives of the estate no little pleasure to carry out the direction of the will in reference to the court-house bell in Vigo County, where it is now, from its tall cupola, with its deep, musical tones, clanging so merrily each passing hour. For one I can say I never hear its deep notes floating out upon the air but it comes to me like the glad voice of the departed: "PRESENTED BY FRANCIS VIGO."—"ALL'S WELL!"

CHAPTER VI.

VIGO COUNTY. ITS ANCIENT OWNERS AND CHANGES.

LET us suppose, dear reader, that you had been here when Columbus came and found this continent, and further suppose that you had lived on to the present, and have changed in your appearance and nature, as have the generations that came and passed away from that time to the present hour, and had now sat down to tell a bevy of children the story of your eventful and changing life. It would tax your memory certainly, but as you proceeded, even you would become more and more interested in the narrative.

Commencing with your earliest recollections as a little papoose strapped to a heavy piece of bark and leaned up against a great tree that stood near the bank of the river, about the center of now Main street, Terra Haute; then your school days, when you were carried down to the river and thrown in and taught to swim before you could walk, and then you passed on to the high school and learned to use the bow and arrow, rob birds' nests, capture the birds and torture them to death slowly, and then learn to hunt and kill large game, and that you graduated into a big man when you hunted, tortured, killed and scalped men, and how you became a great chief, because you had more scalps to your belt than any other candidate in that election campaign; then when you were a very old Indian, and had eaten a great many of the poor fellows you had slipped up on and killed, and your teeth had fairly worn out over your great feasts of men and dogs, and your arms had grown too weak to longer draw the strong bow or throw the deadly stone hatchet, that there came to Terre Haute one day some white men, and showed you their beautiful glass beads, and fireguns and pow-

der, and gave you a drink of their fire-water. After drinking the fire-water you went to sleep, and napped somewhat longer than did "Rip Van Winkle," and when you woke up it was the year 1540, and you were then a Spaniard, again a boy, and your chief and favorite diet was macaroni, with a deep and abiding faith in the efficacy of the inquisition to regulate the morals and religious sentiment of all mankind. You were a loyal subject of Spain then, because Columbus had discovered the continent, and twenty-eight years after his arrival other Spaniards had landed and pushed west to the Mississippi, and as there were then no other white claimants to Vigo county this was all included in the "find." The whole world then must have been boys, because you know a boy claims everything he finds, and if a bad boy, is ready to fight for it. As the first Spaniard settler in what is now Vigo County, you were quietly dieted on noodle soup from 1540 to 1702 or 162 years. This long rest given you arose from the fact that at that time the principal industry in Europe was fighting out their big holy wars. You see the people did not know what all the fighting and killing each other was about, but it was taken for granted that their dear and beloved kings did, and this faith in the wisdom and goodness of the king was often strengthened in the darkest hour, by his being an infant, an imbecile, crazy or killing himself in some of his nightly orgies by eating and drinking too much. As a Vigoan you would read about these great wars in Europe, and you, from your memories in the scalp trade, would conclude that in the course of time the Old World would become nearly as civilized as your people were when you were a happy and innocent papoose and a cannibal with a good appetite. In 1702, just when you were getting to be a very old Spaniard, and was really getting very tired of a constant diet of macaroni, you woke up one morning and lo, and behold, you were a Frenchman, with a nice mess of frogs for breakfast. A change of cooks and diet is good for the appetite and health, and now you went back in your life and was a rollicking devil-may-care *courier des bois*, nearly as wild and naked as when you were a well-grown papoose on the banks of the Wabash. As a loyal Vigoan you changed your allegiance from Spain to France, and of all the kings and potentates in the world you preferred that sensuous and most beastly of men, Louis XV., and thought he was a paragon of perfection. You accepted the appointment as a local agent of the fur traders, and soon had a wife in every tribe that patronized your store. You made some good land trades when you "dickered" a bottle of awful whisky for two or three adjoining States. In time your county town was moved from Paris, France, to Quebec, but as much handier as this made it, you did not bother to go there to get your license in any of your marriages with the natives. You owed

as you knew, allegiance to France or Canada, but you obeyed the more convenient law of the natives about marrying or getting divorces.

Then there came many years in which it was doubtful whether what is now Vigo county belonged to the province of Canada or to Louisiana. Both sides belonged to France, but in defining the territory between the two provinces it was doubtful just where the line ran. It bothered you to be a Blue-nose and a Creole at the same time.

Vincennes from its foundation to the close of the French occupation belonged to the province of Louisiana. Fort Chartres was the seat of government of the district of New Orleans and the province. Fort Ouiatanon on the upper Wabash belonged to Canada, and was under the control of the commandant at Detroit, and the dividing line was somewhere between Vincennes and Ouiatanon. Du Pratz says: "The dividing line between Louisiana and Canada was not very well ascertained. It is of little importance to dispute here about the limits of these two neighboring colonies as they both appertain to France." But this was of great importance to you as a good Vigoan. You could not be forever worried and distressed with doubts on the subject of where you should record your "marks and brands" or get your saloon license, or persuade the sheriff to summon you on the grand jury. When you had about determined to bring it as a leading question into the next election, in the year 1732, the dividing line was definitely fixed, running east and west on the center of Main street, Terre Haute, through the county. Thus what is now Vigo county was divided on that line. The line passed east and west through the county, through Terre Haute and through the center of your cabin then standing in the center of now Main street. This was the first case in the county of a "house divided against itself" and it did not stand. In describing this line Terre Haute is called "the Highlands of the Wabash."

You well remember what a dilemna you were in in the year 1736, when there came a call to arms from the Louisiana side to fight the Natchez and Chickasaw Indians and the English fur traders. Vincennes, the first ruler in Indiana, was then in command of Port Vincennes, and he obeyed the call and went with forty Iroquois to the war, and was killed, and the king appointed Louis St. Ange to the command at Port Vincennes. But you got along fairly well as part Canuck and part Creole, and as you were not certain to which you really owed obedience you compromised by no decided fealty to either.

But November 29, 1760, Montreal capitulated and Canada became English. Do you remember that day reading the dispatches that you were now half French and half English, a sure enough

"alf an' alf." This division was getting to be serious, and you felt that you were liable to have some trouble with yourself. What is now the county of Vigo, even Terre Haute, your cabin and even yourself were divided in halves by the line between England and France. Fortunately only three years were allowed to elapse with you in this divided uncertainty, when in the treaty between the two countries all the territory east of the Mississippi was surrendered to England.

You could readily adjust yourself to being an Englishman, and you were greatly pleased to have restored the unity of the whole of the territory of Vigo county. In less than a year, however, there arose new complications. The English had bought "a pig in a poke." A great conspiracy was formed among the Indians, and in 1761 they determined to drive off the English and repossess the country. This uprising was discovered in time and frustrated. But in the spring of 1763, the greatest of all the Indian chiefs, Pontiac, formed an Indian confederacy and took armed possession of the northwest. Then all this Ohio valley for two years was under the control of Pontiac, and while you were supposing yourself, on the quiet when any of Pontiac's men were visiting you, a loyal British subject, yet England at best had no more real authority here then than she had around the north pole. Consequently the French officers had to remain at their posts to await the arrival of the English to whom they were ordered to surrender them. And Pontiac had closed "the glorious gate" to Wabash, the route by which they would come. In 1765 Lieut. Fraser was permitted to pass down the Ohio on a mission of conciliation to Pontiac's forces, but after a brief stay he was glad to escape down the Mississippi. He was followed soon after by Croghan, down the Ohio, who was captured near the mouth of the Wabash by a party of Kickapoos, who carried him a prisoner up the Wabash to Fort Ouitanon. Fortunately he found the Weas quite friendly, and he was treated kindly and had much freedom, and he was soon entertained as an honored guest, on fresh dog garnished with lizards. He was turned loose and permitted to leave; passing down the Wabash he met Pontiac, and after they had talked matters over Pontiac finally agreed to accept the English Great Father in lieu of the French Great Father and cease hostilities. He and Croghan then together passed up the river, stopped at Terre Haute and told the news that the war was over, and this part of the country was English.

October 10, 1765, St. Ange, commandant at Vincennes and Fort Chartres, delivered his command formally to Capt. Sterling, of the Forty-second Highlanders—the famous "Black Watch," and in this manner Vigo county passed under English rule.

You had no serious trouble further, and now was quite English,

you know, and flattered yourself that matters were permanently settled. But in 1778 a new face came suddenly over affairs, by the appearance of Gen. George Rogers Clarke and Francis Vigo, as rebels against England. You must remember how you proposed to keep up an "armed neutrality" in this affair until after Vincennes fell, and then you became an original rebel. Your long previous life had finely adapted you to, not only sudden, but radical changes in your politics and allegiance. In 1779 you headed a call for a ratification meeting over the glory of what is now Vigo county, becoming a part of Illinois county, Va. June 20, 1790, under Gov. St. Clair, Knox county was formed, which included all the country between Hamilton and St. Clair counties from the Ohio to the British line on the lakes.

Resume.—Our school children should be familiar with "the chain of title" to the lands in Vigo county. It is a part of the history of the locality. It is the important eras in our history, simplified into the story of how the possession and ownership of the land we occupy has come down to us. The following is a short and yet a lucid statement of the facts:

When America was discovered by the Europeans, the lands of Vigo county and vicinity were occupied by the Miami Indians and their kindred tribes. Whether they gained possession by inheritance, by purchase, or by conquest none can tell.

By right of discovery England claimed the central portions of America "from sea to sea" and made grants to Virginia, New York, Massachusetts, and Connecticut with such indefinite western boundaries that each claimed an interest in the territory northwest of the Ohio river. France claimed the valley of the river St. Lawrence and the "wilderness world westward and southward to its uttermost bounds." Spain claimed the regions along the Gulf of Mexico with indefinite northern boundaries.

France first occupied the region northwest of the river Ohio, establishing trading posts and missionary stations. Later English colonists crossed the mountains for the purpose of occupying this territory. The struggle between the French and English to enforce their rival claims culminated in what is known as the "French and Indian" war. After the close of this war, by the treaty of Paris in 1763, the king of France ceded to his Britannic majesty, in full right, Canada with all its dependencies, including the region northwest of the Ohio.

During the war of the Revolution, Virginia troops under George Rogers Clarke conquered this territory from England and occupied the military posts. At the close of this war, by the treaty of peace concluded at Paris in 1783, his Britannic majesty relinquished to the United States all claims to the government and territorial

rights of the same and every part thereof, including the territory northwest of the river Ohio, the Mississippi river having been made the western boundary despite the claims of Spain and protests of France.

The United States or the several States have a clear title to all the lands described in the boundary lines of the treaty, subject only to the Indian right of occupancy. [Vol. VIII, Wheaton's United States Reports. See the United States Statutes at Large, Vol. I, page 465, for similar decisions.]

The title of the general Government was further subject to the claims of certain individual States.

By an act of congress passed September 6, 1780, the States preferring claims to lands in the western territory were recommended to cede the same to the general Government for the good of the Union. In accordance with this recommendation New York in 1781, Virginia in 1784, Massachusetts in 1785, and Connecticut in 1786, ceded their claims to the northwest territory to the general Government, Virginia and Connecticut making certain reservations, not including what is now Vigo county.

Immediately after the conclusion of the treaty with Great Britain, congress undertook measures for acquiring the Indian title to the northwest territory. George Rogers Clarke and others were appointed to proclaim peace, and to treat with the tribes of this region. At Fort McIntosh, January 21, 1785, they concluded a treaty with the Delaware, Chippewa and other Indian tribes, by which certain lands in Ohio were ceded to the United States.

The territory northwest of the river Ohio was organized in 1787, and Gen. Arthur St. Clair was appointed governor and minister of Indian affairs. At Fort Hamar, January 9, 1789, Gov. St. Clair concluded a treaty with the Delawares, Pottawattamies, and other tribes, by which the treaty of Fort McIntosh was confirmed, and all lands east, south and west thereof claimed by said tribes were relinquished to the United States. At Greenville August 3, 1795, Gen. Anthony Wayne concluded a treaty of peace with the Miamis, Delawares, Pottawattamies, Eel Rivers and other tribes, by which old boundary lines were confirmed and several tracts of land within the boundaries of Indiana were ceded to the United States.

The Indiana territory was organized in 1800, and Gen. William Henry Harrison was appointed governor and superintendent of Indian affairs.

At Fort Wayne, June 7, 1803, Gov. Harrison concluded a treaty with the above-mentioned tribes, by which a large tract of land, including Vincennes, was ceded to the United States.

At Fort Wayne, September 30, 1809, Gen. Harrison concluded a

treaty with the Miamies, Delawares, Eel Rivers, Pottawattamies, Weas and other Indian tribes, by which they ceded to the United States nearly 3,000,000 acres of land along the Wabash river below the mouth of Raccoon creek, including the lands of Vigo county. While the boundaries between Indian tribes were not very definite, yet this treaty, with those made at earlier and later dates, extinguished beyond doubt all title of the Indians to the lands of Vigo county.

May 7, 1784, a committee of the Continental Congress reported an ordinance for ascertaining the mode of locating and disposing of lands in the western territory and for other purposes.

This ordinance and subsequent acts provided for a survey of the public lands into townships six miles square, by lines running due north and south, and others crossing these at right angles—the north and south lines dividing the land into ranges six miles wide, and the east and west lines dividing the ranges into townships. The townships were divided into thirty-six sections, each one mile square containing 640 acres, and these sections were divided into quarter sections. Owing to the convergence of meridian lines toward the north, to irregular Indian boundaries, and to large streams of water, fractional sections often occur. The sections are designated by numbers from one to thirty-six, the townships by numbers, indicating their distance from the base line, and the ranges by numbers indicating their distance from the standard meridian.

In 1796 a surveyor-general was appointed and the survey of lands in Ohio authorized. In 1804 the powers of the surveyor-general were extended, and the survey of lands in Indiana territory was authorized. By the same act a district land office was established at Vincennes, the Vincennes district including the lands of Vigo county.

The lands of Indiana were surveyed from the second principal meridian, 86° 28′ west from Greenwich, and from a base line corresponding nearly with 38° 30′ north latitude. The lands of Vigo county are in Ranges 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11 west of the second principal meridian, and in Townships 10, 11, 12 and 13 north of the base line of Indiana.

The method of sale was, first, extinguishment of Indian title; second, survey of the lands; third, return of the plats of survey to the district land office; fourth, advertisement and public sale, afterward private sales. The lands were sold at a minimum price of $2 per acre, payable one-fourth cash, the balance in three equal installments within two, three and four years respectively. The credit system was abolished July 20, 1820, and the minimum price reduced to $1.25 per acre. On making the cash payment the purchaser received a certificate from the register of the district land

office, which was assignable, and entitled the holder to possession of the land mentioned therein. When full payment was made, the register of the district office issued a certificate of the fact to the purchaser. When this certificate was deposited in the general land office, the United States, by the President, issued to the owner of such certificate a patent for the land mentioned therein.

"A patent alone passes land from the United States to the grantee." [Peters, Vol. XIII, 498.]

The lands of Vigo County were surveyed by Deputy Surveyors William Harris and Arthur Henrie, in the years 1814, 1815 and 1816, and the public sale was made September 13 and 14, 1816, at the Vincennes land office.

Vigo county.—In 1790 the region now known as Indiana and Michigan was organized into a county and named in honor of Gen. Knox. Other counties from time to time were organized from the territory of this county until it was reduced to a narrow tract of land extending from the southern to the northern boundaries of the State. In 1817 the northern part of Knox county was organized into a county called Sullivan county, and in 1818 a portion of Sullivan county was organized into a separate county, and named in honor of Col. Francis Vigo.

Other lands.—Besides the lands sold by the United States to individuals, there is the sixteenth section, or its equivalent, in each township, which the Government granted to the townships to aid the people in the maintenance of public schools. These sections are known as school lands.

To aid the State in building canals to connect the navigable waters of Lake Erie and the tributaries of the Ohio, the United States granted to the State great quantities of land, known as canal lands.

Later, certain lands, returned by the deputy surveyors as swamp lands, were granted to the State to aid it in reclaiming swamp and waste lands.

CHAPTER VII.

THE MARCH OF EMPIRE.

VIRGINIA EXTENDED ITS DOMINION OVER THE NORTHWEST AND ESTABLISHED CIVIL GOVERNMENT—CESSION BY THE STATES AND THE ORDINANCE OF 1787—RAPID SETTLEMENT OF THE MIAMI—INDIANA TERRITORY FORMED—HARRISON APPOINTED GOVERNOR—HIS TREATIES AND WARS—FORT HARRISON—BATTLE OF TIPPECANOE—CAPTAIN JOHN TIPTON—TECUMSEH ATTACKS FORT HARRISON—ZACHARY TAYLOR, ETC.

AS related in a preceding chapter, this part of the world became a part of the territory of Virginia, and was made Illinois county in 1778, and a civil government under the direction of the military, was authorized by the general assembly of Virginia, yet, owing to the invasion and capture by the British General Hamilton, of Vincennes, the new government was not in fact, until 1779, after Gen. Clarke had recaptured Vincennes and made prisoners of war of the garrison. In the spring of 1779, Virginia extended its authority over its northwest possessions, and appointed Col. Tod governor of Illinois county, with headquarters at Kaskaskia. This was a good appointment, and the new governor at once proceeded to organize the needful government machinery.

While this was the end of the dispute as to the soil of this part of the world, it was by no means the permanent settlement of the land question in the form that we now know it, and, although the Indians had by treaty several times ceded the country to the whites, yet stubborn claimants from time to time appeared. These troubles, however, will be mentioned in their proper order of time.

Soon after the Revolution the northwest territory became a source of trouble to the general Government. Besides the claims of Virginia, which had been apparently so well established during the war, the States of New York, Massachusetts and Connecticut asserted title to portions of it by virtue of their respective ancient charters. As already mentioned, these defined the north and south lines of the grant, but as no one then knew what lay west, they simply took as their boundaries in this direction the boy's idea "of all out doors," and as Virginia's claim ran both west and northwest, it was liable to cross on to the claims of its sister States to the north. Congress, on September 6, 1780, requested the several States "having claims to waste and unappropriated lands in the western

country to cede a portion thereof to the United States." January 2, 1781, Virginia released her claim to the northwest territory, reserving 150,000 acres near the falls of the Ohio, which was promised by her to Gen. Clarke and the officers and soldiers of his command who marched with him; and also reserving to the French and Canadians of Kaskaskia, Vincennes and neighboring villages their titles to the lands claimed by them. But these just and reasonable conditions caused delay in accepting the cession. They made other or additional legislation necessary, and for this reason the final act of Virginia making the cession was not completed until March 1, 1784. New York following the first movement of Virginia, ceded her claim March 1, 1781; Massachusetts April 18, 1785, and Connecticut made her final cession September 14, 1786.

The ordinance of 1787 contains this provision: "That there shall be formed in said territory no less than three nor more than four States; the western State to be bounded by the Mississippi, the Ohio and the Wabash rivers; a direct line drawn from the Wabash and Post St. Vincent due north to the territorial line between the United States and Canada, and [west] by said territorial line to the Lake of the Woods and Mississippi. The middle State shall be bounded by the said direct line, the Wabash from Post St. Vincent to the Ohio; by the Ohio and by a direct line due north from the mouth of the Great Miama to said territorial line. The eastern State shall be bounded by the last mentioned direct line, the Ohio, Pennsylvania and the said territorial line. * * The boundaries of these three States shall be subject to alteration if Congress shall find it expedient," with "authority to form one or two States in that part of the territory lying north of an east and west line drawn through the southerly bend or extreme of Lake Michigan." The wording of the proviso led to considerable contention as to the true meaning thereof, in adjusting the boundaries of the two additional States. This again was the result of the want of that geographical knowledge of the country necessary to a more accurate describing of metes and bounds.

This was the first act of congress, placing the country without white inhabitants, but simply reckoned by the square mile as unoccupied territory belonging to the United States, in the start toward a completed territorial and State formation in the common sisterhood. They had learned enough in their military movements over the northwest to know that some time here would be a population demanding all the civil requirements of the original States. But they must have had a most imperfect idea of when this necessity would come about. And to those men permitted to live a few years and see the movement of population they no doubt saw crowded into decades what they had supposed would require centuries to accomplish.

But when peace with all its blessings came to the colonies, so rapidly did emigration pour into the Great Miami that in the early part of the year 1800 the population was already sufficient to entitle the territory to be advanced to the second grade of government. Accordingly, May 7, of that year, congress passed an act for a division of the territory to take effect July 4, following.

By this act all that part of the northwest territory lying "to the westward of a line beginning at the Ohio, opposite the mouth of Kentucky river, and running thence to Fort Recovery, and thence north until it shall intersect the territorial line between the United States and Canada, shall, for the purposes of temporary government, constitute a separate territory to be called the Indiana territory."

Gen. William H. Harrison was appointed governor. He reached Vincennes early in the year 1801. The secretary having reached that place the July previous acted as governor until his arrival.

The first important work for Gov. Harrison lay in the direction of dealing with the Indians in order to maintain peace and settle questions that might arise as to the extinguishment of claims they might make to any of the lands in the territory. He at once entered into negotiations with them. The Indian character, like that of any barbarous people, was much like that of young children, that are apt to consider trades or treaties but temporary affairs to be annulled or changed at convenience. The French, English and Americans each in turn had treaties conferring all these lands, but there were still important questions to settle.

By the close of 1805 Gov. Harrison had extinguished the Indian title to more than 46,000 square miles of territory. But still the Miamis and their allies held on to their claims to the Wabash valley. They wanted the fish in the streams and the abundant game everywhere. This fed their families, and all were warm and happy in the winters in the deep woods of the valleys and they vowed they would not part with the good country.

Tecumseh and his brother, the Prophet, headed a great conspiracy, based upon their title to these lands, and determined to drive out the whites north of the Ohio from its source to its mouth. The Shawnees were the principal tribe in this movement, but this chief and his brother traveled among all the tribes and enlisted in the cause all who were opposed to giving up the territory.

During the summer of 1809, Tecumseh and forty of his warriors went to Vincennes and protested against the cession of the land. The following September, however, Gov. Harrison met some of the chiefs at Fort Wayne, and on the 30th concluded a treaty for all the land south of a line which should run from the corner of the old reservation on White river "from the ten o'clock sun to the

south of Pishewaw (Raccoon) creek," etc. This was called the "Ten O'clock Line," that the Indians might understand its course, as it started in a southeast direction from the mouth of Raccoon creek, now in Parke county. It passed diagonally through the southwest part of Parke, the northeast of Clay, Owen and Monroe counties, the southwest of Brown county and struck the north branch of White river in Jackson county. The next month, October, the Weas, the heads of the original village of Terre Haute, went to Vincennes and confirmed this cession; soon after, the Kickapoos gave their consent. These were surely the last tribes having any shadow of claim to the disputed territory.

But all this only made Tecumseh more vehement and bitter in his opposition, and he openly declared that the line should not be run. His opposition delayed the settlement of this part of Indiana. In July, 1810, he sent a marauding expedition to the south, to steal horses and do other acts to provoke a war with the whites, but the Weas of Terre Haute sent word to Vincennes of the expedition, and it was thwarted. The next month, August, Tecumseh met Harrison at Vincennes and again angrily declared he would not allow the surveyors to run the line, nor any settlement to be made by the whites near it. He concluded his grandiloquent and warlike speech with the fine sarcasm that "the white man had land enough, for he had sent spies as far as the Ohio and the whites did not tend half the land they had."

However, in the face of these threats and boasts, the governor sent John McDonald, in October, 1810, who ran the northern line of the new purchase from a point on White river nearly east of Vincennes to the mouth of Big Raccoon; thence to the State line. This line struck the Wabash near the center of now Parke county, and in law all south of this was open to settlement. Thus for some years Vigo and the lower part of Parke county were open to settlers before the land north of it and in the reservation.

The report of this line survey was filed in Vincennes November 14, 1810, and in it McDonald makes no mention of any trouble in the work from Indians, but the Weas—the Terre Hauters—were very friendly. March 17, 1811, Gov. Harrison contracted with A. J. Holmes to lay out the purchase for settlement, but here the work stopped, as Tecumseh's scouts were traversing the country as far down as White river, and the survey was postponed.

Tecumseh now laid positive claim to the land as far south as Vincennes.

It soon became evident that the conduct of the Weas and Piankeshaws was to be doubted, and that they were probably taking sides with Tecumseh. In the meantime Tecumseh's force had grown very large, and Gov. Harrison, after exhausting every means possi-

ble to pacify or satisfy these people, determined upon breaking up that chief's organization effectually and compelling a settlement of all disputed questions. With an army, therefore, of 900 effective men, he marched up the Wabash, on the east side thereof, and sent his supplies by boats up the river. He moved out from Vincennes September 26, 1811, and reached the Wea village of We-au-ta-no, "The Risen Sun," "The Old Orchard" or Terre Haute, as at times it had been known by all these names, October 3.

Here the governor halted, according to instructions, and built Fort Harrison, while awaiting the return of the messengers he had sent to Tecumseh at Prophetstown. These messengers were to demand of that chief that he surrender the murderers and stolen horses, and require that the Shawnees, Winnebagoes, Pottawatomies and Kickapoos collected there should disperse and return to their own tribes. He also sent forward men under Ensign John Tipton to explore the routes through now Parke and Vermillion counties. Tipton scouted along the bottom and terrace, "second bottom," on the east side of the Wabash to near Waterman, and then dropped down the river, crossed and examined the other side and selected a point for the army to cross.

Ensign John Tipton deserves more than a passing notice in the history of Vigo county. He was Gen. Harrison's right-hand man. On his clear eye and quick good sense to observe, the commander safely relied in matters of vast importance. He was a fine prototype of those men who gave the world those people who formed and fashioned the western character. He was self-made, and better still, self-reliant. His nature was strong and robust. As a parlor man or a dancing-master his failure would have been signal and complete, but among and of strong men he was a man, with all the term implies, and was as resolute as he was unlettered or deficient in spelling. He was the scout and chronicler of Harrison's army. As little as he knew about the art of writing, his reports to his commander contained exactly what that man wanted, and he could readily understand it. As a specimen of what he did in the line of writing and spelling, and the observations he made on this then new country, a few extracts are given literally:

"friday 4th a fine day I went to hunt came to camp at three found thirty men commanded by Lieut mcmahon was to guard a boat going to the Vermillian river for coal I went with them went five miles Part Prarie & Part Timbered crosst a fine creek came to another & campt.

"Saturday 5th we moovd early through good land. Crosst a fine larg creek went through a fine prairie found a Bee tree and stopped to Dine and cut it this morning one of our mess took a swoling in his face and went Back. All the forepart of this day we

had a ridg on our right and good land good springs on the left in the Evening we marched hard crosst four creeks Broken land high timber and came up with our spies as a larg creek I found land that is the best I have seen in this Day we crosst the Purchace Line (Big Raccoon creek) we traveled 30 miles N. N. West.

"Sunday 6th we mooved early one mile came to the river at the Coal bank (Thomas') Found it was Below the Vermillian half a mile we took coffee mooved after the bote started down. the coal Bank is on the east side of Wabash. we went through a small Prairie crosst the river to the west side went in on the head of a barr and came out on the lower end of another on the west side went through a small Prairie then came to a big Prairie where the oald Vermillian town was. we crosst the wabash half a mile above the mouth of vermillian river Before we came to the above town crosst vermillian river took a south course throug timber then throug a Prairie with a good spring and an oald Indian hutt then throug a beautiful timbered ground to a small creek and stopt to let our horses graze then went through good land with a ridg on our right out of which came four sprigs and for two miles nothing but large sugar and walnut.

"The hill and the river came close together we found a good coal Bank 14 mile below Vermillian we then crosst to the east side went three mile and campt with the Boat after coming 20 m and finding 2 Bee trees left them.

"Monday the 7th we mooved early three miles and crosst Raccoon Creek in the Purchace line thence fifteen mile to the garrison" [that is back to Fort. Harrison.]

October 30 the General mustered his forces, told them that they were going out to fight Indians and marched out of Fort Harrison. He had learned of the country through Tipton and the messengers he had sent to Prophetstown; had completed the fort and drilled and organized his army. The march at first was straight north and went into camp at night at one of the springs mentioned by Tipton, having marched seventeen miles the first day. The next day as per Tipton's journal: "We mooved early too of the oxen missing three of our men sent to hunt them we crosst Racoon creek saw our men went to guard the Boats on the 29th came to the river where we camped on our return from Vermillian we halted till the army came up then Rode to the river which was verry deep then campt our Boat Guard and the army took a north cours up the East side of the Wabash and Crosst to the west with orders to Kill all the Indians we saw *fine news*. The Governor's wagon Being left this morning in Consiquins of the oxen being last came up now and all the armey crosst in 3 hours. We Drawed Corn."

The army encamped on the 2d of November at the mouth of the

Big Vermilion, and hastily erected a block-house partly jutting over the river twenty-five feet square. It was on the edge of a small prairie. This was garrisoned with a sergeant and eight men, and they had charge of the boats. On the 3d the army left the block-house, crossed the Vermilion and entered the prairies, the route passing just east of the State line.

On the morning of the 5th the army encamped within nine miles of the Prophet's town. The night of the 6th was spent a short distance south of it, but the governor determined not to hurry in the attack until he had the enemy's exact position.

However, early on the morning of October 7, 1811, the Indians under Tecumseh and the Prophet stealthily came out and surprised and attacked Harrison's army. A bloody battle was fought the most of the day, in which, inch by inch, the ground was stubbornly contested by both sides. The Indians rushed to the attack with reckless daring. They had been told by the Prophet that the white man's bullets could not hurt them. But they were repulsed with heavy losses and retreated to a swamp where the army could not follow.

This was a historical day for the northwest and especially Indiana. It was the practical final solution of the question as to whether the white man or the Indian was to be master in the new country—whether civilization should advance or stop on the line of the Ohio and Wabash, and what is now the great garden and granary of the world should yield its rich stores to mankind or remain a savage wilderness. It gave the watchword to the nation in the general election of 1840 of "Tippecanoe and Tyler too"—the log cabins and the coons and the hard cider that made the old hero, Harrison, President. The people of the country could understand these political battle cries, because they understood the incalculable service Harrison had rendered the world.

Capt. Spier Spencer and Lieut. McMahan of the same company of the above mentioned Ensign Tipton's company, were killed, and immediately after the battle, by unanimous vote of the company, the gallant Ensign was made captain, Prophet's town was destroyed, and Gen. Harrison then returned with his army to the fort. This ended the famous campaign of 1811.

It opened this portion of Indiana to the eager coming settlers when was at once begun that stream of white faces that has never stopped. Harrison left his army at their winter quarters in the fort, but Tecumseh had his roving bands at times marauding through the country, and during the winter and following spring settlers were shot sometimes within sight of the fort.

The next year, 1812, the troubles rapidly thickened. The war with England was commenced, and the Indians were aided and en-

couraged by the British in every possible way in hostilities against the whites. Between Fort Harrison and Vincennes there were but few white men. The Indians formed a new confederacy, and before Harrison could prepare and go out and attack them they swooped down, and September 4, 1812, made a desperate attack on Fort Harrison. The fort was now under the command of Capt. Zachary Taylor, that grim old soldier, who knew all about fighting and nothing about surrendering. The enemy attacked with desperate valor. They fired the fort, and hand to hand the fight raged. The Indians were beaten off, the fort saved, and the dispirited assailants returned to the north, on their way committing the awful atrocities on the Pidgeon Roost settlement. Soon after, the great chief, Tecumseh, was killed at the battle of the Thames, and then the Indians at once repaired to Vincennes and made peace with Gov. Harrison.

In October, 1812, Gen. Samuel Hopkins passed up the Wabash with his army, but his men became insubordinate and the expedition failed. In 1813 he raised another force and followed Gov. Harrison's route. He laid out a new road through the northern part of Vigo and through Parke county. In this last mentioned expedition was Col. Zach Taylor.

These final tragedies in the ending of the Indian wars in this portion of the country resulted in spreading through the older settlements a true knowledge of the great natural beauties and incomparable wealth of this part of the world; it opened the country to the pioneers to come and possess forever; it resulted in the death of the great conspirator against the whites—Tecumseh; it was the means resulting in making the wilderness the seat of unequaled empire; it gave our country two Whig Presidents and one Vice-President. Taylor followed Harrison here and co-operated with him, and then followed him into the presidential office, and by a singular coincidence both of these men died soon after they were inaugurated and were serving in the most exalted office in the world.

CHAPTER VIII.

HOW VIGO COUNTY ONCE APPEARED.

THE OLD INDIAN ORCHARD—JOHNNY APPLESEED, ETC.

THE reader is admonished just here that it will require the lively exercise of his imagination to go back more than three hundred years and try to see this locality as it appeared to the first civilized beholder. That first man was no doubt a Frenchman—following the setting sun, the "Beautiful River" (Ohio), the Wabash and its tributaries, the game and the more valuable fur-bearing animals, he roamed at will, shooting the streams in his light canoe, and carrying his trusty rifle—this self-exile, with his sudden appearance, must have startled the denizens of the wilderness and the solitudes. From stream to portage, from portage to stream, on and on, like the Wandering Jew, he pursued his aimless, ceaseless course. He had left, with no shadow of regret, civilization behind him. For it he cared not, but was joyous in the new wild world unfolding so grandly before him—the new liberty, the free sunshine and air, and his nature was soon as wild and untrammeled as that of the beasts and birds that greeted him on his way. He cared little for the past and nothing for the future. Life to him was the Now and its free air, and his philosophy was "after me the flood," and so far as we are concerned he was not given to anticipate the future farther ahead than the next meal. So if he could put upon paper in fit words what met his gaze from day to day, the last thing that would have occurred to him would have been to do so.

Three hundred and seventy years ago the Spaniards landing on the coast of Florida, and in the pursuit of gold and precious gems, plunged into the unknown wildernesses, reached and discovered the Mississippi river, and they pushed on in a short time to the Pacific ocean. As usual among explorers, they claimed, in the name of their Government, everything before them, and everything to the right and the left of them. They were the first white men to see the continent as it came from the hand of God, ready prepared in the vast eons of time for the permanent home of the highest and best civilization. Could we by some miracle bring back again the picture reflected in the camera of the first white man's eye that ever beheld this spot on the world that we know as Vigo county, what

would it reveal? The woodland and the three prairies in the county. The small mounds just north of Terre Haute were the silent and enduring evidences left by the Mound Builders. The woods deep and dark, with a heavy undergrowth, and clinging vines. The prairies jutting up to these sharply defined timber walls, some rolling away in swells as beautiful as those of the lazy ocean. The others, level and flat, covered mostly with shallow water, and grass often as high as a man's head on a horse. Others again, pastured by the buffalo and deer, until there was a shorter and richer growth of grasses. The lakes and ponds where now are farms, and the air filled with birds, swans, cranes, geese, ducks and nearly every conceivable variety of water fowl. On the high ground the grazing buffalo, often in countless herds, or, if migrating, there extended away a long black line reaching to the front and rear beyond his vision, moving in military precision after their leaders, to or from the southeast or northwest. The deep-trodden trails of these animals were then the only marks upon the face of the ground. The elk, the deer and the antelope were upon this rich pasture land. The prairie wolf, with its mean and hungry look, silently passing here and there to wait the nightfall, when its sharp yelp and its grewsome howl would mingle with the fierce screams of the prowling and more dangerous panther of the forests. In the woods were the bears, the panthers, the wild cats and the black wolf. The latter a far more dangerous animal for man to encounter than his skulking congeners of the prairie. On these watery and marshy prairies were sometimes small, beautiful groves, setting like gems in the sea. The waters were filled with shining fish, and in the streams were the cunning and sleek coated beavers, teaching civilized man how to build dams and utilize the waters. Where is now Terre Haute he would have seen a miserable, straggling Indian village, with their scattered wigwams, made of bark, and the smoke straggling up through the hole in the center of the top. Here were the naked savages fighting for existence on the very borders of brute creation—filthy and wretched cannibals, either driving their brother savage, or being driven on and on to ultimate extinction. The birds and beasts were tame and the people were wild. Insect life swarmed like rising clouds, and the snake, spotted with deadly beauty, silently glided beneath the rank vegetable growths.

The first hour of the arrival of the white man was the moment of the beginning of the change wrought out in the short centuries in this beautiful panorama that lay spread out over the face of Vigo county and the surrounding country. Slowly has the change in the whole face of the county come, but it is complete. The utilitarian hand of civilized man struck ruthlessly at all these natural beauties. The dark old woods have been hewn away, as the great smoking steam-

ers have driven off the swift and graceful silent canoes, so has the soft velvet sheen of the prairies disappeared before the mold-board of the plow. Fields and fences, orchards and ornamental trees, houses and barns, bridges and railroads, and mills and clanging factories, and their tall chimneys filled with eager fires, have covered the earth and obliterated the shifting scenes, the lights and the shadows, and the entrancing landscapes, and the tread of the busy feet of men on the stone pavement is now where once in security the wild beasts licked their cubs.

The youth of to-day can only gain some little idea of the work wrought here by his fathers as he may in some measure comprehend the changes that have come since civilized man first asserted dominion over the land. He simply sees what was here when he was born, and without a thought "it was always so." His views of life will be enlarged as he informs himself of who and what has gone before him, and the details of how it really all came about. That as wide as the gulf is between the long ago and now, it was really all patiently worked out as he works his little tasks in the intervening time in the school hours.

Alas the story can only be so imperfectly told that it may fail to interest him. If it does, then there is but the one consolation—he may never know his loss.

Somewhat later on, travelers came, who wrote down what they saw, and have left us something of the impressions made on their minds the first time they looked upon the country. Capt. Thomas Hutchins, of his majesty's Sixtieth Regiment of Foot, afterward geographer to the United States, who made occasional visits between the years 1764 and 1775, made in his journal such minutes: "Two French settlements are established on the Wabash called Post Vincient and Ouiatanon; the first is 150 miles and the other 262 from its mouth. The former is on the eastern side of the river and consists of sixty settlers and their families. They raise Indian corn, wheat, and tobacco of an extraordinary good quality, superior, it is said, to that produced in Virginia. They have a fine breed of horses (brought originally by the Indians from the Spanish settlements on the western side of the River Mississippi), and large stocks of swine and black cattle. The settlers deal with the natives for furs and deer skins to the amount of about £5,000 annually. Hemp of a good texture grows spontaneously in the lowlands of the Wabash, as do grapes in the greatest abundance, having a black thin skin, and of which the inhabitants, in the autumn, make a sufficient quantity of well-tasted red wine. Hops, large and good, are found in many places, and the lands are particularly adapted to the culture of rice. All European fruits—apples, peaches, pears, cherries, currants, goosberries, melons, etc.—thrive well, both here and in the country

bordering on the River Ohio * * * * The annual amount of skins and furs obtained at Ouiatanon is about £8,000. Their route is by the Miami river to a carrying-place, which, as before stated, is nine miles to the Wabash, where this river is raised with freshes, but at other seasons the distance is from eighteen to thirty miles including the portage. Carts are usually employed in transporting boats and merchandise from the Miami to the Wabash. The whole of the latter is through a level country. * * * * * Between the Wabash and Miami there are beaver dams, which, when water is low, passengers break down to raise it, and by that means pass easier than they otherwise would. When they are gone the beavers come and mend the breach; for this reason they have been hitherto sacred as neither Indian nor white man hunt them."

The journal of Capt. Croghan, who was carried a prisoner up the Wabash by the Indians in 1765, tells how the country appeared to an Englishman's eyes, with all his natural prejudices against the French: "On my arrival there (Vincennes), I found a village of eighty or ninety French families, settled on the east side of the river, being one of the finest situations that can be found. The country is level and clear and the soil very rich, producing wheat and tobacco. I think the latter preferable to that of Maryland or Virginia. The French inhabitants hereabouts are an idle, lazy people, a parcel of renegades from Canada, and are much worse than the Indians. They took a secret pleasure in our misfortunes, and the moment we arrived they came to the Indians exchanging trifles for their valuable plunder. As the savages took from me a considerable quantity of gold and silver in specie, the French traders extorted ten half-johannes (about $40) from them for a pound of vermilion. * * * Post Vincent is a place of great consequence for trade, being a fine hunting country all along the Ouabache, and too far for the Indians which reside hereabouts to go either to the Illinois or elsewhere to fetch their necessaries * * * The country hereabouts is exceedingly pleasant, being open and clear (prairies) for many miles; the soil is very rich and well watered; all plants have a quick vegetation, and the climate is very temperate through the winter. The great plenty of furs taken in this country induced the French to establish this post (Ouiatanon), which was the first on the Wabash, and by a very advantageous trade they have been richly recompensed for their labor. On the south side of the Ouabache runs a big bank in which are several fine coal mines, and behind this bank is a very large meadow clear for several miles."

A characteristic of the French colonists was the practice of planting orchards. Wherever was made a settlement that was expected to be permanent, fruit trees were planted, and long before

the English occupation the inhabitants reveled in the annual burden of lusciousness that came to them almost without labor or care. Tradition puts the establishment of orchards about Detroit in the year 1720. Hutchins says that nearly all the species of large and small fruit had been planted at the posts on the Wabash, and were thrifty before his time. This is the earliest explicit mention of horticulture in this section. The probabilities are that fruit trees were brought as early as 1735. As early as 1711, of the vicinity of Kaskaskia it was said: "Grain grows here as well as in France, and every kind of vegetable roots and herbs; there are also all sorts of fruits and of excellent taste."

The French here were so isolated from the world that they made few changes in manners or customs during the time from their coming until the British came into possession. Simple, happy and contented were these scattered people. Volney, who visited Vincennes in the eighteenth century says: "The language of these people is not a vulgar provincial dialect (*patois*) as I had been told, but tolerable French intermixed with many military phrases. Their written language was worse than their speech. Their home and their country was the little spot of ground around the widely scattered forts in the howling wilderness. Here they passed their careless and happy lives. The rich soil, bountiful as mother earth ever offered her sons and daughters, required so little labor to produce all they needed, that serious, wearying labors afield were unknown to them. They moved their barns instead of the accumulated manure, because this was the easiest to do. Their little cultivation of the soil was exceedingly primitive—wooden plows except the share—the beam ten or twelve feet long; two solid wooden wheels in front of the plow, one taller than the other to run in the furrow; no chains or whiffle-trees. Oxen pulled this by a pole. They used both oxen and horses, and what little harness was used each one made for himself of raw-hide or twisted withes. A curious shaped yoke was fastened in front of the ox's horns. This plow and a heavy iron hoe was about the extent of farming utensils. Even with such farming they could produce enough for home supply, and ship down the river to New Orleans, barge after barge laden with flour, pork, tallow, hides and leather, and from New Orleans went cargoes of this stuff to France and the West Indies, and in return came sugar, European fabrics and metal goods. In 1746 there was a great scarcity of provisions at New Orleans, and the French settlements of the Illinois sent in that winter upward of 800,000 pounds of flour. These French never learned to use corn to make bread—they made no corn meal, but consumed all they used for food as hominy.

The French occupancy of the northwest were these widely sep-

arated specks in the trackless wilds. They made little or no permanent impression upon the country that passed from them to the march of the pressing Anglo-Saxon. They and their simple habits, and, generally, pure and patriotic lives, have gone—the older generation passed away from earth, and the younger adopted American ways and habits. None of these interesting people made a permanent abiding place in Vigo county. They were here, frolicking, singing, dancing, gibbering and trading with the natives, but it was to go and come only. Their long occupancy was an interesting era in the movement of civilization and the volcanic Gaul, as Carlyle has termed the French. They adjusted themselves to their new surroundings, and created a new society—the Gaul and his highly religious civilization, grafted on that of the native wild children of the plains. They were ready to have at any time their allegiance changed for them, and in a moment, from flag to flag, they followed the commands of the home government—changed readily everything, except their religious faith, and to this day, wherever you find their descendants, you may count upon them, as a rule, as being still loyal to the mother church. Their best houses were poles stuck in the ground and covered with clapboards, fastened with wooden pegs, or frequently with bark.

The old Indian orchard was a beautiful and noted spot when first seen by English explorers, and was well known to the early settlers of Vigo county, and especially Terre Haute. In its memory, as it has long since passed away, as it once appeared, the poetic romancer has woven a thrilling legend of a captive white girl and a Shawnee Indian. The spot is just south of the Van track, where it strikes the river. It was used for some time in the early day as a common burying ground. A few graves and their leaning stones yet remain in bad conditon. Just above it was a high knoll, now denoted by the "cut" of the railroad. This was one of the most beautiful spots that was to be seen along the winding banks of the Wabash, from its source to its mouth. Here was a commanding view of the beautiful river, sweeping away in the distance like a silvery ribbon. The white man found here a few stunted, gnarled and scraggy apple trees, that gave its name. It was from the first the "old Indian orchard," and among the Indians was no knowledge of how these evidences of civilization came to be there, and hence the wild poetic mind of the natives would readily invent the groundwork of the romance that tells of the Indian "Nemo" and the white-Indian girl "Lena," who met and loved, and how, when the savages gave up their captives, the poor girl who had been captured and adopted by a warrior, whose home was at the "old Indian orchard," was taken back to her family in Pennsylvania, but when she was told that this was her sister and that her

brother and that her white parents slept in the near graveyard, she thought of her Indian lover and her home on the Wabash. How eventually her faithful dusky lover followed and found her, and how they stole away from civilization, married in the woods, came back to her old home her Indian father gave, and all was desolate, but here they built a wigwam, and lived happily until he was killed by the Miamis, and Lena then killed herself and fell upon her husband's body, etc. The historical part of the legend is that when she stole away from her white people in Pennsylvania, she had put some apple seed in her pocket, and planted them here.

The fact is, these apple trees simply explain that the Frenchman had come here and married a squaw, and this was his home, and he was simply doing as did all Frenchmen—at once planted such fruit trees as he could procure the seed. How long he had staid here as a member of the Indian family we can form no idea. If the Indians that were here had any tradition concerning him they never told it, but true to their instincts, substituted the outlines of the legend that the imagination of the writer extended into the romatic lives of Nemo and Lena, and their little boy, or papoose, who was seven years old when his father was killed, and who grew to be a warrior, and was killed by the side of Tecumseh at the battle of the Thames.

That is the Indian way of recording history, helped out by the imaginative white man, and that has done a great deal of this sentimental nonsense that has clothed the Indian character in false colors, and braced up much of this folly of government making of them wards for the people to pay taxes to feed and support. The savage, as against the civilized, harldy has a valid title to life, much less to the dominion of a great continent. And he can gain rights only as he civilizes himself—ceases to be a cannibal, and becomes domestic in his nature—turns from the wild, and conforms to the new and better order of affairs. It is not the business of the toiling white man to be forced to pay tribute to civilize or educate him, he must do these things for himself, or in the struggle for life he may simply follow nature's inevitable laws and perish, fade away, and leave not a wrack behind. A nation that has wards to feed, clothe and educate, must have slaves to render the unpaid labor.

To the east, as you stood upon the eminence of the old orchard, was the prairie coming as close as where is now Fifth street. Lost creek with its sluggish waters meandered near where is now the Union depot. It passed on southeast of the city, as it had been changed from its original course to the northwest to the river, the channel choked by *debris* and in going south seemed to disappear as a stream in a wide swampy district without current. Hence it was called Lost creek. It however did have an outlet in high

waters into the river south of town. All that part of the city where is now the Union depot, Tenth and Eleventh streets, was covered with water, where the wild fowls would come in countless numbers. One very venerable pioneer tells me he has seen the time that with a long pole thousands of these birds could have been killed within what is now the city limits. This stream was turned to the northwest, and now empties into the Wabash just north of Terre Haute.

In connection Dr. Swoffard and M. Hollinger give still another theory in reference to the apple trees in the old orchard. They agree that when they were boys they heard the old men who were here the first frequently refer to those fruit trees, and their belief was that a noted character who made regular trips into the wilderness in the latter part of the eighteenth century, and was known as "Johnny Appleseed," from his habit in his aimless travels of carrying with him apple seed and planting them here and there on his way. This man was well received by the Indians, and the whites looked upon him as their truest and best friend from Marietta, near which was his claimed home, to the outer posts of the earliest pioneers. He often, it is said, would pass through the country and warn the whites that the Indians were upon them, and they would heed the warning and flee to the forts and block-houses for safety. It was said that he was always the first to know when the savages were to start on a marauding expedition, and, swifter than they, he would pass through the scattered settlements and give the alarm. This mild maniac would make his rounds among the Indians, and back to the whites every year. His going and coming was apparently as aimless as the movements of the winds, except when moving in that swift silence, and day or night he would pound on the cabin door, and in a loud whisper, "The red devils are coming!" and then was gone into the night and darkness, but on and on until all knew he had passed through the desert and that the bloody savages were following.

Johnny Appleseed deserves his place in history—a lunatic, whose gentle nature planted the apple seed and whose mission was much that of a ministering angel to the wigwams and the cabins of the northwest.

All these were the advance preparations of the final coming of the log-cabin—squat and rough, it was the first foot-prints of enduring dominion—destroying much that was wild and beautiful, but replacing it with that abundance and glory that is benign, growing and ever advancing.



Col. Francis Vigo.



CHAPTER IX.

FORT HARRISON.

CAPT. ZACHARY TAYLOR IN COMMAND—INDIAN ATTACK AND REPULSE—MAJ. JOHN T. CHUNN—DRUMMER DAVIS—HOW HE GUARDED THE GRAVES OF HIS COMRADES—THE HISTORICAL CURVE OF THE ROAD—MAJ. STURGIS THE LAST IN COMMAND OF THE FORT—ETC.

THE beginning of the permanent possession of this part of Indiana and what is now Vigo county may properly be said to date from the building of this historical structure. It stood near the old "Indian Line," and for some years it was the frontier garrison on the borders toward the country of the hostile Indians. It was in its day a place of great importance, and was the landmark of the far-off coming settler from the east and the south. Under its shadow civilization paused in safety in its slow but grand march across our continent.

This refuge and place of safety to the affrighted pioneer and his family, as they so often in their advances in the wilderness fled by the light of their burning cabins from the painted and pitiless savage, has wholly gone, and no remaining traces mark the spot where it stood. Seventy-nine years have come and gone since Gen. W. H. Harrison came and erected the old fort. They have been great and changeful years. The one first structure in the county so fraught with great events and full of memories has passed away; its old logs, at least many of them, were cut and made into mementos, walking canes, ink-stands, etc., and now but a few of these are to be found in the possession of some of the older citizens. Where the fort stood is about three miles from Main street, Terre Haute.

Gen. Harrison and his army arrived in September, 1811, coming from Post Vincennes up the east side of the Wabash. His instructions were to select some point within the old "Indian Line" and there build a fort and drill his army, with a view to marching against Tecumseh and his brother, the Prophet. When he reached the Highlands—Terre Haute—on the east side of the Wabash, the beauty and advantages of the spot decided him at once as to the location he would select. Just south of the chosen site was the scattered Wea village. On the ground was standing the timber needed, and during the months of September and October the trees were

felled and hewed and the walls of the fort were put up. The inclosure was 150 feet square—a stockade of heavy timbers. The two corners to the west were the block-houses, forming the outer walls, and the eastern corners were bastions, two-story, and projecting from the second story. These were pierced on each face with embrasures above and below, to fire upon the enemy and guard against the approach to fire the building. The western line, toward the river, was formed by the soldiers' barracks. These were merely strongly-built log huts. The entrance or gate was on the last. On the north side was the guard-house, and on the south side was the well and the magazine. The stables, shed, etc., for the stock, were along the north side.

After the fort was completed and Gen. Harrison had been informed by his messengers and spies, he marched out and hunted up the Prophet's army and fought the battle of Tippecanoe. After that successful campaign he returned to Fort Harrison, and in a short time to his headquarters at Vincennes.

In 1812, the next year, the fort was in command of Capt. Zachary Taylor, of the Seventh Infantry. His company constituted the garrison. The fall of this year was signally marked by a general sickness throughout the entire Wabash valley. The disease was described as epidemical fever. From this sickness the garrison suffered severely, and at one time there were hardly well men enough to mount guard. Capt. Taylor had a severe attack, and many of the men were wholly incapacitated for any service. It was supposed that this condition of the garrison had become known to the Prophet, who had now slightly recovered from his disaster at Tippecanoe, and stimulated and aided by the British, he planned an expedition to capture Fort Harrison.

Thursday September 3, 1812, immediately after retreat-beating, the discharge of four guns was heard by the inmates of the fort in the direction where two young men were known to be engaged in making hay, about 400 yards distant. The commander in a moment mistrusted the meaning of the firing, and when the men failed to return to the fort at night he was convinced they had been killed, but owing to the darkness he did not send out to see until the next morning. About 8 o'clock a corporal with a few men were dispatched to look for them, but to be watchful for an ambush by the savages. The squad soon returned with the bodies that had been scalped and shockingly mutilated.

The commander had arisen from a sick bed, and during the most of the night he was looking after every preparation and seeing that every defense possible was arranged. He realized the weakness of his force and understood the nature of the enemy that was about to swoop down upon him.

Late on the evening of the 4th, an old chief, named Lenar, with a force of about forty men, mostly chiefs of various tribes that had been collected by the Prophet, came in sight of the fort, bearing a white flag, and a Shawnee Indian, who spoke good English, called out that Lenar wished to speak with Capt. Taylor in friendship, and that they would come the next morning to get provisions. This stratagem was for the purpose of allaying all suspicion of an attack, but did not deceive Capt. Taylor. At retreat-beating that evening he had out every man able to be out of bed and personally inspected each one to see that all was in good order; distributing cartridges so as to supply every one with sixteen rounds. The guard which, owing to sickness, had been but six men and two non-commissioned officers, was now increased. Capt. Taylor, in his dispatch to Gen. Harrison, after the attack, said: "From the unhealthiness of my company I had not conceived my force adequate to the defense of this post, should it be vigorously attacked, for some time past." During the night he was on his feet every moment he had strength to do so, but was compelled to take his bed at an early hour. Before retiring he again visited his men and cautioned them to the greatest vigilance, and ordered one of the non-commissioned officers to walk around on the inside the whole night and examine everything, as there were places the sentinels could not see from their position. He warned all that they might expect an attack before morning. He had not been deceived.

About 11 o'clock at night the sentinels commenced firing. Capt. Taylor sprang up from his bed and ordered every man to his post. Soon it was discovered the Indians had fired the block-house on the southwest corner, which contained the property of the army contractor—the stores of provisions, etc. Now the discharge of fire-arms became quite brisk on both sides, and immediately the alarm of fire spread through the fort. This sent such consternation that for several minutes there was confusion, so much so that the commands of Taylor were unheard or unheeded. So intense was the darkness of the night that, although the upper portion of the block-house was occupied by the corporal's guard, yet they did not discover the approach of the Indians or discover them setting fire to the building. They had started the fire in the holes that had been licked under the timbers by the cattle trying to reach the salt stored within. The flames soon communicated to some whisky in the lower part of the block-house, and thence quickly ascended to the roof and raged fiercely, and for a time it looked as though they could not be stopped, but would sweep the whole structure. Here were the fierce flames about them and outside in the darkness were the more savage and pitiless assailants. The stoutest hearts were ready to sink in hopeless despair—all was lost. The crackling

flames, the rapid firing and the increasing hideous yells of the savages thirsting for blood, the cries of the women and children who had taken refuge in the fort, all added to the horrors of the moment. All knew of the weakness of the garrison and the strength and ferocity of the foe.

But most fortunately they had a commander equal to the occasion. In the wildest of the confusion he was cool and collected. His commanding voice rang out in commanding tones. He ordered water brought, and ordered a squad to mount the roof and tear away that part next the burning barracks, while the remainder poured a heavy fire toward their assailants from the block-house and bastions. The light from the Indian's gun, when he would shoot, gave the mark to these splendid riflemen in the fort, and before the flash of the savage's gun had passed it was answered by a bullet from the bastion. This was the only protection that could be given the men on the roof who were fighting the fire, but it was effective. But one man was killed and two wounded while at this dangerous mark on the roof, and the fire was soon checked. This gave new hope to the men, quieted the screams of the women and children, and then the fire was so furious upon the Indians that they had to fall back out of range of the riflemen. Before daylight the strong breastworks were put up in the burned gap, but all night long the Indians continued firing both balls and barbed arrows into the fort.

Some evidence of the terror of the attack and the appearance of the fire in the dead of that very dark night is told, but is not authentic, that two of the best soldiers were so bewildered that they leaped over the pickets in despair and rushed out into the darkness. Of course, they were seen by the Indians; one was cut and hacked to pieces and was found scalped and nearly an unrecognizable mass. The other escaped immediate death, but had been shockingly wounded before he could hide from his pursuers in the darkness.

The Indians kept up the attack until 6 o'clock the next morning, and as soon as daybreak enabled the soldiers to see them their fire from the embrasures was furious and effective.

The Indians drove together, keeping out of range of the fort, all the horses and hogs belonging to the garrison or citizens, and shot them in full view of the people in the fort. All the cattle, about seventy head, they collected and drove off with them as they went away.

Gen. Taylor reported two killed and one wounded. This was a heavy loss, unusually severe, when it is borne in mind that Capt. Taylor's report showed that there were but fifteen effective men in the company at the time of the attack, the remainder being sick or slightly convalescent. The Indian force was estimated at several hundred.

Capt. Taylor in his report to Gen. Harrison said:

"At 11 o'clock at night I was called up by the firing of the sentinel, and I ordered the men to their posts. My orderly, who had charge of the upper block-house, called my attention to the fact that the Indians had set fire to the lower block-house, in which were the stores of the contractor containing materials which were soon in flames on the roof. The alarm of fire, the yelling of the Indians, the cries of women and children and desponding of the men consisting of only about fifteen, produced a panic, but my presence of mind did not forsake me, and by throwing off the roof of the adjoining building and keeping it wet only about eighteen feet of an opening was made by the fire, and by pulling down the guard-house I had kept the vacancy filled with pickets so the enemy could not enter. Two men were killed and one wounded, all by their own carelessness."

John Dickson and Jonathan Graham and families were in the fort at the time. Graham often told that the women drew the water and he carried it up and put out the fire and wet the adjoining roof, and that when this was off his hands the women loaded the guns while he fired through one of the port holes.

In 1813 the Indians massacred some of the settlers living south of Honey creek. This was a band of Potawatomies. Of this raid John Dixon told that, in after years, in talking with one of the chiefs of this tribe, he told him that the next night after the massacre the band approached Dixon's cabin with the intention of killing the family, when they found all the few neighbors in the cabin holding a prayer-meeting, and becoming afraid of the "Great Spirit" they quietly left.

While there was no further attack on the fort after the Indians fell back out of range a little after daylight, yet they hovered about all day, and were seen moving in bands at every point. During the following night some time they stole away and retreated to White river, committing small depredations on their way, especially on a small settlement on that river.

The heroes in the fort were in a distressing condition. Their stock all gone and their provisions destroyed by fire; nothing to eat, and hardly a hope of relief if the enemy should be reinforced and again attack them.

Capt. Taylor immediately took steps to communicate affairs to Gen. Harrison at Vincennes. He despatched two men in a canoe down the river, but they were driven back by the enemy and had a narrow escape. He next selected his orderly sergeant and a private and ordered them to go to Vincennes, keeping in the deep woods on the way. They reached Vincennes, and immediately Harrison started a force of Kentucky volunteers under Gen. Hopkins to the relief of Taylor. This relief force had nearly 4,000 men. They

came to Fort Harrison in haste, and after all was put in good order there they were to go in pursuit of the savages toward Peoria.

Gen. Harrison was so pleased with the conduct of Capt. Taylor that he at once recommended his promotion to brevet major upon the army register. This was the beginning of the rise of that young officer until he was finally made President of the United States in 1848.

It was nineteen years after this that we find the gallant Taylor across in Illinois engaged in fighting the Indians. This was the Black Hawk war, which in 1832 closed with the battle of Badaxe, which ended the wars and the existence of the Indians east of the Mississippi. When Taylor was here on the Wabash, fighting the red man, he was under and acting in concert with Gen. Harrison. When on the Illinois river, in 1831–32, he was acting in concert with Jeff Davis, Gen. Winfield Scott and Abraham Lincoln, and the noted "Old Ranger," Gov. John Reynolds, of Illinois, by virtue of his office was in command of the forces.

Capt. Spier Spencer and Lieut. McMahon (this lieutenant's name had been so quaintly written by Ensign Tipton) were killed, and their bones have returned to dust near where was once the shadow of the fort they died so bravely defending, sleeping on the banks of the river that was the gateway for civilized man that linked the north to the south, over which the canoes of the *courier des bois* had piloted the way to the steamboat, the canal and the railroad freighted with the world's rich commerce. The names of the others killed and wounded are not found in the records of this day, and they may have to go into history, as so often happens to real heroes as "unknown."

The two men killed that were said to be making hay were named Doyle. They were buried about half a mile below the fort on the bank of the river. Those killed in the battle were buried nearly two miles east of the fort on the Durkee road, and in passing a hill as you travel this way you will notice a sudden bend or swerve in the road just at the brow of the hill. This sudden bend in the road has a history. It is a monument, a respect we are paying to the heroes who fell in the fort. The circumstance of the case was as follows: Drummer Davis was the man who beat the long-roll on that dark night of the attack on Fort Harrison. He was a stub-and-twist Englishman who had deserted the British army at Detroit and came and joined Harrison's forces, and was a kind of general drum-major, not only for Harrison's army, but for Vigo county as long as he lived. On July 4 he was always on hand; on election days he drummed merrily away while men voted and fought and then drank and fought again. He gave no more heed to fighting than voting, but beat the long roll, the long reveille, the long charge and

the long retreat; it was all long beating, and pounding just a little harder when the noise and fighting grew more furious. He was a royal character. He lived and drummed his old days away, and when not drumming he would get the boys around him and fight over his battles, in startling reality, beat an imaginary drum with imaginary sticks, and "show how battles are won." The effective implement of war with the grim old soldier was the drum. With Zach Taylor to do the fighting and Davis the drumming, they could whip all creation. He had that bluff English manner that spoke and moved in all things in the positive and superlative mood. It admitted of no contradiction or doubting, and the stumpy old veteran bore his diploma from the battle of Fort Harrison that gave him an open leeway among all men to know whereof he spoke, and to bring from the gaping crowd of boys that fascination and awe that his oracular words always inspired.

When he left the army he settled in Vigo county. He had fought all over creation, and therefore he knew the best spot on earth, most assuredly, when he had seen it and fought it out there. This brought him to Vigo. When he was quite old he lived with his son-in-law, Stewart, across the river from Terre Haute. When his comrades were buried he had drummed the most heartfelt "evening retreat" of his life at their funeral and over their graves. In his eyes no mortal ever deserved or had ever received so grand a funeral. His drum had spoken the deepest and tenderest thoughts, so eloquent, so pathetic, that had ever swelled the grim old soldier's heart, and over these unmarked graves was sacred and holy ground to him. It was the one link, rather the golden chain, that ever carried his thoughts from the divine music of his drum to that echoless shore to where the gnarled old stocky soldier has long since gone.

It came to the old drummer's knowledge that they were going to lay out the Durkee's road, and that it was intended to run it over the hill and exactly over the spot where he had buried his fallen comrades. He got down his old long black rifle and ordered his son-in-law to take him across the river. He sternly informed them that he did not know just when he would return, if ever. This was all the information he gave them as he ascended the bank with his gun on his shoulder.

He repaired to the little knoll where were the graves, and seated himself with his gun across his lap. After a time the surveyors came along laying out the road. When they saw him of course they paused and inquired what was the matter. He quietly sat there until they told him what they were doing, and then he told them in return what he was doing:

"My comrades' bones are here. I helped bury them. When I

heard what you intended doing I came over. *The road will not be run over their graves while I live.* I don't expect to live long, and I expect to die right here, but I should not be surprised if somebody else died before I do. That's all I have to say."

Respect for the dead and *the living* caused the surveyors to make the sudden curve that may now arrest the curious attention of the wayfarer who but seldom knows the history of it.

But there it is. Let it remain forever, not only the silent monument to the fallen heroes of Fort Harrison, but equally so to Drummer Davis. There is a stronger link than life that binds the memory of these heroes. Drummer Davis died in 1847.

Fort Harrison was continued as a military post until about 1822, when it was abandoned and dismantled, and, piece-meal, disappeared, with little or nothing now to mark the spot where it stood. There were some posts of the main building there as late as 1848—a mere tumbled down ruin.

In 1815 it was commanded by Maj. John T. Chunn. By the kindness of Dr. Swofford I was shown the original of the following order:

FIFTH MILITARY DEPARTMENT,
HEADQUARTERS, DETROIT, 10th May, 1816.

Sir: Having been informed by Maj. Morgan that he has marched out of the department by order of Gen. Jackson, and that in consequence Maj. Morgan thought it his duty to order you to occupy with your command the fort he had left, you will continue to make Fort Harrison your station and consider yourself commandant thereof. Such of the public property that without great expense [can] be removed from Fort Knox to Fort Harrison, you will cause to be removed and placed in as much security from depredation and from the weather as your stores will admit. If the quantity of small arms is very great you will communicate with the officer of the ordnance department, to learn if any arrangement has been made by his department for the removal of the arms and surplus ordnance stores. Take care, however, to have your command as well furnished as possible with the means of defense, and always be on your guard against the Indians, never permitting them to take any undue liberties and punish promptly any insult they may offer. It is the best way to keep on good terms with them. You will at the same time prevent any person from abusing or maltreating the Indians, considering yourself as their protector in all that regards their just rights and privileges.

You will be pleased to send me a sketch of the fort and grounds in its vicinity; stating the number the barracks will contain; the nature of the soil about the fort; the general quality of the land near you, and also, whether the position is well chosen; whether it be healthy and the quality of the water.

Be pleased also to give a statement of the different tribes of Indians in your neighborhood and the amount of Indian warriors in each tribe. Also, the state of the fort as to comfort and defense, and generally every information touching the command.

With respectful consideration, I have the honor to be, sir, your most obedient servant,

ALEXANDER MCCOMB,
Maj.-Gen. Commanding 5th Military Department.

To MAJ. CHUNN, *Third Regiment Infantry, Commanding at Fort Harrison.*

Maj. Chunn was succeeded in command by Maj. R. Sturgis, and it is tradition that Sturgis was the last in command of Fort Harrison. In 1820 Chunn was in Detroit, and about that time he left the army, and remembering the beautiful country on the Wa-

bash, he returned to Terre Haute and made this his home the remainder of his life—died in 1847. Some of his descendants bearing his name are still here.

These are the outlines of the historical old fort—the advance post so long that stood on the outer bounds of civilization, looking toward the northwest; looking away in the dim future to the now. A watchful sentinel, under whose eye the savage quailed and moved backward, backward, backward, fighting slowly, fiercely, until beyond the Father of Waters, beyond the mountains and the descent of the slope of the Pacific, with the tread of the invincible white man pressing upon his sullen heels, the advancing column ever growing and swelling into that ocean of restless humanity; the retreating remants dwindling and fading away, leaving their bones whitening their path, and as they finally appear upon the western shore, jaded, spiritless, hungry and forlorn, their once wild and fierce manhood gone, they turned, holding out to their pursuers the extended hands that begged for bread.

To the first few people that came here under the shelter of the guns of the old fort, its memory was fresh and green to them during life. When Terre Haute was but little more than a neighborhood settlement, the fort was their metropolis. The officers and their families were called upon in every society movement. The band of the fort would furnish music for the first Virginia reels that were ever raced over the primitive puncheon floors. The ladies of the fort were the cream of society, where the pioneer girls learned the fashions and how to wear so gracefully those tortoise shell great combs that were to them as the apple of the eye. They joined in the celebrations, the pic-nics and the Fourth-of-Julys. They mingled with the people at births, weddings, sickness and funerals, and were most welcome guests on all occasions. They lived in the old fort, and this was the "head house" to all Vigo county during the years of its young life. Its lights are fled, but its garlands are not dead.

A blessing and a tear to its memory!

CHAPTER X.

F. F. V.

FIRST FELLOW IN VIGO—FIRST FAMILY IN VIGO—FIRST FEW IN VIGO—FIRST FURROW IN VIGO—FIRST FIVE YEARS—1810-1815—UNCLE JO. LISTON—THE SHANNON MASSACRE—ETC.

THERE is not only a pardonable, but a commendable feeling in the old Virginia stock, indicating his pride of his people and admiringly applying to certain leading families the title of F. F. V. —the first families of Virginia. This smacks of an aristocracy, but it was one after all whose coat of arms came from mother nature and was her diploma of royal or superior qualities. This old Virginia pride has been jeered at, and in some cases it was no doubt deserved, but there is a strain of nobility of nature that cherishes and respects true greatness for itself. It is the cultivation of that kind of honor and self-respect that is elevating and ennobling.

A few years ago, when the noted "Long John" Wentworth was mayor of the city of Chicago, some sprig of royalty from the old world visited this country and notified Chicago that he would reach there with his retinue on a certain day. This, of course, started up a great commotion. One of the wealthy men of the place in some excitement called on the mayor to consult with him about giving royalty a proper reception. His first suggestion was that the mayor should select one hundred of the "first families" of the city to take charge of the ceremonies. The mayor said: "Very well; besides your own family, of course, please write me out a list of the other ninety-nine." The gentleman was thoroughly nonplussed. He could not name another. After annoying him for some time, the mayor, who was a member of the "Old Settlers society" of Chicago, handed him a list of the first settlers in the county, with the dry remark, "These are the 'first families,' and there can be no mistake here. These are the names in our county's Blue Book, and in my opinion there is no bluer blood in the world than runs in their veins." And was he not right?

There is something more than an idle whim that, in the centennial year of our nation, impelled the President and the congress of the United States to call upon all the counties in the Union to assemble their early settlers and the descendants of early settlers, and gather the history of the respective counties' settlement and place

it in permanent form for future generations. It was an attempt to preserve the memories and record of the nation's builders; an effort to render a meed of praise to as worthy a race of men as has ever lived; men of grand and heroic stamp, the pioneers of civilization, who blazed the way and prepared for the coming of civilization.

Who was the first pioneer that came to Vigo county? Not who was the first white man who visited this spot in the vast wilderness, to trap and hunt or to trade with the red men, but the first white man who was the advance of the people who are here now, who selected this spot as the one favored place upon earth where he proposed to stick down his Jacob's staff and dwell forever. Who was he or they and when did he or they come? Although only eighty years have come and gone, possibly only seventy-nine years—1811–1890—yet it is a question already somewhat difficult to determine with absolute certainty, perhaps impossible to ascertain. True, the point is more curious than important, because all who came, say during the first decade of the settlement of the county, were practically identical in the matter of winning the desert to the homes of their children and we who were to follow them. The first five years, suppose we commence after the Indian attack upon Fort Harrison in 1812, there were not, it is supposed, 300 people all told in what is now Vigo county. And it is only a chance one of these that can now be named. There is a tradition that Michel Brouillett opened a trading-post in this county at the mouth of Brouillett creek, in 1797. By the name of course he was a Frenchman, and a trader with the Indians. It was not the country probably that attracted him, but the trade that it offered.

The Brouilletts—Michel and Lawrence—it seems became good Americans, and this settlement was of a more permanent character than that of the ordinary French traders. Michel was at one time taken captive by hostile Indians, and they made a holiday for the purpose of torturing and burning him. He was tied to a tree and the fagots prepared, when, at the risk of her own life, an Indian girl interfered and had his sentence changed to that of "running the gauntlet." This was for the squaws and children and squaw-men to stand in two rows and compel the prisoner to run between them, while each one would try to kill him, and ordinarily it was certain death. But Brouillett was strong, active, and so quick that he came out badly wounded, but got away with his life, and afterward married an American woman, accumulated property and died in Vincennes, where he had long made his home.

It was his brother, Lawrence, that made the noted ride on horseback as a courier from Vincennes to Kaskaskia.

They were good citizens, and some of their descendants are now in Vigo county.

Among those who purchased and improved property in Terre Haute was Michel Brouillett, but on the record, it appears as "Mitchell," a natural mistake. As a rule, however, during the long occupancy of the French of this part of the country, they were at peace with the Indians, and frequently had temporary trading places that they would visit at intervals. Reference to these French couriers and traders at some length is made in preceding chapters. Owing to this fact of the traders being temporarily here long before the permanent settlers came, it caused the question to come up in the shape of—Who turned the first furrow in Vigo county? This seemed to be agreed upon as the real point that settled the question among the old settlers themselves, when they came to discuss the matter in late years. It was assumed, no doubt correctly, that the man who came and plowed the land did not come as a soldier, trader or explorer, but to make a permanent home.

One authority informs me that Samuel Middleton, Peter Mallory and one other, the name unknown, came together in 1810, and on what is now Col. R. W. Thompson's farm, four miles south of the city, "turned the first furrow" ever plowed in Vigo county; that they broke and planted in corn several acres, and were then driven off by the Indians, and went to Vincennes. The next year Samuel Middleton belonged to Harrison's army that came up and built the fort. Middleton died in 1857. He had located west of Terre Haute just across the line in Illinois. Peter Mallory settled in Fayette township, Vigo county, where he died in 1861, a very old man who retained his mental faculties to the time of his death. My informant says that when he was a lad he had often heard Middleton tell how he had plowed the first furrow in Vigo county. Dr. Swofford remembers distinctly of hearing Middleton often tell of this circumstance, and the year it occurred.

In this connection we give the following letter, dated 1875:

Editors Terre Haute Express: I want to correct some mistakes that I see in the columns of the *Terre Haute Journal;* not that it was the intention of the writer to misrepresent the facts in the case as stated in regard to this account of the death of Thomas Puckett, and of his being classed among the oldest settlers of Vigo county. As this is mentioned as the history of the county, I wish it to be given correct; not that I would in any way detract from Thomas Puckett anything that may be due him as a pioneer, but the true facts in the case are these: That in the year 1811 I turned the first furrow that was turned in what is now called Vigo county, on the road leading from Terre Haute to Lockport, on what is represented as the Dean farm, I, with my father, Edmond Liston, and William Grear Adams, William Drake, Reuben Moore and Martin Adams, broke, fenced and planted seventy-five acres of corn, and sold the corn raised to Harrison's army, while building the fort near Wabash river. Since that time I have not been absent from Vigo county to exceed four months at any one time. During the said time I was engaged through fear pursuing Indians that were committing depredations on the settlements below, and in burying the dead that were killed by them. Isaac Lambert, John Dickson, Hudson, Chatrey and Mallory all cultivated the lands under the protection of the fort.

Notwithstanding I was here the time above mentioned, I have no recollection

of Mr. Puckett being in Vigo county until the year 1816. I believe it is true that he built the house mentioned on the Modisitt lot, in the fall of that year, after the sale of lots in Terre Haute. So far as he being in conjunction with me in breaking the soil of Vigo county it is a mistake, as we never were in connection with each other in any capacity whatever.

Some time ago I heard that it was proposed to have a meeting of the old citizens; that is, the pioneers of Indiana come together and rehearse incidents of the early settling of the county. The move would please me very much, as I believe that I can give as near or nearer a true history of the settling of Vigo county as any other man that now lives, for I claim to be the oldest man now living that first settled in Vigo county. I am now (1875) eighty-seven years old on the 23d day of last January, and can read without spectacles, and enjoy as fair health as any one of my age. Of course, according to the course of nature, I can not be here long, and would like to have a visit with the old pioneers of Vigo county.

With good wishes to all, etc.,

(Signed) JOSEPH LISTON.

This, it will be noticed, does not contradict that account given above of Samuel Middleton, Mallory and the unknown, except as to "the first furrow." And even in this the two accounts are not irreconcilable. Middleton and companions were driven off in 1810 after their crop was in, and it is not stated when they returned, and they were quite a distance from where the Liston crowd made their settlement. The former may not have returned when the latter came, and therefore Liston had no reason to doubt but that his settlement was the first. In his list that he gives of those who "cultivated lands under the protection of the fort," it would seem that he called up his memory and gave the names of all whom he remembers were here in 1811—outside of the fort, the total population in the county, and he recalls, in addition to himself, Edmond Liston (his father), William Grear Adams, William Drake, Reuben Moore, Martin Adams, Isaac Lambert, John Dickson, Mr. Hudson, Mr. Chatrey and Mr. Mallory. To this list may be added the names of Moses Evans, of whom it is said he came in 1812 to what is now Linton township, in the prairie bearing his name. And about the same time and place came James French, a bell-maker, who made many bells for the Indians, and also a man named Campbell, on the prairie east of Prairieton, whose child was stolen by the Indians, and never recovered, although diligent search was made for years.

It has been asserted that George Clem settled in Honey creek township in 1812. This is probably two or three years too soon. He built north of where the State road crosses the creek. He died on his farm in 1835.

This is evidently the same Mallory that was with Samuel Middleton. It is possible in the sixty-five years that had elapsed since Jacob Liston came here, his memory may have been at fault in regard to Samuel Middleton and the unknown who was with Mallory, whom he mentions. His whole letter shows a remarkable memory, that seized and held its facts like a steele-trap, but we must remember there was no one he could consult while he was penning

his letter to see that he had not forgotton to mention some one of the 1811 settlers.

Joseph Liston died in 1875. He came from Ohio to Vigo county on horseback, the same style that many others of the early pioneers came in. His family and all their worldly goods were packed on two horses, the household goods on one horse, and two boys on top of the goods, and this horse was not freighted much heavier than the other one, on which was the wife, with one child strapped on behind, and the other in her lap, while the man on foot, with his rifle on his shoulder, piloted the caravan, and thus "the star of empire wends its western way." [In Gookin's history of Vigo county is given a very erroneous account of Liston, which says he came in 1816, and settled in Prairieton township. He had simply removed that year to Prairieton from Fort Harrison prairie.—Ed.]

Who of these new men had families at that time Liston does not mention. It is much to be regretted that there was no Boswell at the side of this venerable pioneer to have written down the names of the members of each family. There is no doubt that some of them had wives and children, because the next year these women and children were in the fort when the fight occurred in that dreadful night attack. In the account of that battle especial mention is made of "the screams of women and children" when the fort was on fire and all seemed to be lost. No doubt Mr. Liston could have recalled every chick and child and given the name even of every dog then in Vigo county. It may be that up to 1814 he could have given from memory a complete census of Vigo county. And what a treasure trove this would be now in the story of the Vigo county pioneers!

Then it is in the memory of those living that there was then the Briggs family in the fort, and one of the daughters, at that time a little girl, named Mary Briggs, who married later in life Mr. Wright, was one who helped mold bullets for the soldiers during the fight.

Also that there was another girl there near the same age of Mary Briggs, who helped mold bullets and who afterward married Brotherton, whose sons are still living here. These two girls would clearly indicate there were two families not mentioned by Joseph Liston, who must have settled here in 1811 or 1812. It is supposed that George Clem, the first settler in Honey Creek township, came in 1812. He located just north of where the State line crosses the creek, near where George Kruzan lived. Mr. Clem died on his place in 1835. His descendants are among our worthy citizens.

In 1880 Rev. Aaron Wood preached a historical discourse on early Methodism in Vigo county. He said that on Honey creek, as early as 1813, there was a church society, the first in the county.

He says that John Dickson, Isaac Lambert, William Medford, William Winters and Capt. Hains formed that first society, and held meetings generally in Dickson's cabin. And he mentions Jonathan Graham and wife as being in the fort, where was also John Dickson and wife at the time of the attack in 1812. He mentions Barns, Brown, Ostrander and Wilkins, but does not say that they were here in 1812, yet the inference is they were.

Isaac Lambert settled on Honey creek and made his improvement, and had a mill on the creek.

Peter Mallory settled west of the river, in the southeast of Section 5, 13, 9. He had three sons, Martin, Calvin and Thomas, who removed years ago to the west.

Harold Hays must have been one of the very earliest settlers, as he was a soldier and about here when Harrison built the fort. He died here in 1820, and was buried in the old Indian orchard graveyard, and a modest sandstone marks his grave.

This, perhaps, is very near a complete census of the male inhabitants who had settled in what is now Vigo county before or during the year 1812. The reasonable inference is that the most of these were young and unmarried men, and all of that kind who were afraid of nothing mortal, but who, in a mere dare-devil spirit, pushed their way here and rather enjoyed the dangers that constantly hung over them like a dark shadow. The very few who had their families took the sensible precaution to settle almost within the shadow of the fort. And where they were all men and were three or four miles from the fort, they considered that only a small or short foot-race if the savages came in too great numbers for them to stand their ground.

These were that class of pioneers of which you would find at least two and sometimes three or four men in their log-pen house "keeping bach," that is, during the first few years, doing their own cooking and washing.

As permanent settlers their footing was very uncertain; they were for years always ready to move at once when they saw danger. They could take all they had except the truck growing in their little patch farms, and still they would be literally flying light. They had nimble legs and nimbler wits, as well as keen eyes and a true and steady aim along their old long, black, flint-lock rifles. They welcomed the Indian when he came in friendship, and when he was hungry divided their scant stores with him and let him depart in peace. But when he came in his war-paint it was very different, and the bravest of them well knew that he could not get within range to kill the white man without being discovered and the foremost surely killed, and then the white man, although as one to a hundred, would outwit them and escape with his life, to rally his com-

panions, perhaps, to swoop down on the marauders and strike them without mercy.

Christmas Dazney was born at the Old Orchard in 1797, on Christmas day, of course, but he was a half-breed—half French and half Indian. His father was a Frenchman, a trader, in Kaskaskia, who married a squaw.

Christmas Dazney became a good white man, and was faithful to the Americans in the war of 1812–15, and in all the troubles of that time with the Indians. He became a citizen of what is now Parke county, where the government, for his loyal services, gave him a section of land. He married and raised a family, and sold his land and went with the Indians when they were removed to Kansas. After his death his widow married an Indian named Peoria, and as the Indians pronounced this "Paolia," from this comes the name of Paola, Kas.

This was the start of immigration into Vigo county. That was stopped in the year 1812, and for three years there were few, if any, additions to the population. The controlling causes of this break in the stream were two, namely: The fall of the year 1812 was noted as "the sickly season." In Gen. Taylor's account of the fight in the fort he speaks of this as the most discouraging part of the situation of the garrison. This was more dreaded and more effective in its attack upon the soldier than the painted warriors. An epidemic fever appeared to prevail all over the country.

This, no doubt, had its influence, but the far stronger reason was the breaking out of the war of 1812–15, between England and America. This immediate locality was the seat of war; that is, the English had gone among the tribes of Indians and had used every inducement to bribe them to raise their tomahawks and strike the Americans. The unsettled conditions of war were such that from 1812 to 1815 there is now no evidence that there was any increase in the immigration to what is now Vigo county during those three years. There is no evidence there was any new arrival as a settler, and the probabilities are there was none. Joseph Liston says that he was out of the county "through war" during four months after he "plowed the first furrow in Vigo." The Indians, acting in concert with the English, had made some incursions south of this, and it was in aiding to repel these that Liston and probably the most of those he mentions as being with him were temporarily out of the county.

While the war of 1812–15 caused a cessation of the little stream of immigrants, it also interrupted those pursuits of peace, making farms and raising crops, of the few that were here. It is probably, therefore, safe to estimate that the first five years in the history of the settlement of Vigo county, 1810–15, there were not twenty-five

actual settlers. This is a very small, but a very select list of the pioneers. Surely it is important enough to deserve, in the history of Vigo county, a separate chapter to itself.

Joseph Liston lived to a great age, beneficently spared to watch over the growth of Vigo county. He died on his farm at the advanced age of ninety-four years. And standing at the head of his newly-made grave, his panegyrist pronounced Joseph Liston the father of Vigo county. His death occurred at his home in Pierson township September 12, 1875, leaving, in the language of his obituary notice, "a legion of relatives and friends to mourn his loss." He was a native of Kentucky, born nine months prior to the surrender of Yorktown. He had lived to see his great-grandchildren married, and some of his own children looking as venerable as himself. But few lives in all times covered such an era in the world's history, and fewer still were a part and partaker of events of such transcendent importance. He was a soldier of the war of 1812–15 with England. He had been a soldier under Gen. Harrison when Fort Harrison was made a garrison. He was a private under Capt. Toussant Dubois, Col. Thomas Scott, against the Indians of Prophet's Town. He was also under Capt. Cornelius Washburn, with Gen. Hopkins' expedition against the Peoria Indians in 1812. In all his military career he acquitted himself bravely and well. For these services he was given 160 acres of land and was in receipt of a pension of $8 a month at the time of his death. He married Louisiana Lloyd, his second wife, in Sullivan county, July 10, 1845, who survives him.

It will be remembered that in his account of the first furrow plowed in Vigo county, he mentioned Martin Adams as being with him. At an old settlers' meeting in Terre Haute, in 1875, this man, among others, was present, and Martin Adams said: "I was born in Mercer county, Ky., near McAfee's station. I came with my father in 1809 to the place I now live in, in Clark county. On the way we stopped at Curry's prairie; there we met Joseph Liston, Drake and others deliberating whether they would come to Fort Harrison prairie. They were in fear of hostile Indians. We were receiving dispatches [by band] daily from Gen. Harrison as to his treaty that was unfavorable to peace. Joseph Liston said if any one would join he would go. The two Adamses, Drake, my father and myself joined him, and we came with three wagons. This was in April. That spring I saw Joseph Liston plow the first furrow in the beautiful prairie. * * * My father plowed that spring where now the eastern portion of the city of Terre Haute is built I can only determine its location as being west of a creek [Lost creek] that disappeared on the prairie [in the swamp] and was west of the timber that lined the Wabash river. His plowing was

for the Miami Indians and I did the driving for him. There were two villages of Indians here at that time pretty close together; one was on a high rise that overlooked the river. The squaws were very much delighted at the style we plowed the ground; the reason they were amused was because if we had not done the work they would have to do it. * * Out on the edge of the prairie we built our huts and enjoyed ourselves when not at work cutting bee trees."

This is conclusive testimony of the manner how the Liston settlement came, and it will be seen that these were all influenced by Joseph Liston. He was the ruling spirit. He knew the beautiful grounds, and for them he was anxious to brave the dangers from the savages "if any one wold join him."

There is pregnant history in every word uttered by Martin Adams in his talk to the old settlers, and, to our infinite regret, he closed his remarks with the sentence: "I could give my personal experience, but that would not interest you." Never did mortal man make a greater mistake. This was exactly what posterity will always regret that he did not give. His "personal experiences" were the very beginning of the history of Vigo county.

Liston not only plowed the first furrow, but built the first cabin in Vigo county. It was floored and roofed with white walnut bark. An ax, knife, tomahawk or hatchet were his chief tools. His entire household goods were a kettle, two cups and two stools. The bedding was chiefly the clothes the family wore during the day. His constant dangers and hair-breadth escapes were many. After Fort Harrison was built he would often, when danger approached, take all to it. He was trusted by Harrison, and often sent to reconnoiter the Indian camps and report upon their doings and contemplated raids. He could slip around and watch the movements of these red men unseen and then fly to the fort and to warn the people of coming attacks.

Mr. Crist, who knew him well, after his death wrote of him: "Often have I heard this gray-haired man say—and I have thought with much truth— that 'people of this day and country could not be made to appreciate what labor and hardships the present luxuries cost the early pioneer.'"

At this meeting was Mrs. Sallie Brokaw, aged seventy-two years, who was born in Vincennes in 1804. Her mother came to the Wabash valley with Gen. Harrison.

On this occasion Capt. T. C. Buntin was drawn almost by force to the stand and there addressed the old settlers substantialy as follows in reference to the Buntin family: "He regretted the absence of his sister, a sprightly young widow, residing in Indianapolis, who was born at Vincennes in 1776, and is to-day in the possession of all her faculties. I intended to exhibit her as a well-

preserved relic of the last century." He then gave an account of the troubles borne by his family. His mother was a Shannon, the daughter of an adventurous Irishman. The captain's grandfather left the settlement, went west and was never heard of afterward. The Indians were then friendly with the French, but massacred and robbed all others. A party of hostile Indians attacked the Shannon cabin, where was his grandmother and her three children, the two elder daughters having gone away on a visit (one of these became the wife of Col. Francis Vigo), Capt. Buntin's mother was one of these three children at home, and was at that time about seven years old. The Indians killed the mother, then the babe in the cradle, and the two little girls were running, trying to escape, when they were overtaken, and the younger was tomahawked and fell dead by her sister's side. Mrs. Buntin had, in the French fashion, a blue cloth tied around her head, and the tomahawk was raised to strike her, when in French the child happened to exclaim "*Oh Mon Dieu!*" The blue cloth and this exclamation saved her life, the Indians believed she was French. They hurried away, leaving this little girl alone with her dead mother and sisters. During all that day she trudged along trying to find some house where she could gain entrance. The people were all French, and though friendly enough disposed were deaf to her appeals to be taken in. They were afraid it would offend the savages. At last she was received into a house by a man who could not withstand the appeal, and she remained in the protection of this good family until she was fifteen years of age when she married Mr. Buntin.

Mrs. Elizabeth Moore, long a resident of Pierson township, a sister of Joseph Liston, was the first white female settler in Vigo county. When along in the nineties the "mother of Vigo county" could still be met on the streets of Terre Haute, where nearly eighty years ago she was the young pioneer woman. She was close to her one hundredth year when she died.

The Mail of Terre Haute a few years ago made a list of those who were then here and who were born in the last century as follows: Daniel Barbour, Fayette township, born in New York, in 1780; Beebe Booth, Terre Haute, ——; William Blocksom, Honey Creek township, Del., 1795; D. D. Condit, Terre Haute, N. J., 1797; William Caldwell, Sugar Creek township, Tenn., 1791; James Caruthers, Nevens township, Tenn., 1799; John Crews, Sugar Creek township, Tenn., 1795; Joseph East, Terre Haute, Penn., 1799; Curtis Gilbert, Terre Haute, Conn., 1795; James Hite, Terre Haute, Ky., 1794; M. A. Jewett, Terre Haute, Mass., 1798; Sandford Larkins, Honey Creek township, R. I., 1797; Morris Littlejohn, Pierson township, Va., 1772; Joseph Liston, Pierson township, ——; Samuel McMurre, Lost Creek township, 1798; James D. Piety,

Prairie Creek township, Ky., 1796; Chauncey Rose, Terre Haute, 1794; Samuel K. Sparks, Terre Haute, 1785; John Scott, Terre Haute, 1793; Zenas Smith, Terre Haute, 1796; William Vermillion, Fayette township, 1799; William L. Weeks, Linton township, 1795.

The paper says: "For want of accurate information, which we hope to supply hereafter, a number are omitted, among them John Dickerson, John Sheets, Zadoc Reeves, William Eldridge, J. C. Foxworthy, and H. P. Brokaw."

CHAPTER XI.

1815.

THE SECOND WAVE OF PIONEERS—WHO THEY WERE.

Still o'er these scenes my memory wakes,
And fondly broods with miser care;
Time but the impression deeper makes,
As streams their channels deeper wear.
—*Shakespeare.*

AFTER three years of war—1812–15—and peace once more came to the country and especially to the northwest, then again were the great doors to the new country thrown wide open to the eager and waiting people in the old States to go to the good land in search for homes and fortune. It was like the breaking away of the obstruction that dams up the waters that rush forward when the way is cleared, bearing all before them.

If taken by itself there is a strange peculiarity marking the movement of the pioneers. That is this: They would travel over hundreds of miles of country that was unsettled and often as rich and beautiful as was presented in the face of nature, yet hardly looking to the right or left on the way until they had reached that point of destination they had in their mind when starting from the old homes. They were indifferent, apparently, to what they saw as they traveled and camped on the long road, where they would sometimes have to stop for days beside swollen streams, or a wagon broken, or some member of the family sick. There were chance cases where families had matters thus determined for them, and who located at long distances from the intended point, but these were

exceptions. It was the wars and marches of armies through portions of the upper Mississippi valley that first carried back to the old settlements the news about the new country and its natural wealth. Then when the first pioneer came he was eagerly watching for an opportunity to send back word to the friends he had left behind, and urging them to come at once, and this would fix the objective point to the movers. It was the social and gregarious instinct combined with the attachment to friends and the playmates of youth, more than the difference in the sections that so often determined the question. But there were some who started in a general way to the promised land, and after many weeks they would go into camp by a spring of sweet water on the edge of a beautiful grove, and the next morning, when rested, would look out over the beautiful landscape, and inform the family that they were "at home." This was the start of many places where are now flourishing cities. Such was the story of the first settlers at Springfield, Ill.

There is no official record of course, in reference to what is now Vigo county, from the first comer to 1816. Here are six years that, so far as record facts go, is a complete blank. We must rely on tradition, the scant references to this locality in the general history of Indiana, and circumstances that are tolerably well established facts. In conversing with those who are now aged citizens, but who came here mere infants, or were born here, they can tell you who they remember, and where they lived and who, as they often heard, were called old settlers when they can first remember, but they can only now recall whose farm had a few little sour seedling apples, where they went with such keen appetites to get some of them when very young, and they can remember whose cabins looked to their young eyes as being very, very ancient. These can give you some idea of the comparative periods of settlement of many of the pioneers, but, what the historian so much likes, no fixed day or date. Then the next thing is that here and there you will find an old man who will tell you very accurately what, as a child, he had heard talked over by the older people. Some of these brave woodsmen were like the old soldier who, in old age, would often shoulder his crutch and show how battles are won.

In his reminiscences of Fayette township, Dr. B. F. Swofford says that Jacob Newcomer (in this case there was certainly a peculiar fitness in the name) came and settled in Vigo county in 1813, and squatted on land just north of the village of Sandford. He was not a land buyer, and could hardly be considered more than a transient settler. However he put up a little round pole cabin and lived in it a year or two—probably until the fall of 1815 or 1816 and then pulled stakes and went west to grow up with the country, and be another newcomer to the local historians even away

beyond the Mississippi. His coming was two years after the Liston crowd, and in the heat of the war of 1812–15.

It will be remembered that at that time these lands were for sale at the Vincennes land office, on the credit system, therefore Newcomer was not deterred from buying for want of ready funds, but he had his plans, no doubt, and what was the use of going to Vincennes when he had no one to dispute his claim to everything west of the river, not only to the State line, but for that matter within thirty miles of the Mississippi river. This typical new comer filled his little place in the new country, and is entitled to recollection merely for his coming and going. So far as now is known he was the one arrival in Vigo county in the year 1813. Jacob could not have been a very social or even talkative being. He brought his family, and when he went away they went with him. All of them have long since ended their earthly pilgrimages, and let us hope their shades are resting in peace and perfect happiness.

Curtis Gilbert.—December 20, 1815, came Curtis Gilbert. The arrival of this bright youth was an important day to the then future county of Vigo. He was nineteen years of age when he arrived bringing on a keel boat a stock of goods for his employers to Fort Harrison to trade with the Indians. Here he spent sixty-three years of his honorable and useful life. Gilbert and Demas Demming were cousins, and it was his influence, therefore that brought some of the best of the first settlers to Vigo county. The Gilbert family were noted for longevity, and either of the males or females there were few that did not live to be past eighty years of age.

Curtis Gilbert was born in Middletown, Conn., June 8, 1795. He died at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. W. S. Warner, at Palma Sola, on the Manatee river in Florida, Sunday, October 28, 1877. His early life was devoted largely to the acquirement of a thorough English education, and at the age of seventeen, the school visitors of his native town granted him a certificate to teach school. He had completed his education in the Middletown high school. He taught school one term in his native place. October 31, 1813, he left his home to seek his fortune in the far west. He traveled in a boat to Amboy, N. J., then by land to Bordentown, and embarked for Philadelphia, on arrival there stopped at the old Western hotel. There was a stage line from there to Pittsburgh, but the fare being $30 he concluded to save this and walked the entire distance, having made arrangements for his trunk to be forwarded.

In penning these sentences, the writer had recalled to his mind most vividly, a trip made a few years ago from Pittsburgh to Philadelphia in the fall of the year, about the same season and probably substantially the same route over the mountains where Curtis Gilbert trudged afoot so many years ago. The writer spent the

whole time in crossing the mountains on an observation car, and the overwhelming magnificence of the scenery, the rapid unwinding of this unequaled panorama, made the strongest and most interesting picture upon his mind that was ever presented. It was at that rare season in the Alleghanies of the "Festival of the Foliage"—nature's supreme and sublime work of peaceful and quiet beauty; such rich coloring; such blending of harmless flowers, brawling brook, away to mountain top; such billows of boundless variegated colors winding away from the deep gorges to the end of the powers of vision into the morning brightlight, and the numerous bouquets of rainbows over there in the soft and velvety banks; then again in great promontories of spangles, arched and sweeping drapery, and the entranced beholder, as he sped along, could readily fancy that the hand of the angel was the magician unrolling this stupendous scenery. To the infinite regret of the looker-on the foot of the mountain on the other side came too quickly, and the picture faded away.

The young man spent more days than the writer did hours between Philadelphia and Pittsburgh. Did he, do you suppose, in after years, when come the reminiscent days, ever attempt to convey to his friends' minds some of the pictures of the Alleghenies that he must have carried with him to the grave?

At Pittsburgh he had to await the arrival of his baggage ten days. Now, a young man would esteem it a great hardship if he could not go to bed in Philadelphia and be promptly on time next morning at Pittsburgh for breakfast. The river at Pittsburgh was very low, and he had to wait for a rise. He took passage on the first keel boat and reached Marietta, from there on foot to Zanesville, and from there he pushed on to Springfield, Ohio, where he met Col. William Wells, to whom he had a letter from John Pratt, of Middletown. This letter was as follows:

"This I place in the hands of Mr. Gilbert, a young gentleman who leaves for a tour in your country for the purpose of satisfying his curiosity respecting the advantages offered there to men of industry, enterprise, education and correct principles, all of which, you may be assured, he carries with him. He is the son of one of my very respectable neighbors, who is anxious for the welfare and happiness of a beloved child. I have, therefore, taken the liberty to introduce him to your polite attention; your kind notice will be thoughtfully acknowledged by your friend, and you may thereby claim the abundant blessings of his affectionate parents and family."

A model letter of credit, which was verified to the full in the long and noble life of the bearer. It secured the young man a good friend. Business was so dull at Springfield that his friend suggested he should go to Newark, but here it was the same, and he

returned to Springfield and taught school a short time, and he soon obtained a place in a store in Zanesville with Mr. Walpole, and this man was the prime cause of Mr. Gilbert's coming eventually to Vigo county. He left Zanesville in a pirogue and went to Marietta, where he made the acquaintance of a man named Robinson, who wanted to send a horse to Cincinnati, and the young man accepted the opportunity to go there. At that time there were only about 2,500 people in the place. He waited here until Mr. Robertson came down on his boat and offered him transportation to New Orleans, which the youth accepted. It took them a month to reach the latter place. An uncle of Mr. Gilbert lived in New Orleans, and with him he remained two months. But the threatened British invasion was so depressing to business that by the advice of his uncle he retraced his way up the river on a barge to Louisville, and from there on foot to Cincinnati, where he arrived December 4, 1814. He was a clerk a short time in the store of Bailey, Green & Bailey, when the firm decided to send a stock of goods to Vincennes, and selected Mr. Gilbert to go with Mr. Bailey in the enterprise. They came down the Ohio, and up the Wabash, but on the way young Gilbert was taken sick and had to be left at Harmony. Recovering, he joined Mr. Bailey at Vincennes, where he had charge of the firm's business. In the fall the Vincennes house determined to send a stock of goods to Fort Harrison. A keel boat was fitted out and landed at its destination December 20, 1815. The boat was located on the western shore opposite the fort as the safest place, and a part of the goods taken into the fort. Soon after this the partnership of Bailey & Gilbert was formed, by the terms of which Bailey was to send goods, and Gilbert to manage and sell to the Indians, at and above the fort, and share equally the profits. In the summer of 1816, Mr. Gilbert made a trading post at the mouth of the Vermillion—built three log cabins, one a store, one Indian quarters, and one to smoke venison hams. He had an interpreter he brought up from Vincennes. At first he took goods to this point in a boat, but afterward they were carried on ponies. Mr. Gilbert was taken very sick that fall, and as soon as he was able to clamber in a skiff came to the fort. The Indians were now hostile, and he was warned to return his store to the fort.

In July, 1816, Gov. Posey issued Bailey & Gilbert license to trade with the Indians "at or near Raccoon creek." The partnership with Bailey having expired, he formed the new firm of Gilbert & Brooks (Andrew), with whom he continued in business until he was elected clerk of Vigo county.

December 4, 1817, he was commissioned by the postmaster-general as postmaster at the fort, and acted as such until that office ceased, October 26, 1818. His first quarterly report showed the

office in that time transacted $15.68. Letters were advertised in the *Western Sun*, Vincennes. Postmaster Gilbert was notified by the department April 6, 1818, that Congress had just established the route "Fort Harrison, through Monroe and Lawrence counties to Brownstown," and requested information as to distances, towns, streams and mountains, and added at the end of the letter "No expense should be incurred in procuring information." It is hardly necessary to add that there was no prosecution of Mr. Gilbert as a "star router." This office at the fort was discontinued and an office opened at Terre Haute, and the following is the receipt explaining the change:

TERRE HAUTE, 21st November, 1818.

Received of the postmaster at Fort Harrison, Indiana, unpaid letters, which have been advertised, to the amount of six dollars and ninety-six cents; paid letters to the amount of eighteen cents, and one free letter; also of unpaid letters, which have not been advertised, to the amount of $10.30, and one free letter; and of unpaid newspapers to the amount of thirty-eight cents, a roll of blank forms, a letter box and a key for opening the mail.

[Signed] W. W. HUNT.

Keeping in mind that at that time postage was as much as 25 cents on a letter, this would not indicate that there were many in the office.

The post-office was moved from the fort in October, 1818, to the two-story frame building erected by Mr. Gilbert on the northeast corner of Ohio and Water streets. This was Mr. Gilbert's property at the time of his death. He had secured the lot by a private arrangement before the sale of lots by the town company, and the price was fixed after the building was erected. This was the first frame building in Terre Haute. There were four or five log cabins and, among others, the once famous Eagle and Lion Tavern, on the corner of Wabash avenue and Second street. The upper part of this building was, in fact, the court-house until the first court-house was built.

Mr. Gilbert was elected first county clerk over Mr. John M. Coleman, and continued to fill the office of clerk and recorder of Vigo county for twenty-one years. His commission for recorder bearing date March 4, and for clerk, March 11, 1818. The next year he was appointed judge advocate of the odd battalion of the First Brigade of Indiana Militia.

In 1821, a sickly year, he lost his wife and only child. In 1823 he made a visit to his old home in Middletown. September 6, 1824 he was elected to the board of trustees of the public library of Vigo county. He took an active part in organizing the Branch bank in 1834, and was made a director of it. He was prominent in the movement to change the drainage of Lost creek as it is now. This movement excited much opposition at the time, but was forced

through, and was one of the most important improvements for the health of the people. The act authorizing it passed the legislature January 21, 1837, and the following March the county commissioners appointed James B. McCall, James Barnes and Joseph Barnup, commissioners to cause a survey. They reported the route, which was adopted.

Mr. Gilbert was chosen a member of the first two councils and was made temporary president thereof at the first meeting. At the expiration of his third term of office in 1839, he declined a re-election, and in 1843 he gave up his town residence and removed to his farm on the east side of town, where he made his family residence until the time of his death. He lived to see his cornfield platted in town lots and the farm become a part of the city.

He was a charter member of the Masonic Lodge No. 19, organized here at an early day, and was the survivor of all his fellow charter members. Mr. Gilbert was elected president of the Terre Haute branch of the State Bank, November 4, 1845. The general depression over the country affected this institution, but by his untiring energy and prudence it was established in the public credit as first class. This position he resigned on account of ill health in 1849, but was re-elected in 1850 and served until June 22, 1853, when he was succeeded by Levi G. Warren. At the expiration of the charter he was again made president with full authority to wind up its affairs. This trust was forced on him by the directors, and so successfully was this task performed, that it added, if that were possible, to his reputation for financial skill, integrity and energy. This ended his official and public life, and he then gave his time exclusively to his large private affairs.

He married his first wife in Terre Haute, Catharine, daughter of Gen. Peter B. Allen, September 15, 1819. She died February 6, 1821. He married Mary C. King, November 26, 1834. She died October 20, 1858, in her forty-seventh year. She was born in West Suffield, Conn., and came to Terre Haute in 1831.

By the last marriage there were ten children, seven of whom survived him—three sons and four daughters. During the last six years of his life he spent the winter months in Florida, where, at the residence of his daughter, at Palma Sola, on the banks of the Manatee river he died. A short time before his death his friends were alarmed at the evidence of his rapid waning strength, but on the bright and beautiful Sunday that was his last on earth, he was unusually bright and cheerful, but in the evening he quietly and painlessly passed away. In the language of one who knew him long and well: "He has well and truly performed the duties of life, leaving behind no stain or blemish to mar the history with which his name is blended. He was a brave, strong man, and although so

weakened physically, he was yet equal to all the emergencies of life, even to the parting with it."

Some bright writer who wrote of old times in Terre Haute and who personally knew him, says: "Curtis Gilbert was a pioneer here. He was the first clerk in this county. His fine, correct, neat, well-kept records will never cease to attract attention. He was essentially accurate in all he did. He was of medium size, thoughtful and serious looking, and exceedingly regardful of the sensibilities of his fellow-citizens. No man perhaps ever lived and died in Vigo connty more universally respected than this firm, earnest and honest man."

The children of Curtis Gilbert are: Harriet (Gilbert) Beach, wife of John S. Beach; Joseph; Mary C. (Gilbert) Blake, wife of Joseph H. Blake; Helen C. (Gilbert) Warner, wife of Warburton S. Warner; Edward Gilbert; Henry C. Gilbert, and Martha Gilbert.

Joseph Richardson.—A few months before Curtis Gilbert arrived at Fort Harrison with his boat, Joseph Richardson and Abraham Markle had come out to the new country in the search of future homes, coming on horseback all the way from Geneseo, N. Y. They continued their course through the wilderness, until they found a resting place under the hospitable roof of Fort Harrison. These men looked with admiration on this beautiful land, and after resting a short time in the fort started back to New York after their families. These men were delighted with their exploration, and immediately upon their return they set about preparations to come here and bring their families.

When all was ready they crossed the Alleghany mountains in wagons to Olean, on the Alleghany river. Here they constructed three boats, one of the three belonged to Mr. Richardson, another to Abram Markle, and the third to Daniel Stringham. Some of the others in this convoy of boats were Joshua Olds and family, Mr. Redford, the latter died on the way, and his widow and four sons, Henry, Richard, Moses and James, and one daughter, Sarah, came on to Fort Harrison. This daughter became Mrs. John F. King.

Daniel Stringham, whose son became the noted Commodore Stringham, and whose daughter became Mrs. Jane Wedding, the wife of Judge Randolph Wedding, also the Fitch family, was in Markle's boat on this trip. The May family were also of this company. Andrew Brooks, a gunsmith in the fort, and who fixed many an Indian's gun, married one of the May girls. These three rudely constructed boats bore the first important colony of families that ever came to Vigo county. True, they only reached here and unloaded their boats at their new and permanent homes in the early part of the year 1816, yet they were practically here and had selected this place in the year 1815.

The building of their boats at Olean point delayed them until

the month of February. The convoy floated down from that point to Pittsburgh, and down the Ohio to the mouth of the Wabash, and with poles pushed the boats up to Fort Harrison.

The safe arrival of the colony was a fete day to the soldiers in the fort. They were welcomed with unaffected joy. A salute of fifteen guns was fired as they hove in sight. The little garrison were out in their gayest and best uniform, their guns brightened up, and all were precise and very dignified as they presented arms, but when the women and children began to clamber up the bank the soldiers and officers forgot dignity and all that, and broke ranks, hurrahed, and threw up their caps. It is said that at once a basket of wine was produced for the ladies, and something "just a leetle stronger" for the men, from the medicine chest.

Mr. Richardson brought on his boat a covered family carriage, and it goes without the saying that this was the first ever seen in what is now Vigo county. It will be remembered that Gen. Harrison's headquarters chariot, when he came here as the head of the army, was an ox-wagon, and that the next morning out from the fort on their way to the battle of Tippecanoe one of the General's oxen had strayed off during the night, and this nearly left the great commander on foot with bag and baggage, and his army was materially weakened by sending out men to hunt the lost ox. This family carriage did not long remain a covered one. It was all the seven wonders in one to the Indians, and it could not be guarded from their stealing strips of the leather cover until it was very soon all gone.

Mr. Richardson had for that time a large supply of such farm implements as were then used. He had selected his place to make a farm on Fort Harrison prairie, but by circumstances, among others to save a debt of loaned money, he went to Clark county, Ill., and took in payment of his debt the lands on which he laid out the town of York. Thus Vigo county was cheated of one of its earliest and best settlers. But at all events two of his children became residents of Terre Haute as will appear farther on.

Joseph Richardson had married Mary Bennett. He died at the age of seventy-five years. Mrs. Richardson died in 1851. Their children were John, William and George Berkley, and three daughters, Martha, Aula and Elizabeth.

George Berkley Richardson was born in Geneseo, N. Y., December 25, 1804, one of a family of eight children. He was twelve years old when he came with his parents to Fort Harrison. At the breaking out of the war, although aged fifty-seven years, he promptly responded to the President's call to arms, and performed active and faithful service for his country. He became a resident again of Terre Haute, in 1868, and this was his home until he passed

away, May 21, 1880, at his residence, 306 South Fourth street. His ailment was a long and painful one, that wholly baffled the understanding of all the physicians. It lasted nearly two years before the end came. A post-mortem examination revealed the fact that it came from a fish bone, which he had unconsciously swallowed; it was shaped something like a fish hook, and penetrated from the rectum to the bladder, yet the communication between these two vessels was so slight that it could only give the physicians the faintest hint as to the trouble. His strong constitution bore up nearly two years under this attack, which was little else than one prolonged agony.

George B. Richardson was a man of quiet, unassuming nature, possessed of a high sense of honor, and regarded the adherence to the obligations of truth and honesty imposed upon mankind as sacred duties. He died peacefully, apparently unconscious that he was passing away. He left a son and a daughter (Mrs. Aula McDonald) and three sisters, Mrs. Dr. Edward V. Ball, died in August, 1890; Mrs. Dr. Tutt, of Kentucky, and Mrs. Henry A. Steele, of Newark, N. J.

In 1828 Sarah Elizabeth Richardson, who was only three years old when the family arrived here, was married to Dr. Edward V. Ball. In 1830 he built his residence on Second street, No. 28 north, now occupied by his venerable widow and daughter, Mrs. Mancourt. On this spot Mrs. Dr. Ball has made her home sixty years. It is yet a fine large two-story frame mansion, far more massive and imposing in appearance than when it was first occupied by the newly married couple. It has been raised to a two-story, and additions added from time to time, simply keeping step with the general advances of the town. When built it was rather to the outside of property to the east, but nothing like so far out of the heart of the city to the east as it is now to the west.

Dr. Edward Voorheis Ball died at his residence in Terre Haute, March 29, 1873, after a lingering illness of more than eight months, in the seventy-third year of his age. He was widely known in the Wabash valley as one of the eminent physicians, and highly respected for his many virtues of head and heart. "He came to this locality," says one who knew him long and well, "for then there was no village of Terre Haute, in 1817, from near Morristown, N. J. He studied medicine in Vincennes, with Dr. Schular. He regularly commenced the practice of his profession in Terre Haute, in 1825. He was truly kind and Christian in all his ministrations, liberal and considerate. In 1842, during a religious awakening, while Henry Ward Beecher was preaching here temporarily, he united with the First Congregational Church. * * * For a number of years he was a deacon."

He left surviving one son, Dr. L. Ball, and three daughters, one the wife of Rev. W. M. Cheever, the others Mrs. Charles R. Peddle and Mrs. Mancourt, of Terre Haute.

Mrs. Sarah Ball, relict of Dr. E. V. Ball, died at the old family residence, in Terre Haute, August 9, 1890, nearly the last of those interesting early pioneers of Vigo county.

D. C. Allen died at his residence in Prairieton township, Monday, June 30, 1890, aged sixty-two years. He was a son of Henry Allen, one of the first settlers of this county, and in an early day sheriff of Vigo county.

CHAPTER XII.

THE LOG CABIN.

THE log cabins of the pioneers were the powerful lever that pressed the Indians that skirted along the Atlantic shore back toward the Alleghanies, and then across the mountains and on to the Mississippi river, and across that and then to the Rocky mountains, and eventually across these snow-clad ranges and down the slope and finally to the Pacific ocean. Nearly three hundred years were consumed in these long and often bloody journeyings of the two peoples so distinct in color, race and instincts. They were antagonistic races that could not well exist together. The Indian's supreme impulse was that of absolute freedom—liberty in its fullest extent, where there was no law other than that of physical strength and courage. Might was right, and from that the weak had no appeal save that of the stoic's divine right of death. The Indian's death song was therefore a part of his deep seated philosophy, and whether cooped up on the tall cliff—Starved Rock—and slowly starved to death, slain in battle, or died of disease, his last and supreme act was to chant his weird death song. Death, then was not his one dreaded, invisible foe. When he could fight and kill no more, then it was his friend—the angel with outstretched wings in his extremity, tenderly carrying him away from his enemy and his pain. His ideal was that animal life typified in the screaming eagle of the crags, or the spring of the striped tiger, whose soft foot had carried it in reach of its unsuspecting prey.

The rugged and weather-beaten pioneer, he, or his ancestors, had fled from tyranny and religious persecutions, severely austere

toward his own real or imaginary faults, welcoming any infliction that would only purify, as by fire, his soul, and fleeing from the persecutor of the body, he erected his altars to a God that was simply inappeasable, not only for his own sins, but for the yielding to temptation of the first mother of the human race, and this he unfalteringly believed "brought death into the world and all our woe." This creature of curious contradictions, while over-exacting toward himself, and welcoming any and all self-inflicted stripes, slept on his arms for anything mortal that dared to intimate an approach on his religious rights or beliefs. Yielding all to his God, he would yield nothing to anyone or anything else. He would put a padlock on his mouth, that it might not speak any evil, and his very thoughts in the stocks, that he might not think evil—silence and dreams of the glories of heaven alternating with the groans and outcries of the damned, and eyes closed to all earthly things; he tried to control the strong impulses of his heart in its love for wife or children in the fear that God would be jealous and might blast forever his soul with a frown. And from the depths of his troubled life he would cry out that he could do nothing to please God—that he was utterly unworthy and totally wicked; that his whole inheritance, through a thousand ancestors was sin, and it would be but a supreme mercy in his Maker to cast him out forever. He invented his own penance, inflicted his own judgments, clothed himself in sackcloth and ashes, and finally consigned himself as the only mercy he deserved to the endless tortures of hell.

This was the fugitive, the waif cast upon the troubled waters, that came from the old to the new in the hunt of religious liberty and a home. Unkempt and unwashed, rough and storm-beaten, with long, bushy hair, and in his leather jerkin, this apparition stood before the savages of the Mississippi valley, rifle in hand, one foot thrown before the other, braced, erect, his keen eye directed straight into the wild man's soul, there he had put his heavy foot down, and the quick instinct of the savage told him never to take it up again. The wild man struck like the coiled snake; the crack of the white man's rifle echoed through the old forest trees and stilled the serpent's rattle forever.

The first habitation was an opened-faced brush house, if such a thing can be called house at all. It was between two trees standing close together—a pole across, and leaned against this was brush, bramble and leaves piled on; two wings projected from the ends similarly constructed, and the whole front open, and here was the camp fire. The furniture was a pile of dry leaves on one side of this brush dwelling. This was rather a poor protection, yet there was a time when it has been all some of the earliest pioneers had during their first long winter in the remote wilderness. They possibly had

simply wintered here intending to resume their journey when warm weather came. Sometimes they thus camped, waiting the fall of the high waters in the stream. These advance couriers of civilization were encumbered with no camp equipage; the old heavy rifle, and the hunting knife, and the few leather clothes they wore were all they had. Then, too, they may have reached the one spot in the wilderness they had traveled so far to find. Just there a stream or a spring of sweet water, the giant trees extending their strong protecting arms, and the abundant evidences of game on every hand may have been the determining cause, or as was often the case, living away back in Vermont or North Carolina, the young man had met some hunter and trapper, and had made eager inquiries as to where he could find the best place in the new country, and the hunter had mapped out to his mind the long road to that particular spot. How he would pursue a certain course, guided by the sun and the North Star, or the moss on the trees, and just where he would cross certain rivers and streams, and follow these to such a point, then deflect to the right or left and strike a certain prairie and after a while he would pass a mound or a lone tree, and then in the blue distance a point of timber, and from that another point, and then for days and days upon the prairie sea, and again reaching the timber another stream, and follow up that to where a creek or arm emptied into it, thence up that stream, and a small prairie and a grove, and then on and on to the timber and streams again, and here a spring would be reached—a natural camping place and perhaps the end of the long journey, and to-day his grandchildren, born on the old farm where he first stopped and put up his brush house may not know or be able to find the spring that was his objective point when he so bravely started from his old pioneer father's home in North Carolina. The brush covering protected him somewhat from the inclement elements, the fire in front served a double purpose—it warmed and dried him when wet or cold, and kept away the fierce wild animals that otherwise would have attacked and devoured him. If during the night it burned low, the screams of the panther, or the howls of the close coming wolves would admonish him to throw a few sticks on the fire, or sometimes amuse himself by firing at the eyes of the beast that was so near him that its gleaming eyeballs made an excellent target.

The first months of this man's life were in the most primitive manner. He procured his food by his rifle, supplemented with the natural fruits and berries of the woods, learning to eat many of the roots that he could dig. He neighbored much with the Indians, and often got of them some of their coarse materials for making bread. The one chief deprivation, both to him and the Indians, was the want of salt. This no doubt was the one luxury of which he would

often dream that he had left behind him when he ventured out from civilization. Early in the spring he was hunting in the woods for the wild onions that are among the first to push their green stems above the soil, and in the wild sheep-sorrel he found the delicious acid that his system so much needed, then the May-apples, and then the berries, the paw-paws, the nuts and wild grapes, the buds, the bark of certain trees, and at a certain time in spring the tap-root of the young hickory were all in their turn within his reach, and were utilized.

This was the first little wave, the immediate forerunner of the round-log cabin. He had soon learned many of the Indian ways, and their expedients in emergencies. He was a demonstration of the fact that a civilized man will learn to be a wild man in less than a fifteenth of the time it will take to teach a savage to become civilized, or to like any of the ways and habits of civilized life.

Had he forgotten to think in this lonely silent life? He would visit his distant neighbors in their wigwams, approaching as quietly as they, enter with a grunt, seat himself, light his pipe, and all would sit and smoke in silence. An occasional grunt or a nod of the head, and never a smile, this had come to be his idea of enjoyment in social life too. He learned to go to the deer-licks, as had the Indians, for other purposes, as well as those of finding the deer there and shooting them. He had learned to find certain clays that the savages ate. He soon knew as much of wild woods life as did the natives.

One day, late in the spring, while hunting, he met an Indian, who startled him with the news that a pale-faced neighbor had come and actually had settled as near as fifteen miles up the creek. This was the most astounding news he had ever heard. Only fifteen miles—why, this is settling right in my door-yard, and not so much as even saying by your leave! Can it be possible? I can't stand too much crowding. He quits the chase, and returns straight to his cabin, cooks and eats his supper, and sits on his log and smokes and thinks, yes, actually thinks, till his head fairly swims over the day's news. He goes to bed and sleeps and dreams, and millions of people are pouring into his cabin, and behind them still comes the eternal stream of humanity, laughing, crying, shouting, struggling, and the great wave is upon him and he is being smothered, when, with a mighty effort he wakes, and the owls are hooting from the tree tops, and the wolves are howling beyond his cabin their mighty lullabies. And he is so thankful it is but a dream, but he again thinks over the news, and finally determines on the morning he will go and visit his near neighbor and make his acquaintance, and turns over on his dry leaves and is once more sound asleep.

He pays the visit the next day, and his sudden and strange appearance is nearly as great a surprise to the newcomers as was the news to him the day before. He finds the man busy chopping, and for the last mile had been guided by the ring of the ax, and seated on the log, they tell each other the latest news from the settlements and from the wigwam villages. The new neighbor tells him that he and wife had come on foot from Vermont, and had arrived some weeks ago, and did not know that they had a white neighbor within a hundred miles. He described how he had carried the rifle, the ax and the few little things they had brought, and his wife carried the hoe, the only farming implement they had, and hung on the hoe over her shoulder was the small bundle of her earthly possessions; that they had heard of the rich country in the Wabash valley, and had got married and started for the good country, where they could make their home and their farm, and in time hoped to have a plenty; they had planted the two or three potatoes, the half dozen pumpkin seeds and the few hills of corn, and the first year they hoped to raise some seed. The gun, the ax, an auger and the hoe were their marriage dower with which to start life. They had brought a few trinkets, and on their way had exchanged these for some skins and furs, that were so necessary. The man and wife had put up the round-log (or pole) cabin, and covered it with bark. It had simply a door for entrance, and a stick-and-mud chimney—no floor, except such as nature had made, but here and there was laid a dried skin, and in one corner the man had made a one-legged bedstead, and crossed this with raw hide whangs to support the bedding of skins.

Reader, did you ever see a one-legged bedstead? Well, I have, and more too, I made one when a youth, and this was the only piece of cabinet work I ever even attempted. But I made it, and was very proud of my work, and well remember the pride with which it was shown to visitors.

It is made by making the one leg, and then in the corner of the room you bore a hole in each wall; one of these holes receives the side rail from the post and the other receives the end rail from the same post. The two walls of the building form the other side and end of the bed, and there you have it—fit for a king! if the mind is content. Upon these primitive beds of our fathers has come as sweet repose as ever found its way within palace walls and on the great mahogany teester bedsteads draped in silks and satins and the costliest laces.

The small "clearing and girdling" was planted by the wife mostly, while the man felled trees, chopped logs and gathered and burned the fallen timber. The wife worked with the heavy hoe, and the man with the ax and gun. The few seed they planted grew at a remarkable rate, and now they had in store a little bread, a few

vegetables and abundance of meat. His gun and traps had brought them meat and fur and feathers, and honey they had found in abundance in the forests. Before the year had expired they made a raft, and loaded it with their stores, and went to the trading post, and exchanged honey, furs and pelts for such manufactured articles as they needed, and ammunition and salt. They had enough to buy a pony of the Indians, and by the second year were farming in great content. Their most profitable crop was the corn, which would sell at the fort for $1 a bushel.

But a few years have passed and the land begins to be dotted with log cabins. That is every few miles on the way could be seen in the distance the blue curling smoke lazily ascending from these outside low mud-and-stick chimneys. This now is the glorious log-cabin day and age. Let us examine one, and if we can, secure the shadow ere the substance has gone forever. As you approach you are impressed with the squat and heavy solid appearance of the building. The roof is of split clapboards, weighted with heavy poles. There is not so much iron as a nail in all the building. The batten door is made of the same kind of boards, and swings on wooden hinges, and has a wooden latch, to which is attached a leather string that passes up and through a small hole to the outside. To pull this string is to raise the latch and permit the door to open. To lock the door it is only necessary to pull the string inside and then one on the outside can not open it. Hence, there is much friendly significance when one says to the other "my latch string always hangs out for you." You will notice as you approach that to your right and near the end of the cabin, but some feet in front of a line with the front of the house is a very small cabin, a kind of baby to the main building. This is the meat house. The lord of the manor is evidently a little proud of this larder, and hence it sets a little in front of the line of the dwelling. It bespeaks for him a good provider, "and juicy hams and red gravy," galore. Farther off there you see the stables covered with straw, and the stacks of grain and hay, and over there is a long rack made of rails crossed over a pole about two feet high, filled with straw, and about the premises are cows and calves, and horses with long hair and bushy manes and tails, and razor-back hogs, the largest parts apparently the head from their long snouts. On every hand there are evidences of plenty and content. Pull the latch and walk in where a hearty and cheery welcome will greet you, even the long-haired curs will "bay you a deep-mouthed welcome" that will be stopped only by the authoritative voice of the master. The wide, blazing fire, extending nearly across the whole end of the house adds to the brightness, and the iron lard-lamp, with a rag for a wick, the recent great improvement on the scraped turnip that did duty as

a lamp, you hardly notice as it burns away stuck in a crack in one of the logs. The good wife and the strong and red-cheeked girls are preparing the evening meal. The spare ribs hanging in front of the fire are turned frequently, and their odors at once whet your already keen appetite. The bread is in the oven and on this is a lid with the edges curled up to hold the heaps of coal that are on the top, while there are still more under the oven. An iron pot is hanging by the crane that is boiling furiously. While these preparations are going on, take an inventory of the room. You are in one of the two split bottom chairs. The old chest can hold or be seats for three or four of the family; then there are two or three three-legged stools. Then there is a bench made of a split log with legs to it, that is seats all along one side of the table, but is moved around at pleasure. Over there is "granny" with her "specs," the brass rims nearly worn out and all looking as old as she does except the new yarn string that holds them in place. That is her corner, on her low stool where for years and years she has knit and knit and knit, never stopping, even when she told of when she was a little girl and often lived in the fort when the Indians would go marauding over the land. At the other end of the 14x20 room are two beds setting end to end, with barely room for a person to squeeze between them. On these were such fat high feather beds and over these such gay figured red and light-figured woolen coverlets. These were woven away back in the old settlements. Such gorgeous figures, sometimes eagles with outstretched wings, or horses and dogs or buffaloes, and even in a square in one corner were elaborate attempts at letters, but which as you never could see exactly right side up you never could read. A gay calico "valance" hung around the legs of the bedstead and you know that these hide under each big bed a trundle-bed. You see this was the original folding bed, and from this at one time universal part of the furniture of the cabin came that barbarous expression from some old sour bachelor about "trundle bed trash."

Opposite the door, which stood open nearly the year round, except at night, was the window, the half of two of the logs cut away, making a hole a little over a foot wide and two feet long, and the light came through greased paper that covered the opening. The floor was of puncheon, split logs, the face dressed down nicely with an ax, and the edges were tolerably straight, but cracks frequent. On the walls were hung strings of sage, onion tops, and a beautiful wreath of red pepper. Some loose boards were laid on the cross-beams, and the stairway was cleats fastened to the wall. This was the girls' boudoir, and from the rafters hung dresses and female clothing, and in one corner close to the roof were the shoes that were only worn on Sundays when going to meeting. The ingenuity and

taste of the girls had secured a barrel, and over this was spread a pictorial, *Brother Jonathan*, that had in some way come to the family long ago. This was their dressing case, and on the barrel were combs, ribbons and trinkets, and a 4x5 framed mirror hung gracefully above the dressing case against the wall. But leaving the privacy of the girls' private room we go below again, and soon discover that we had overlooked some of the most interesting things in the living-room. In the wooden racks over the door were the two guns of the family, and hanging from either end of these racks were the pouch made of spotted fawn skins and the large powder horns, with the flat end, wooden pegs in the small end that the hunter always pulled out with his teeth when he would pour out the powder in loading. The women were as proud of their household utensils as were the men of their new buckskin hunting-shirts or their guns, and chief among these was the cedar "pigon." This was a bright red, medium sized bucket, with one of the staves long and formed into a handle. The broom stood handy just outside. This was made of a young hickory split up into small strips and turned over gracefully and tied in a wisp. For many years after we had the modern brooms these were still to be seen in every house and were the scrub broom.

But supper is now ready and steaming hot, the dishes are sending out great volumes of appetizing odors, and you and the men and boys are all seated around the bountiful board. The women and children wait for the second table. How can you wait in patience while the good man invokes heaven's blessing upon what he is pleased to call the Lord's attention to this "frugal fare." He likes that phrase, and his boys often think that to get to say it is sometimes the chief impulse to the ceremony. When the good man addresses his Maker, he changes his language materially from every-day use, somewhat as he does his clothes when he goes to church. For instance he emphasizes distinctly all the ed's, saying bless-ed, instead of as commonly "blest."

The blessing over: "Now help yourself," is all the ceremony, and all that you feel you need. The broiled venison steaks, the well-browned spare ribs, the "cracklin" corn bread, the luscious honey piled in layers, and the cold sweet milk and the hot roasted sweet potatoes, with appetites all around the board to match this feast fit for the gods. You eventually quit eating for two good reasons: Your storing capacity is about exhausted, and then you notice such a hungry, eager expression in the faces of the children who are standing around and furtively watching the food on the table, and no doubt wondering if you will ever get through. Each one, when he finishes his meal, without ceremony gets up, and as no change of dishes is thought of, the particular youngster who is to eat after that partic-

ular person is quickly in the place, and proceeds to stay his appetite. This arrangement is one of the children's, and no doubt often saves serious scrambling for places. The supper over, the pipes are filled, and the women have so quietly whisked things away and cleared the table, how they did it and where they put them you can not for your life tell, yet they are gone, and the day's working and eating are over, and in a few minutes the trundle-beds will be pulled out, and the children at the head and at the foot will fill them something after the fashion of a sardine box, let us bid these good people good-bye.

The Improved Log Cabin.—Nothing more distinctly marked the advance of the settlement of the country than the change in the architecture of the log cabins. I have tried to describe the open-faced brush and the round-log cabins that were so distinctly the first era. In a few years if you go back to see your friend, as you are very apt to do, as you will remember that supper a long time, you will find a two-story hewed-log house, the cracks between the logs "chinked and pointed" with clean white lime mortar, and it may be the walls inside and out are heavily whitewashed. It may be covered with shingles even, and glass windows with 6x8 glass put in with putty. Hard oak planks, cut mayhap with the whip-saw, are on the floors above and below. An outside rock chimney towers above either end of the building. A shed-roofed kitchen, which is also the dining-room, is along the whole length of the main building. A leaning ladder of easy ascent takes you "up stairs" which is one big room, while the lower part of the main building is divided by a partition. The upper floor is the sleeping room of the boys and the "hands," while the room partitioned off is the girls' room, and which they consider the "parlor" as well as the bed-room. The old folks have their very tall feather bed in the main or living room, but under it is the trundle bed, as there is probably another under every bed in the house, and although the number of beds has greatly increased, if there is company to stay all night, this will necessitate "pallets" on the floor. There is still the great wide fireplace and the cheerful open fire, and if it is winter, every evening just before dark a new back-log is rolled in with handspikes and into its place, and a "fire-stick" quite as large as one man can handle is placed on the short heavy dog-irons. But a second and smaller back-log is on top of the main one, and then the great yawning fireplace is soon full of the bright blazing fire. A hanging crane is here as well as in the kitchen fireplace. In the same yard is still the old round-log cabin where the family lived before the new house was built. This is now the loom-house. It is also lumbered up with barrels and boxes and piles of lumber and hoes, tools, and probably there is still a bed in it. The people are now wearing

home-made clothing, and here the girls deftly weave those bright linseys with their bright red, white and black stripes.

On the outer walls of the loom-house were now stretched the coon and possum skins, and the roof was used to dry apples and peaches in the fall of the year, and in this lumber house, tied in sacks and hanging from the cross beams were the garden seeds, the bunches of sage, boneset, onion tops, and the dried pumpkin on poles on which were placed the rings as thickly as they could be placed. The barrel of kraut stood with its heavy weights on it in one corner of the kitchen, and by the side of the fireplace was the huge dye-pot and on this a wooden cover, and this was often worn smooth being a handy seat by the fire. Even stories were told, that seated on this there had been much "sparking" done before the older girls were all married off. When a young man visited a girl, or for that matter a widower or bachelor paid any marked attention it was universally called "sparkin'."

This hewed-log house was sometimes neatly weatherboarded, painted and had a neat brick chimney, and you could not very readily tell it from a frame house. Here children were born, grew to maturity, married and commenced life nearly in their one-room log cabin, which more rapidly gave way to the nice frame or even the great brick mansion, with the ornaments and luxuries of modern life. Where now may be seen buildings of granite, marble and iron that gleam in the morning sun in blinding splendor that have cost hundreds of thousands, nay, even millions of dollars, once probably stood the round-log cabin that had been built from the standing trees about the spot by the husband, aided only by the young wife, with no other tools than the ax and the auger. These honest, patient, simple-minded folk never bothered their heads to anticipate the regal edifices of which their humble cabin was the beginning. Their earnest and widest aspiration was merely "be it ever so humble there is no place like home." Around these wide but humble hearths they saw their children grow up to strong men and women, honest, unsophisticated, rough and blunt in manner, but ignorant of the knowledge of the vices that so often lurks beneath the polish and splendors of older societies and superfluous wealth. Their wants few and simple, within the easy reach of every one, their ambition brought them no heartburnings, no twinges of conscience and none of that pitiable despair, where what we may call that higher sphere in the circles so often brings—where there are no medicines to minister to a mind diseased.

CHAPTER XIII.

1816.

PEACE had been declared between Great Britain and America. Peace had also been permanently established between the whites and Indians in the Wabash valley, and the restless spirit of American pioneers had found another outlet.

This year may be fixed as that of the real commencement of the grand movement of pioneers to Vigo county. The war with England was over—the second war for American independence; the dispute with the Canadians as to the title to the lands in this region was also settled; the Indian problem was practically solved and their last claim to the soil adjusted permanently, and then, too, the soldiers of the war of 1812 had returned to the older settlements and fully informed their friends all about the new and beautiful country of the Wabash valley. From the Carolinas, passing up through Tennessee, Virginia, Kentucky, on to Pennsylvania, New York to Maine the restless and adventurous were disturbed like the fields in the early spring's sprouting, in the advance to the upper Mississippi valley, so soon to be the garden and granary of the world. It had started all along the line, and in the few years we see the transcendant wonder of 25,000,000 people with all those elements of the highest civilization and wealth, take the place of waste, the wild beasts and savagery. There is nothing parallel to this in the entire annals of mankind. In the life-time of people who came here nearly grown and before their eyes has passed this tremendous drama. A very little band of those living witnesses to all this are still with us, and I, for one, confess that I look upon these venerable few with an interest, almost an awe, that to my mind attaches to no other person or persons in the world.

The old or mediæval ages when a boundless fete day and wild joy and adoration attended the return of the nation's warriors from their expeditions of victory and conquest, the honored and glorified guests of all the nation, are now read of by our youths with all the intense interests and imagery of a healthy and active boy's soul. Their excited imagination can recall the scenes in the parks and groves about Rome and Athens that were consecrated to the honor and entertainment of the nation's returned heroes. And the accounts of the triumphal processions engage deeply even the older

and more sober heads. These great occasions were well calculated to expand the bud of young patriotism to fullest bloom, and there is nothing that the people can bestow upon their sun-bronzed warriors but that is freely given.

They had conquered a city and brought home their beautiful captives chained to their chariots as the triumphal procession passed along the streets, and the great lords killed thousands of cattle and fed their dependants, and rolled out tierce after tierce of strong drink that the people might rejoice to their full. In their expedition and war they had added perhaps territory to the empire, but as often had besieged the city and starved them and then assaulted and put the people to death and burned the town as a penalty for their long and stubborn resistance.

The civilization of that age recognized only as great victors those of the sharp and bloody sword. At that time transplanting peoples that new nations and new civilizations might be budded and might grow and spread their benign influences over the world, the one instrument of culture was the flaming sword of the plumed knights of battle—the mailed warrior was the husbandman, and the fruits he garnered were the captives and slain—slavery and death.

Place this wonderful movement of the northwest by the side of the great historical war eras of the past, and the full import of the saying that "Peace hath her victories as renowned as war," will come to you with tremendous force. "As renowned," indeed! There really is nothing to compare between them. One is simply waste and death, the other is the better and higher life and all its joys and boundless blessings. One converts happy homes into waste places and mourning, the other reverses this in all things and makes the waste places ring with joy and creates the millions of happy homes, and lifts up the poor, wretched and ignorant and develops the earth's greatest and best.

To my mind these venerable few of the early pioneers now left to us are the nation's guests; being its foundation builders they are the great and all-conquering heroes, a part and partakers of the greatest victories won since the dawn of creation. It matters not how humble the part they played in the wonderful drama, yet here they are, all that is left to us of the men and women whose old eyes when bright and young helped work out the supreme problem, partook of it, and saw it all come step by step. Seat them then in honor in the great triumphal car at the head of this procession of 25,000,000 of happy and joyful people, whose captives are their children in the golden chains of love. This is the fruits of their victories. This is the triumph that we see. Could you borrow their vision and their memories, you would look back and see

their comrades and companions whose bones have moldered in their unmarked graves many years. The rough sandstones at the head of others' graves placed there by loving hands that have long since ceased to pulse with life—that are tumbled and broken and the rains and the winds have nearly erased the crude lettering that so briefly told their short history upon earth. Living or dead, their supreme work sanctifies their immortal names. Their resources at the hour of commencing their great work were their bare hands and stout hearts. No martial blare of trumpets, no applauding world looking on, no bugle blasts or fluttering flags to fire their souls to frenzy, but in the solitudes, the storms, the pathless, unknown lands, where lurked dangers and death to rise up in unseen waves to confront and destroy them, they moved on to the supreme victory.

In a very little while it will be only the printed page that will be left to tell posterity anything at all of these men, women and children, who came and saw and conquered. Everything in this world perishes, passes away forever, except the impressions of the types upon the virgin paper. Wars and their effects, empires and principalities, civilizations and religions, nations and their works may come and go, but these live on forever, bearing the seeds of their ever-renewing life of their own immortality without the loss of a syllable or letter, "they are," as Lord Bacon has well said, "as ships that sail between the vast seas of time, making one nation a partaker of the knowledge of other nations."

The arrivals of the year 1816 and something about them—such as can now be collected from the records and from the few left of those who came that year and commenced to make their homes in what is now Vigo county— is the immediate purpose of this chapter. In this list we can now enumerate the following:

Abraham Tourttlot.
Eliakim Crosby.
Carey Marcellus.
Thomas H. Clarke.
Charles Bullitt.
Thomas Bullitt.
Hyacinth Lasalle.
John Owens.
Phineas M. Cooper.
John M. Coleman.
Caleb Crawford.
Robert Graham.
James Cunningham.
William S. McCorter.
William White.
Joseph Kitchell.
Alexander Chamberlin.
Jacob Lane.

The above names are taken from the oldest official record that refers to the people of Vigo county. These are the land records, not only the entries, but the deeds and any other recorded documents or papers. It is not certain that some of these did not come sooner than this, but it is certain that they were here at that time,

because the record says so. But after the most diligent search there can be no evidence found, that is proof that any of these came earlier than the year given. The tombstones, obituaries and recollections of those who knew them while living have all been consulted to the utmost, and they have therefore been put among the arrivals of 1816.

Among the others known to have come in that year has already been mentioned the colony from Geneseo, N. Y.

Joseph Richardson, wife and seven children—four sons and three daughters. Richardson brought far more wealth than the average pioneer. He entered as much as twelve sections of land. Government land then sold on credit at $4 per acre, and afterward, when the price was reduced to $1.25 per acre in cash, this caused a great temporary loss to Mr. Richardson, so much so, indeed, that it was much the work of a life time to regain it. This is but another instance of the wrongs coming of the ignorance and folly of statesmen in trying to dabble forever in the private affairs of the people. If those men who then made the laws could have anticipated or realized a little of the present, they would have given these people homes simply for occupying them, and then have limited the amount that each person could possess the fee simple title to, say, 160 acres, and probably each head of the family 320 acres. The truth was, this land was the people's. They had to earn and get it before the government could have any claim to it. All the right a good government can have to the soil is that of a few simple regulations tending to prevent the monopolizing of it by the strong and greedy —simply, in some measure, to see that the weak are not crushed by the powerful. The men who "want the earth" always have the most plausible arguments about "developing," etc.

Andrew Brooks was a gunsmith, and it is not known what year he came, but it was among the very first. He repaired guns in the fort for both whites and Indians. He married one of the May girls, and for a long time repaired all the guns in this portion of the country. He was a good workman and could make a gun complete; a quiet and respectable citizen. Joseph Richardson had married Mary Burnett. He died in York at the age of seventy-five years. She died there in 1851.

His daughter, Matilda, married Dr. McCulloch. He practiced medicine in Terre Haute many years.

Maj. Abraham Markle brought his second wife when he came to Vigo. His sons were William, Abraham, Henry, George, Fredrick, Joseph and Buonaparte. The Markle family, John Dickson and family, Isaac Lambert and family settled on Otter creek. These two men were brothers-in-law, and they built the first water-mill in the county on Honey creek, south of Terre Haute. Before they

put up their mill the people had to go to Vincennes or pound their corn meal in a mortar, sometimes in the fall of the year grating it on a tin grater. This grater was a simple enough affair. It was made of a piece of tin punched with many holes and bowed and tacked to a board, the rough side out. After the corn became too hard for roasting ears, and before becoming flinty dry, it grated very well, and if you were very careful to keep your knuckles off the tin you could soon prepare enough for the family meal.

Joshua A. Olds came with the Markles in 1816. They came down the Alleghany and Ohio and disembarked at Evansville, and came by land to Vincennes. His family was wife, son George, Elizabeth, Sarah, Electa and Emily. Isaac was born after they came to the west. He is the only surviving son, and Mrs. Lester Tillotson is the only surviving daughter of the Olds family. Isaac lives in Kansas. Mrs. Tillotson lives in Terre Haute in the house where she and her husband lived, at the corner of Second and Swan streets, over fifty years ago.

Joshua A. Olds was a valuable acquisition to the pioneers. He was a skilled millwright, and could do much and very clever cabinet work. He made most of the first chairs ever seen in Vigo and the surrounding country, as well as built the first mills in this and Parker counties. He was a native of Salem, Mass. His wife was Mary Lanburner, a native of Canada. Mrs. Olds died in 1819. He died in Montezuma in 1848.

Sarah Olds (Mrs. Lester Tillotson) was thirteen years old when they came to the old fort. She distinctly remembers that there was one house in Evansville, the point where they disembarked to go across the country to Vincennes. This one house seemed to be the whole of the town, and was residence, store, town hall and general rendezvous for Indians and whites who had anything to trade. The mental inventory left upon her young mind is that the entire store consisted of three barrels of hickory nuts. With such a fair start in the world—all these nuts in stock, surely the young and ambitious city might say with Tam O'Shanter:

> The storm without might roar and rustle,
> The Evansvillians did nae care a whustle.

Mr. Olds built his round-log cabin, and the first year only attempted to put a puncheon floor under that part occupied by the beds. The other part of the room was a clean and well-swept dirt floor.

Of all the people who came to Vigo county in 1816, as old or older than Mrs. Tillotson at the time, she is the only one surviving. She was born in February, 1803, and is now well along in her eighty-eighth year, tall, straight, and as active, mentally and phys-

ically, as the average woman of fifty. Seated on one of the chairs made by her father sixty odd years ago, she told the writer her recollections of the past seventy-five years, when she was a good big girl thirteen years old on her way with her father's family to the Wabash country. Her mind seemed to be no more at fault in going back over that three-quarters of a century than if it were all the happenings of a few weeks or days ago.

She remembers that the mill of Lambert & Dickson on Honey creek was built on a sandy foundation, and the raging waters came and it was partially wrecked, was repaired, but again it was destroyed totally.

Maj. Markle's mill was built on Otter creek, and this was a better mill and for some years was the dependence for bread for the people for many miles around. That then her father went to Roseville to build the mill at that place for Chauncey Rose. Thus when still a young girl she came to see much of Mr. Rose, and tells of that gentleman offering to sell to her father a tract of land now almost in the very heart of the city of Terre Haute—sell it for a very small sum and all on credit, with the assurance that he could take his own time and convenience to pay for it. That her father feared debt that he could not meet, and of course never dreamed that it would be of much more money value than at that time.

She told about her husband buying the lot where she now lives, paying $100 for it; then in the very center of fashionable residence property, that for the same money he could have bought probably any forty acres now in the fashionable residence part of the city.

As she talked on, these things in their realization seemed to come to her much like a dream. Where the post-office now stands was then "away out to the cemetery"—how could the city go there? Thus the graveyards of to-day are the heart of the throbbing city to-morrow, and the splendid city of to-day is the ancient and buried ruins to-morrow.

In this New York colony was the Redford family. The father died on the way, and was buried, and the widow, four sons and a daughter came on, and made Vigo county their home. The sons were Henry, Richard, Moses and James. The daughter, Sarah, married John F. King. The Redfords settled on Fort Harrison prairie.

There was also the family of Capt. Daniel Stringham, with his houseful of boys. It was a son of Daniel Stringham who had run away to sea when a lad before the family came west, and became the eminent Rear Admiral Silas Horton Stringham. The Stringhams settled in the lower end of Fort Harrison prairie. One of the daughters of Daniel Stringham became Mrs. Jane Wedding—married Judge Randolph H. Wedding. They lived near where is now

the Orphans' Home. Jane Stringham was Judge Wedding's second wife. Of this union there was no issue. Admiral Stringham, who died in Brooklyn, was the last of the Stringham family. He was born in Orange county, N. Y., in November, 1797, and entered the navy at the age of thirteen. Mrs. Jane Wedding had preceded her only brother to the grave some years.

Mrs. Tillotson remembers there was the Fitch family also in the New York colony of 1816. They stopped a short time at Fort Harrison and then went to York, Ill., and made their home. They came in Markle's boat.

A paper of 1866 gives the following: On Tuesday, June 12, there was a gathering of the remnant of the old settlers that came from York State to Vigo county in Capt. Daniel Stringham's flatboat at the residence of Judge Wedding, two miles east of Terre Haute, on the National road. It was in celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the landing of the boat-load of emigrants to locate in Vigo county. It was a family boat (flatboat) under command of Daniel Stringham. Maj. John Bond and Col. Webb's family were on the boat. Webb settled in Gill's prairie, Sullivan county. The boat landed at Fort Harrison June 12, 1816.

Of these three families on Stringham's boat there survived at that time (1866) the following: Zebina C. Hovey's wife of Bloomington, Iowa; Mrs. Judge Wedding, of Vigo county, and Mrs. Gilkey, of Crawfordsville. These were all the children of Capt. Daniel Stringham. Of Maj. John Bond's family were Mrs. Jones, of Fayette township, and her neighbor, Mrs. Johnson. Of the Webb family there were none living.

These five persons were then the only survivors of the three families that came here in Stringham's boat. [Particulars of Judge Wedding are given in the next chapter. Settlers, 1817—Ed.]

Ezekiel Buxton, John Earle, Lewis Hodge, Dr. Charles B. Modesitt, Robert Carr, Abner Scott and Henry Redford were of the comers of 1816 who settled in Terre Haute. Redford has already been mentioned as one of the Redford sons whose father died when on the way with his family.

Dr. Modesitt had come alone to look at the country, particularly the new town of Terre Haute, and at the sale of lots he made several purchases and then returned to Virginia, and on horseback brought his wife and child to their new home. This child, then four years old, afterward became Mrs. Chauncey Warren, who is still spared to her family and wide circle of friends.

Dr. Charles B. Modesitt had been educated for a physician. In the language of Capt. William Earle, who wrote so cleverly of his boyhood recollections of Terre Haute and its people: "He was one of those rare old gentlemen that we meet but once in a lifetime—

tall, erect, with hair as white as snow, he was the very embodiment of 'old Virginia,' ay, even Culpeper county itself. He was extremely polite, would say 'Sir' to old or young, white or black, man, woman, boy or girl. He was very kind to us little boys, and kept an orchard of sour apples on purpose for us to rob." Capt. Earle wrote this when an old man, on board his ship, at the other end of the world. The picture is so clever and true that it merits immortality. Dr. Modesitt was a man of extensive affairs, and such was his public spirit that the history of the founding of the city where he made his permanent home, and its rise, is his history, and the two are inseparably blended together. In the practice of his profession he traveled night and day over all this part of the country. He established the first ferry on the river. He built his two-story log house on the corner of Third and Poplar streets, where his son, James A., was born in 1821. He died in 1847. His family of children surviving were Frances Anna, Welton M. and James A. Modesitt. Caroline and George died young. James A. was born, as stated, in September, 1821, and died April 15, 1880. Welton M. was born August 27, 1815. He attended school at the State University, and attended Judge Walker's Law School in Cincinnati, where he graduated and practiced law two years in Terre Haute; joined the Congregational church and attended the Beecher-Stowe Theological School, and was ordained a minister. The next eight years he ministered to two churches in Vigo county, on Otter creek. He went to New York in 1859, near Buffalo, at Akron. He was in the army one year, with Banks, then with Grant on the Potomac. After the war he took charge of the church at Leroy, near Buffalo, where he is now in charge. He resides with his daughter in Buffalo, N. Y.

Frances A. married Chauncey B. Warren in 1832, and still survives, and with her family resides at the old homestead on Sixth street. Particulars of her are given in the sketch of the Warren family in another part of this volume.

John Jenckes may well be ranked with the settlers of this year, although he did not get his family housed in the little log house prepared for them until 1818, yet he was to all practical purposes a "settler" here two or three years before that. He was born at Providence, R. I., in 1790, and died in Terre Haute in 1860, lacking but a few days of his seventieth birthday. When a lad he went to sea on the ship "Ann Hope," belonging to his brother, and at that time the largest vessel that ever had sailed from Rhode Island (a thousand tons burden). In this vessel he made a trip to the East Indies, the vessel's return cargo being silks and teas. The youth made two other voyages in other vessels, going to Pernambuco, Rio Janeiro, the Bermuda Islands, St. Helena and the West

Indies. When the war of 1812 broke out he desired to enter the navy with his cousin, as a midshipman under Commodore Perry, on Lake Erie, but was prevailed upon by his mother not to do so. In 1814 he left Rhode Island for Kentucky, and resided about one year in Paris, of that State, engaged in sheep-husbandry. In October, 1815, in company with Prentiss, Sawyer and Shaw, he left Lexington on horseback, with a guide and tent and packhorse, crossed the Ohio river at New Albany, and came up to Vincennes, and from there along up the east side of the Wabash, carefully examining the country along Honey creek up to Raccoon creek, and east as far as Eel river. He made his selections in Vigo county in anticipation of the land sales to take place soon. He returned and spent some time attending the land sales, and bought several tracts in the county, and these he held mostly to the time of his death. April 6, 1818, he took possession, with his family, of the little round-log house that Thomas Puckett had built for him, about three and one-half miles south of Terre Haute, and there he lived forty-two years to a day.

He immediately planted a quarter section of his land in wheat, and raised a large crop, but this article was so plentiful in the country, and there being no markets, that the surplus was worth but little more to him than the straw.

Judge Jenckes was one of the associate judges in the first court in Vigo county, his associates being Demas Deming, with Hon. Thomas H. Blake as president judge. Mr. Jenckes was elected State senator, and served his term at the then capital of the State, Corydon, in a two-story log house, for capitol. The senate occupied the upper room and the house the lower room. The difference now in the quality of State houses and then is as greatly in favor of the modern architecture as was the old superior to the modern in those virtues of the members that were, as Cæsar would have his wife, "above suspicion." Judge Jenckes never joined any church, his life was honorable and exemplary as the end was gentle and peaceful.

The Pound family settled on Prairie creek, in 1816. The reliable evidence on this point is found in the address of Elijah Pound at the old settlers' meeting, September 11, 1877. The following is the speech in full as reported: "I left Ohio with my father and fifteen of the family in the fall of 1816. We 'landed' on Prairie creek about the first of November. I never got much learning and never got much sense. [Laughter.] We had all the honey, venison and turkey we wanted, but our bread-stuff was very hard to get. If we had continued to live as we did then we would have enjoyed life much more than we do now. I have ten sons born to me; my sons and sons-in-law all vote the Democratic ticket." [Laughter.]

Here are sixteen arrivals in one family in the year 1816, that settled down on Prairie creek, and commenced their lives in their new homes. If each one of that family did as well as Elijah, who tells us of his ten sons, with a general lumping of his sons-in-law, then they were the kind of people to come to a county where nearly everything was in abundance except people. They were, judging by the expressions of Elijah Pound, an old-fashioned, hard-working, honest people. It was Thomas and William Pound, brothers, that came with their large families in 1816. And Joel Kester and family about the same time as the Pounds came, and settled in the same neighborhood. Thomas and his wife, Sarah Pound, had the following children: William, Elijah, Joseph, Sarah, Rebecca, Eunice, Malissa and Elizabeth.

This Elijah Pound is the son mentioned above, and who said at the meeting that his "ten sons and his sons-in-law [not enumerated] all voted the Democratic ticket." The Pounds and the Kesters intermarried, and it is therefore not to be wondered at, as you travel through that part of the county, nearly every place you come to on your way belongs to one or the other of the branches of these families.

One of the important accessions to the county was the Ezra Jones family, originally from Vermont. Mr. Jones, wife and nine children, in the winter of 1815, came in sleighs to Olean Point, on the Alleghany river, and then floated down that river and the Ohio, to Brandenburg, Ky., to which place his brother, Oliver, had preceded him the year before. The families were left at that place, and the two brothers came across to Louisville, and thence to Vincennes, on horseback, and then followed up the east side of the Wabash, to Fort Harrison, prospecting for homes. Of course they were entirely satisfied when they examined Vigo county and the surroundings of the fort. Spending a short time here they returned, and the early part of 1816 came with their families. Oliver Jones had three sons-in-law: James Chesnut, John Chesnut and James Wilson, and one brother-in-law, Elisha Bentley. These five families settled on Honey Creek prairie. Ezra Jones located on Fort Harrison prairie, near the south limits of the present city. These were prominent people, especially Ezra Jones, who soon became known as one of the leading men of the county, and took an active part in the county's formation. He was a good mechanic, millwright and architect and builder for that day, as well as an efficient farmer, and he was in all ably assisted by his four sons, who were then young men. He kept in his employ a number of men, and his home was therefore of itself quite a colony. Such families count up rapidly as voters and "hands" to work the roads, as well as rapidly build up and improve the country generally. Mr. Jones built

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the Otter creek mill for Maj. Markle, and was the first to engage in building flatboats and shipping to New Orleans, at that time the only accessible market for the Wabash valley products.

He put up a fine frame barn, the first one erected on the prairie. His residence, outbuildings and extensive young orchard made his improvements the most conspicuous in the county. He was commissioned associate judge of the circuit court by Lieut.-Gov. Radcliff Boon, acting governor at Corydon, and was one of the first commissioners of the county. He had a good education for that time, and was fond of reading the current literature of the day; temperate, frugal, industrious and widely respected by all. His second wife's maiden name was Lucy Allen. Her father was one of seven brothers, among whom were Ethan and Ira, both conspicuous in the Revolutionary war. Her brother, Heman, was president of the United States branch bank at Burlington, and minister to Chili during John Quincy Adams' administration. His eldest son, Ezra M. Jones, was sheriff of Vigo county in 1835–36. He, in 1838, removed to Iowa, and from there to Santa Fe, N. M. Ezra Jones, while engaged in his New Orleans trade, was on a trip in 1825, and on his way home was taken sick and died in Natchez at the age of forty-eight years.

I was shown a private letter, dated 1820, in which occurs as the then common political battle cry, "Down with the Canadians!" The letter ran on in the usual tone and hoping for a brilliant outcome of the campaign. The whole had but little meaning to a stranger at this remote time. Further investigation brought the meaning of the expression. March 5, 1816, congress granted land bounties as extra pay to certain Canadian volunteers in the war of 1812–15. These land warrants were brought here by some of the Canadian immigrants and laid on land on the Wabash in Vigo county. A conspicuous instance was that of Maj. William Markle, who was one of those men who is always a leader. He was active and aggressive in the politics of that time, and this cry of "down with the Canadians" was chiefly a dart hurled at Markle and his followers by the followers of Col. Hamilton, a strong leader opposed to Maj. Markle.

In the county records may be seen a deed from Maj. Markle to Joseph Walker, dated September 20, 1817, which, after describing the tract conveyed, recites that the land was conferred to Markle by a patent from the general land office, "pursuant to an act of congress, entitled, an act granting bounties in land and extra pay to certain Canadian volunteers, passed March 5, 1816."

Maj. Abraham Markle was born in Ulster county, N. Y., in 1769, of one of the most prominent families in the county. When a very young man he emigrated to Upper Canada, where he soon

acquired fame and fortune. He bore a conspicuous part in opposition to the rule of England in the dominion and the oppression of the people by English rulers. He became a member of the provincial parliament, and on all occasions gave unmistakable evidence of the spirit of freedom and independence that had culminated in the independence of the colonies. Immediately on the declaration of war between England and the United States, in 1812, he returned to his old home in New York and entered the army with the rank of major. In his command were his two sons, William and Abraham. When the war was over he came at once to Fort Harrison with his family of seven sons and two daughters.

For his action in the war the English authorities confiscated all his property in Canada, and then it was that the congress of the United States granted him a large quantity of scrip and extra pay to partially compensate him for his sacrifices for his country. These land warrants he proceeded to locate on Wabash lands as soon as he arrived. He thus became the owner of several sections in and about Fort Harrison; among these tracts were the lands on and about where is now the Union depot, and he became the owner of the land on which stood Fort Harrison.

Maj. Abraham Markle died March 26, 1826, aged fifty-seven years. He was a large man physically and mentally, and would have risen to prominence anywhere or any time, as his commanding military figure would arrest attention in any gathering of men. His energy of character was great, and he bore down all ordinary opposition by a slight effort. His temperament was fiery and chivalric, impulsive, but as warm and generous of heart as any man that lived. He would go to great trouble to meet a foe that he thought was hunting for him, and twice as far to meet a friend who wanted his assistance. His nature was social and jovial, and a beautiful woman only could divide his affections for a fine horse. Courtly in manner, he drew his friends around him, and his hospitality was generous and graceful. His love of fine horses always assured his presence at a noted horse race or "an agricultural horse-trot." Liberal in all his ideas, with a high sense of honor, he was born to command men and not to follow.

His eldest daughter married Nathaniel Huntington, noted as the first lawyer who opened an office in Terre Haute. A man of fine abilities who soon ranked among the ablest in the profession, and who was only cheated of great eminence by his early death. Col. Huntington loved military affairs. He was in command of a militia regiment, and often had drilled his men in the open ground where is now the Terre Haute House.

Capt. James Wasson, a native of Connecticut, came in 1816, and lived in Terre Haute, where he died at the age of sixty-four

years, universally respected. He was an "old sea dog," and on land kept a hotel. Wasson's Hotel in Terre Haute was a landmark.

There was quite a brisk little colony settled in what is now Prairieton township in 1816, under the general superintendence and direction of Moses Hoggatt. This was the Quaker settlement—every one in it was noted for honesty and industry. Of these were Enoch Harlan, David M. Jones, James Wilson, Ezra Jones, David M. Jones and Harvey E. Bentley. The last named was a typical, rough pioneer, but of shrewd, quick sense, and soon became an influential man in the county. He was sent to the legislature, and it is remembered that he filled the place with fair ability.

Enoch Harlan settled on Section 1, in the southeast part of the township. He was a native of Davis County, N. C., born December 19, 1800. His wife was Catharine Pope, of the same place, and came with her people to Vigo county in 1820, and was married two years after. This couple reared a family of six children. Mr. Harlan spent his life on the 200-acre farm which he had entered from the government. He prided on telling how he brought the first clock (a very tall old wooden clock) to the township. He was present at the treaty with the Indians in Parke county, and would graphically describe the feasting and drinking and general Indian drunk that followed the final acts of the treaty. He was a soldier in the Black Hawk war. He remembered all about the Indians stealing the child of John Campbell, who lived on the prairie east of Prairieton; how Campbell spent much time, and about all his means searching far and wide for his child, but never found it.

Hamilton Reed, Elijah Staggs, and Thomas and Hugh Reed, settled in Prairie Creek township in the fall of 1816.

The same year and a little before the above named settlement, came what was known as the Lykin's settlement. They were David Lykins, Josiah Wilson, William Armstrong, and probably two or three single men. They settled on the old military road, near the Lykin's cemetery.

The Baldings, Isaac and Henry, and Jacob and David Lyon, from Ohio, settled in Otter Creek township in 1816, and Mr. Briggs had then settled in the southern part of the township. They all settled along the old Terre Haute and Lafayette wagon and pack-horse road that ran nearly due north from Terre Haute into Parke county. This was one of the oldest roads regularly laid out and traveled in western Indiana, being the northern extension of the Vincennes road. It was following up this road to Otter Creek that decided Maj. Markle to build his mill at that point in 1817.

William Adams was the lone settler in what is now Nevin's township in 1816. He came with his family from Kentucky and built his house in Raccoon bottom in the heavy timber.

All the world, that is just here, knows much about Thomas Pucket, "the man what fit the Inguns and druv the bear," but they don't all exactly just now remember what year it was that he became a good and loyal Vigoan—it was 1816. Ask any old citizen or the descendant of any of the early settlers about Tom Pucket, and he will at once tell you there is no mistake about it—"he did actually drive the bear into town;" it is not a fish nor a bear story, but a cold fact. As the bear never disputed it, why should we incline to carp at it?

The current story is that Pucket was hunting bear one day about twenty miles south of Terre Haute. He had been hunting cows the day before and started up a bear, but having no gun he left it to wait until he could go home and get his rifle and return and kill it. If he had made any positive arrangement with the animal it forfeited all claim to integrity by running away before he got back to the trysting place. This provoked the man to go out the next day in the general hunt for bear. He finally came across one lying on the sunny side of a hill sleeping. He got close enough to examine it and was amazed at its size and corpulency. He reflected that if he killed it where it lay that he could not get it home, and it was doubtful if he could even carry the hide. Being a man of quick conclusions and having the courage of his convictions, he approached the sleeping monster and woke him up with some general observations about the weather. The bear raised its head, gaped widely, winked at him with its off eye, licked out its tongue in a friendly way, and laid down its head for another snooze.

Pucket now spoke in a deep stern bass voice and ordered bruin to rise and start for town, and backed this language with a punch with the muzzle of his gun. The bear was soon on its feet, but was either perverse or didn't know the way to Terre Haute, and started off in a graceful fat-bear waddle toward Vincennes. Pucket headed him off and made him reverse ends, but there was much zig-zagging on the way, yet the general trend was about right. But these by-plays of the animal made him travel nearer forty miles than the twenty he could have made it in if he had gone as the crow flies. The result was that when within seven or eight miles of town the bear laid down for the last time, and neither moral nor any other suasion could make him budge an inch. He was then ruthlessly slain and skinned, and the immense hide was seen by nearly every one of the then settlers in Vigo county, as a confirmation of the story. There are no other fossil remains now left of this "bar story," except the country over which he drove it, and most of this is fenced up. The reader must draw his own morals from this "bear story," because Tom Pucket was a harmless, inoffensive man, who was a rough carpenter that could build round-log houses with

dirt floor that were a credit to the guild of contractors and builders. He had his little odd ways, and sometimes they might be termed eccentricities, yet they were a necessary part of the man—without them it would not have been Tom Pucket, and the verity of history would not have been compelled as now to place this little laurel bud upon his obscure grave. He has long since gone where they neither drive bears nor are driven by them. He died intestate—much in the same way he had lived out his days.

"Old Tom Pucket," so every one called him, died at the residence of his son-in-law, Dr. Thomas Parsons, Douglas county, Ill., in 1867. As early as 1839 it got to be too thickly settled on the Wabash for Tom, and so he emigrated to Texas and became a jolly cowboy. Texas was then a Republic, and the old Vigo bear driver was out of the United States for a short period of his life. He "fit" the greasers, and when Texas became a State he engaged in driving Texas cattle to the north. Finally, when very old he drove up and the hardships were too great for him, and he was stricken with his first and last sickness.

This and the preceding chapters account for over 100 families as being located in Vigo county by the close of the year 1816. From the numbers of young men who must have come as employes, and from the size of the families, so far as we can learn on this point, it is safe to estimate that there were about 500 inhabitants in the county, and at least four-fifths of these came in the year 1816.

Indiana had now become a State in the Union, and her great future was in many ways beginning to manifest itself to the close observers.

At the old settlers' meeting here in 1877 all those who had been here fifty years and over were thought to be about old enough to be enrolled in the society. There were not so many of these all told as there were people here in 1816, the first year really of the settlement in the county. We can imagine it did not take so long then to pre-empt the claim to "old settler" as it did in 1877. As an evidence of how the claims to first settlers were often contended for, there was a case near Prairieton, where a man had put up a cabin and returned to the older settlement in Kentucky for his family, and soon after he went away a family of movers came and found the empty cabin and moved in and put it on record that they were the first settlers in that township—at all events they were the first family that had staid over night in a cabin. The family not only warmed the new house for the man, but staid in it until they built their own near by, and were in it before the owner returned with his family. This was something of the kind of introductions of family to family that were not uncommon in those days.

We can but faintly understand the ties that drew these pioneer families together, when chance caused them to meet in the new wild country; as the young and giddy now are apt to sneer at the warmth of feeling always exhibited when these few remaining old pioneers chance to meet, and shake hands, and at once commence again to live over their lives of fifty or sixty years ago, because they know nothing about it, and they do not reflect that it is their own ignorance of history that disqualifies them of all proper understanding of the case.

CHAPTER XIV.

1817.

A Partial List of Many Who Came That Year.

IN the preceding chapter reference was made to Mrs. Jane Stringham Wedding as one of those who came here in 1816 with her father. She became the second wife of Judge Randolph H. Wedding, by whom there were no children. Judge Wedding died in Terre Haute, December 10, 1866, in the sixty-ninth year of his age. He was born in Charles county, Md., April 15, 1798, the son of Thomas Wedding, one of the Revolutionary fathers, being the eighth child and was the last survivor of his father's immediate family. At the age of nineteen he left his place of nativity and located in Ohio. On August 28, 1817, he married Mary De Puy. The issue of this marriage being seven children—four daughters and three sons—three daughters and one son survived their father; Mrs. Henrietta Allen, wife of Judge James M. Allen, of Terre Haute; Mrs. Emily Roach, wife of Judge Anderson L. Roach, of Indianapolis, and Mrs. Catlin and Oliver. The last two named are dead, leaving at this time Mrs. Allen and Mrs. Roach.

Immediately after his marriage Judge Wedding, 1817, came to Vigo county. His first wife died in 1833 and the next year he married Jane Stringham, daughter of Capt. Daniel Stringham.

George Jordan was born in Pennsylvania, April 5, 1798. In 1817 he, in company with a young man, came on foot from their homes to Vigo county, and the young men stopped and built their cabin on Honey creek. The young man had but small opportunities in the school-rooms of his day and therefore his training in that line was limited, but his development of mind in the

practical affairs of life in many respects admirably qualified him for the trials and triumphs of the hard pioneer life that he chose. At the end of two years the young housekeepers and farmers were as well fixed as their neighbors. They had been industrious and their economy had been as a matter of course in a country where there were no opportunities for waste or extravagance. In 1819 the two young men felt that they had earned a vacation, and on foot made a visit to some friends in Ohio. Proceeding leisurely on their way they often stopped at the Indian villages or camps and ate and slept with them. When night came they bivouacked wherever dark overtook them, and in rain or shine they pursued their way as happy as the days were long. In 1822 Mr. Jordan made his first trip on a flatboat to New Orleans. In 1824 he married Judith H. Bennett, and of this union there were born eight children.

Lucius H. Scott, "the lovely lad," with his bundle on his back, came on foot alone, from Vincennes, and who was destined so soon to become one of the leading men in the county, has told of his coming in fitting words. In a letter to a friend he said:

"June 6, 1817, in company with John W. Osborn, I arrived in Vincennes, after a journey of nearly two months, from St. Lawrence county, N. Y. Osborn being a printer, readily obtained work in Elijah Stout's printing office, in Vincennes, but after spending three weeks vainly looking for something to do, I determined to seek my fortune higher up the Wabash valley, and set out on foot for the newly laid out town of Terre Haute. In Vincennes I had met and formed the acquaintance of John Britton, who had been to Terre Haute, and was then making his temporary home at the house of Daniel Barnes, a small log cabin, situated on Section 16, at the edge of the prairie, not far from the present cemetery. Having walked the whole distance from Vincennes, and carrying my bundle, I made slow progress, and was nearly three days upon the journey. I found my new friend Britton as I expected, and was kindly received by him and his family, but as the cabin was small, and I found the family were not in condition to receive an additional boarder, I determined to make my stay as brief as possible. I had introductory letters from Vincennes to Maj. Chunn and his officers at Fort Harrison, and to Maj. Markle at Otter creek, which I determined to lose no time in delivering. Accordingly, the second day after my arrival I visited the fort, and found the officers at their quarters. Nothing could excel the kindness and hospitality with which they received me, the Major insisting upon my making my home at the fort until I found some kind of employment. Situated as I was, I most gratefully accepted the hospitality, and moved my scanty baggage to the fort. In a day or two I set out in the early summer morning to cross the prairie to deliver my letters to Maj.

Markle. I missed the track, and went to Otter creek bridge. I was conscious of my error, but the beauty of the morning led me on until I found myself standing on an eminence in the midst of Otter creek prairie. On casting my eye over the broad expanse, not a tree or fence or other indication of home or civilization presented itself to view, but all was one boundless, magnificent bed of beautifully variegated flowers.

"I stood and gazed until my reason failed me, and when about to retrace my steps, my eye caught the glimpse of a thin column of smoke, curling up among the trees in a distant corner of the prairie. I made my way to it, and found a family in a small log cabin, which they had as yet occupied too short a time to have made any improvements around them. I obtained directions which enabled me without further difficulty to find my destination. The Major was at home, busily engaged erecting his mill, and received me with that frank and graceful hospitality for which he was so widely celebrated. * * * I thought him the most magnificent specimen of manhood I had ever seen."

While stopping at the fort Mr. Scott made the acquaintance of Isaac Lambert and John Dickson, and proceeds to say: "This led me soon after, for the want of something better to do, to take a small school on Honey creek. The citizens built me a log cabin, and I opened my school in the latter part of July, but was soon afterward taken sick, and with such violence that nothing, under the providence of God, but the kindness of the family (Mr. Dickson's) and the skill of my physician (Dr. McCullough) saved my life. I lingered with various relapses until late in October, when I went to Vincennes to recruit my shattered health, in which I succeeded far beyond my most sanguine expectations. Soon as my health was restored I began to feel with painful anxiety the necessity of employment. I had now been six months in the country without earning a dollar, had brought little or nothing with me, and my sickness and other expenses had caused me to create a debt of fearful magnitude. Whilst ruminating on these matters one day at my room at Lasalle's, in no very pleasant mood, I was called on by Mr. George A. Wasson, of the firm of Wasson & Sayre, who explained the object of his visit as follows:

"The firm had a small assortment of goods at Vincennes, and another at Carlisle and another at Merom. That at Vincennes they wished to move to Terre Haute, and, if not otherwise engaged, would like to employ me to take charge of them. The store at Carlisle was under charge of young Whittlesey, a mere lad; the court was to meet there in a day or two, and he wished me to go up and take charge of the store during court and then pass on to Terre Haute, rent and fit up a room for the reception of goods which he

would forward by water. I did all as directed, rented a room of Dr. Modesitt, employed an old man by the name of Bell to fit it up with counter and shelves, and had all ready for the goods before the first day of December, but the hard winter of that year had set in, the goods were frozen up in the river and did not arrive until the last day of the month. I had them opened and commenced sale on the first day of January, 1818. These were the first goods ever opened for sale in Terre Haute. John Earl did not arrive until the autumn of that year.

"I claim, then, to have established a permanent residence in Terre Haute in November, 1817, considered it my home, though for business purposes I spent nearly four years at Roseville, and with the exception of the Misses Modesitt and their sister, Mrs. Chauncey Warren, who were small children at that time, I know of no person now living who was as early a resident as myself. The store in which I was employed, unfortunately for the owners, was withdrawn in May, 1818.

"About the same time I received the appointment of county agent from the board of commissioners and of deputy sheriff from Sheriff Blackman. In August following I was elected sheriff of the county, and was the first sheriff elected by the people of Vigo. I served, with a re-election in 1820, four years in that office, at the close of which, in 1822, was elected a representative of Vigo and Parke in the legislature which met at Corydon.

In the fall of 1822 made arrangement with Josephus Collett and opened a small stock of goods at Roseville, Parke county, where I remained until the spring of 1826, when I returned to Terre Haute. In 1827 I erected my house on the corner of Ohio and Market streets, which was the first brick dwelling ever erected in Terre Haute."

The writer then proceeds to give important facts in connection with the city, which will be more fully referred to in the chapter on Terre Haute following.

This is a graphic account of the coming to the new country of a very respectable young man, as well as the generous hospitality that the few who were here stood ready to offer to all new comers. No matter how small the floorless cabin, nor how many families or people were already quartered in it, the latch string always hung out to the stranger and traveler without a question either as to his credentials or their ability to entertain any more. Such as they had was at the disposal of their guest, without price, and extended in such real cordiality that it made sweet the food and rest of the weary and worn. Young Scott was already familiar with this hearty cordiality of the pioneers before he came trudging on foot to Vigo county. Yet in after years, when writing of that occur-

rence, he can not refrain from expressing the gratitude that never died in his heart for the marked kindness and hospitality he received on his arrival here. The ravishing beauties of the country, the great sea and banks of rich and fragrant flowers of the prairie, is it any wonder that he wrote in long after years: "I stood and gazed until my reason failed." And of the people he evidently was nearly as deeply impressed, when in the same letter he says, on meeting Maj. Markle: "I thought him the most magnificent specimen of manhood I had ever seen."

Lucius H. Scott soon found employment, and soon became one of the most prominent men in the county. In the latter years of his life he removed to Philadelphia, where he died April 22, 1875.

When here, during all the prime of his life, he was a leader and pillar in the Congregational church. Concerning his death at his home in Philadelphia, one of his friends wrote to a citizen of Terre Haute:

"Your people will hear with deep sorrow of the death of Lucius H. Scott. Although his health had failed considerably, his death was unexpected; his physician saying that he was better and that he would rally with warm weather. A sudden bilious attack prostrated him a day or two only before he died, and a few hours only before that was it evident he could not live. He did not suffer much, and died most peacefully and calmly * * Retaining his vigor of mind and body, as erect as in youth, and with only the gradual approach of age, his death seemed sudden, but he is at rest at last."

From the foregoing we also learn that John Britton came the same year and some weeks or months before Lucius H. Scott. He spent the most of his life in Terre Haute, and was one of the well-to-do, public-spirited citizens of the town.

Malcom McFadden was here in 1817. His daughter, Mary A., was born in Terre Haute in 1818, said to have been the first white female child born in the place. She married Napoleon B. Markle, the youngest son of Maj. Abraham Markle, and died in this city December 18, 1880, and was buried from the residence of Mrs. Lester Tillotson, corner of Second and Swan streets.

The Durkee and Barbour families were the prominent settlers in Fayette township. They came together in 1817 and settled near New Goshen. The heads of these two families when they came were Daniel Barbour and Dr. John Durkee. They came from Olean, N. Y., and arrived at where is Terre Haute in the early part of November.

Corey Barbour, son of Daniel, was ten years old when they came. He was born at Champion, Jefferson Co., N. Y., in 1807, and died on the old homestead made by his father February 19,

1879, at the age of seventy-two. He left surviving three brothers and three sisters.

Daniel Barbour died at his residence in Fayette township in 1876, at the advanced age of ninety-six years.

Truman Blackman, Jeremiah Moat, Judge Hopkins and the Durhams settled on Honey creek in 1817. George Jordan came the same year, also Isaac Pointer and John Blocksom and his sons Jerry and William, these settled near the Hull graveyard. Also Davis Pugh, who built a horse treadmill. George Jordan the same year put in a crop on Isaac Lambert's farm.

Pointer's daughter Gertrude married a Blocksom. Mr. Pointer died about 1867.

Elisha Parsons, Col. Baldwin, Mrs. Holmes and Joshua Martin, all from New York, came this year and located in what is now Fayette township—then called Independence. These were all of that class who came and bought land and determined to here make permanent homes. They and their descendants became prominent and respectable citizens of the county.

As stated in a previous chapter, where is now Prairieton township is one of the earliest permanent settlements in the county. In 1817–18 the additions to this settlement were Thomas Ferguson with a large family, who located on Section 2; Otis Jones, on Greenfield bayou; Elisha Bentley, on Section 34; George Southard, John Thompson, Sandford Haworth, the Montgomerys, Joseph Benight, Joseph Thayer, John Cox—a very valuable man because he was a blacksmith, James Lee, the Paddocks, the venerable Moses Reynolds and his brothers, David and Robert, Amos P. Balch, Gen. Henry French, Henry T. Irish and Ralph White.

A son of Sandford Haworth was Samuel. He married Mary Myers December 25, 1849. He lived his life near where he was born, January 22, 1824, and died September 17, 1873, leaving a widow and five children surviving. He had been a regular minister in the United Brethren Church.

Mahlon Stephenson was a native of Maryland, thence to Virginia, then to Tennessee, from which place he came to Vigo county in the early part of 1817. He improved a farm in Otter Creek township, on which his son, Mahlon was born in 1820. Mahlon, Sr.'s wife was Ruth Durham, a native of Virginia, who died in 1833. Mahlon, Jr., married Mary Dean, a native of Ohio, born in 1821. By this marriage were four daughters: Anna T., Jennie, Melle and Cora.

CHAPTER XV.

1818.

Something of Those Who Came This Year.

JOHN, Sylvester and James A. Sibley, three brothers, came from their native place, Bennington, Vt., in the year 1818 to Vigo county. Their father emigrated from Vermont to New York, and was killed in 1812 at the battle of Queenstown, leaving a widow with a large family of children and but little means of support.

The young men came all the way to the Wabash country on foot, with their scant earthly possessions on their backs. Sylvester purchased a tract of land just north of the old canal, and dividing this with his brother, they laid off Sibley's addition, and for some years this was called Sibleytown. For more than forty-five years the brothers were in active business in this and Parke counties. They retired in old age and had put their house in order when the great Master called. Mrs. Ann, wife of Sylvester Sibley, died in Terre Haute November 7, 1877, aged fifty-six years.

Demas Deming came this year. He was born in Berlin, Conn., in 1790, and died in Terra Haute March 3, 1865. At the time of his death he was one of the oldest and most esteemed citizens of the county. In the late years of his life his venerable figure was seen often on the streets moving about slowly and more feebly as the years sped by, and, although in feeble health for some time, yet his death came like a shock to the whole people at last.

The war of 1812 found Mr. Deming a young man full of life, hope and love of country, and following the impulse of duty he entered the regular army as a lieutenant. Like most of the young men of that day, he was enthusiastic in resisting the insolence of the ancient mother country in the impressment of our seamen and the preposterous claim to the right to search vessels on the high seas. He served actively his country during this three years' war. At the time of the treaty of Ghent he was one of the garrison of Fort Griswold, New London, in his native State. Peace declared he promptly resigned his commission in the army and sought new fields of occupation and enterprise. In 1816 he went for a short time to Baltimore, and there he formed the acquaintance of some of the leading merchants of that city, among others the eminent

George Peabody, who afterward became the great London banker, whose fame has spread throughout the civilized world.

In the latter part of the fifties Mr. Peabody, being on a visit to Baltimore, happened to meet a gentleman from Terre Haute, and he inquired with much interest after Mr. Deming, if still living, and if not had he left any descendants. It had then been forty years since Mr. Deming had left Baltimore. The banker spoke of him as the "young man." When informed that the "young man" was not only still living, but was blessed with wife and family and abundant fortune and gave promise of many years to come, Mr. Peabody replied: "When you see Mr. Deming make to him my kindest remembrances; say to him that he has not been forgotten and that I have often thought of him and Mr. Cruft and of Solomon Sturgus, all of whom were about my own age; and should I go west during my stay in this country, I will stop at Terre Haute to take him by the hand once more." A few months after Mr. Peabody came to Terre Haute and right heartily these men renewed their friendship of forty years before.

Terre Haute had been laid out and Vigo county was just formed and this town had been made the county seat when Mr. Deming came to aid in building up the young city and developing the country. His strong judgment and prudent foresight anticipated the future, and upon his first arrival he began purchasing real estate in and adjacent to the city. His name for some years occurs more frequently upon the deed records than that of any other individual. He became the possessor of much of the choice property within the city, and his broad acres at one time included the most of the land adjoining and east of Terre Haute to the hills. To improve this large holding was to enrich himself and the community. In all his vast acquisitions no taint ever shadowed any of his transactions. He gave and exacted even-handed justice from all. One who had known Judge Deming long and well thus wrote of him: "Mr. Deming was small of stature, always pleasant, exceedingly active, wise and circumspect, and never ostentatious or supercilious. He was vastly rich, but no one would ever have supposed that to be so by any outward personal demeanor. His superb land, extending almost from the eastern confines of the city to the hills, was his idol. Almost any day during his life-time he could have been found on the way to or from or upon these lands. He seemed to have no anxiety about anything. He was emphatically the best poised man of all his contemporaries.

Capt. Early, who was an orphan boy in Terre Haute, in his old age and from the opposite side of the globe pays this heartfelt tribute to him:

"Demas Deming was the best friend I had in all the young

part of my life, and I always think of him with a sense of the deepest gratitude. He was willing to do almost anything for me, and time and again he offered me assistance in whatever I might wish to undertake. He did many acts of kindness for me, and would have done more had I permitted; but my heart yearned to see the world, and my desires have in part been gratified without being a burden to my friends. I have traveled far and wide, and have made many warm and true friends in different parts of the globe, but none whom I value so highly as Judge Deming."

This voluntary tribute under the circumstances to the memory of Judge Deming is worth more than the most gorgeous mausoleum that the wealth and cunning of man's hands ever builded to the dead.

Col. Ebenezer Paddock and his brothers, John and William, came in 1818 from Ohio. A large family of descendants came of these three brothers. The Colonel was one of the prominent men of the county, and all were noted as men of public spirit and enterprise in developing the resources of the new country. Samuel Paddock, a son of Ebenezer, in 1848 purchased the old Truman Blackman farm one mile east of Terre Haute, on the National road, where he died.

At an old settlers' meeting in 1877 James Lee spoke as follows: "I emigrated to Vigo in 1718" (a voice, 1818), disregarding the interruption he went on: "We went through many privations—we were here as a handful of people among the savages and beasts of the wilderness. I helped clear the public square, cutting timber that measured three feet at the butt. I was the first person who received marriage license in this county. The red men stole our stock, and we had many a scrimmage with them round about Terre Haute.

"Vincennes was the nearest point where we could obtain groceries, and we ground our wheat and corn in mortars. I helped make the first road from here to Connersville, running through Indianapolis, which was then a howling wilderness." Mr. Lee was at that time seventy-five years of age. He was born in 1802, and was only in his seventeenth year when he came to the county.

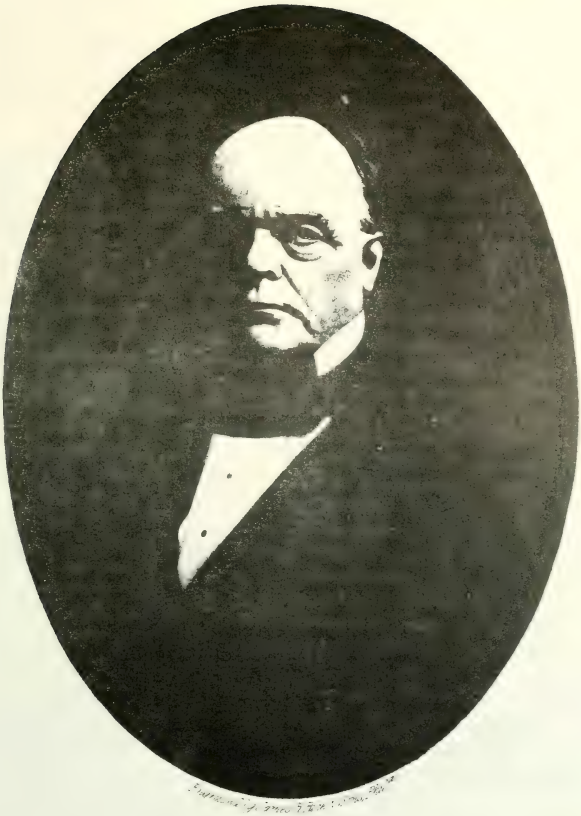
David Smith fixed at that time—1877—of his having been on the Wabash about sixty years, and in and around Terre Haute "about sixty-two years." It is, therefore, safe to say that he was a permanent resident of the county in 1817 or 1818.

From the Official Record, a little old book, one of the records kept by Curtis Gilbert, and that is so yellowed with age as to gaurantee its being a genuine pioneer, has the names of very many of the heads of families, and especially the farmers who were here among the first. It is the records of "marks and brands" for stock. The book was opened as soon as the county was formed, and every-

one who had stock that they might lose by straying could go to the clerk and record their "marks," and this made the recovery of stock lost easy enough if once found. The following is the complete record, commencing with 1818 and ending with 1823:

1818.

Isaac Lambert, 1816.
John Dickuns.
Truman Blackman.
George Jones.
Robert Bratton.
Robert McCarty.
Samuel M. Young.
Elisha W. Brown.
Nancy McCarty.
Seymour Trealt.
Robert Sturgis.
Daniel Stringham, 1816.
Alexander Chamberlin.
William Winter, 1816.
Freegift Northrup.
Ariel Harmon.
Abraham Markle, 1816.
James Hall.
Louis Northrup.
Henry Redford, 1816.
James Chesnut.
James Wilmir.
Elisha Bently.
Otis Jones.
Holden Tissend.
Joseph Shelby.
Caleb Crawford, 1816.
Peter Allen.
Salmon Lark.
Orange O. Smith.
Hiram Smith.
Hector Smith.
Ezra M. Jones.
Benj. Budd.
Joseph Walker.
John Campbell, 1812.
Jeremiah Raymond.
Joseph Bennett.
John T. Chunn.
John Cook.
John Beard.
Duncan Darrock.
Thomas Pucket, 1816.
Robt. Bamford.
Isaac Stephens.
George Rector, 1816.
Benj. Hayes.
Geo. Clem, 1816.
John Vanner.
Daniel M. Brown.
Alfred M. Rector, 1816.
Salem Pocock, 1817.
John Rector.
Geo. Kirkwood.
John Winter, 1816.
Anthony B. Connors.
Samuel Slaven.
John Robertson.
Elijah Robertson.
William Odell.
David Wilson.
John F. Thompson.
James Barns.
Truman Ford.
William Souls.
Henry Souls.
Robert Phillips.
William Phillips.
James Jones.
Harry Campbell.
Joseph Dickson.
Joseph Lester.
Caleb Trueblood.
John Durkee.
Alexander Barns,
Joseph Evans.



Chauncey Rose

Louis Hodge.
John Bailey.
Richard Jaques, 1816.
John Harris.
Sylvester Barker.
Alamon Church.
Charles B. Modesitt, 1816.
Robert Graham.
Wm. Mildholland.
Collins C. W. Morgan.

1819.

Hartford Cargill.
Owen Roach.
Joseph Eversole.
Nathan Kirks.
Jacob Balding, 1816.
Thomas C. McCoskey.
Samuel Blair.
Henry T. Irish.
Daniel Barbour.
Archibald Davidson.
Robert Hopkins.
Casper Weaver.
Isaac Hatfield.
Caleb Arnold.
James Perkins.
Isaac Pennell.
Benjamin Hicks.
Richard Hicks.
Thomas Lakey.
Abner Scott.
Thomas Jefferson.
Stephen Campbell.
David C. Crerey.
Henry Kuykendall.
Thomas Rodgers.
Nicholas Stephenson.
David Barns.
William Nelson.
John M. Colman, 1816.
William Arnett.
Bradford Hancock.
James Redford, 1816.
John Puckett, 1816.
William Ray.
Isaac B. Jackson.
Mark Williams.
Ira Allen.
G. A. Adams.
Michael Blair.
Andrew Brooks.
Robert Hoggatt, 1816.
Joshua Skidmore.
Jesse Higgins.
Martin Patrick.
John Price.
Russell Boyd.
Joseph Noblit.
Chauncey Rose.
John Ray.
Daniel Jencks.
Luther Franklin.
Squire Gregory.
Richard Cox.
Mahlon Stephenson.
Thomas H. Clark, 1816.
David French.
John McCaw.
Jacob Kuyger.
Henry Allen.
Robert Taylor.
Thomas Durham.
Thomas Ramage.
William Durham, 1818.
John Kuykendall, 1818.
Felix Addison Cunningham.
William Hogue.
Robert Davidson.
William H. Durham.
John L. Walker.
Macom McFadden.
John Chenoweth.
Melchi Gray.
Joseph French.
Eleazer Aspinwall.
Abraham A. Markle, 1816.
Andrew Himrod.

William Thomas.
William Thomas.
Sylvester Sibley, 1817.
John Sibley, 1817.
Eben B. Stone.
John D. Christy.
Elijah Bacon.
Joseph Malcom.
Joseph W. Richardson.
William Comb.
Gardner Hale.

Goodwin Halloway.
Elias Depew.
George Hicks.
Jonathan E. Green.
George Wright.
Loving Roots.
Elisha Parrons.
Valentine Swall.
James Sheilds.
James Bennett.

1820.

John Patten.
Alexander Eagleton.
James Beards.
Demas Deming.
William Foster.
Charles Kellogg.
John Richardson.
James B. Winter.
James Button.
Horatio G. Collins.
John Manwaring.
Berryman Porter.
Henry Balding, 1816.
David Lyon.
Louis Rodgers.
Joseph De Hague.
John Cottrin.
Samuel W. Edwards.
John H. Watson.
Henry Markle, 1816.

John Slaven.
John C. Packard.
Ashley Harris.
James Currey.
William Coltrin.
Isaac Balding, 1816.
William W. Downing.
Benjamin Whaley.
Parden Smith.
Curtis Gilbert, 1815.
William H. Holmes.
Cheesbrough Taylor.
Daniel McCulloch.
William Armstrong.
Thomas M. Curry.
Hugh Conners.
George Damon.
Otis McCulloch.
James Brooks.
Samuel McQuilkins.

1821.

John F. King.
Samuel Cherum.
Amos Rice.
Geo. W. Dewees.
Jeremy Boyanton.

James C. Turner.
Henry Brasher.
Fredrick Keys.
Geo. W. Dewees.

1822.

David Swall.
Elijah Turner.
Hugh Conners.

Moses Burgett.
Isaac Keys.
John Woods.

William Souls.
Price Cheesman.
Isaac Anderson.
Charles W. Souls.
Nelon W. Souls.
Stephen Hawley.
William Walker.
Chandler Tillman.
Aloah Payne.
John Briggs.
Zebina and Zelotas Hervey.
William Thompson.
Israel Harris.
John Blocksam.
Geo. W. Dewees.
Alvah Hotchkiss.
Louis Vansickle.
Jacob Hoffman.
John Jackson.
William Depew.
William Harris.

1823.

Newman D. Palmer.
William Thompson.
Hiram Smith.
Levi Johnson.
Simon Johnson.
Samuel C. Thompson.
William Christey.
William Stevens.

Mrs. Susan Brasher, relict of Henry Brasher, died in Peoria, Ill., at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. R. B. Pooler, December 9, 1877, aged sixty-nine years. She was a native of Ohio, near Cincinnati, born August 30, 1808, and came to Vigo in 1818. She has been the mother of twelve children. Her husband, Henry Brasher, died in 1852.

In 1818 there was a strong colony came to what is now Sugar Creek township. Of these were James Bennett, John Sheets, John Ray, Henry Kuykendall, John Reese, Reuben Newton, James Hicklin, Joseph Malcom, Micajah Goodman, Henry Hearn, Henry Middeton and John Cruse.

A son of Micajah was John B. Goodman, long one of the prominent farmers in that township, and another son who grew to manhood was William Goodman.

William Harris and William and Samuel John Ray, in company with Caleb Trublood, came in 1818, and settled in what is now Riley township. These people were so much troubled by the Indians yet numerous in that part of the county, that they were compelled to go away and wait for more favorable times before returning. They literally slept on their arms, and ready dressed at all times, to flee or fight as circumstances required. The Ray family made a kind of stockade of their place. One night William Ray came very near shooting his father, mistaking him for an intruding Indian. He had his gun pointed and his finger on the trigger, in the act of giving it the fatal pressure, when he discovered it to be his father. One of the Ray boys was John, who became a leading farmer.

In 1818 John and Samuel Adams came and settled just west of

where is Fountain Station, in Nevins township. John was a blacksmith, the man of first importance to do everything in iron work so necessary to the pioneers. The same year Starling Lambert came and made his improvement in Raccoon bottom, and also John Hoffman, who located on Section 29, Range 7. He was from Pennsylvania, and when seven years old he had sat on the lap of Washington. He had emigrated to Ohio in 1812, was a soldier in the war of that year, under Gen. Hull, and was an eye-witness of the surrender of his army. John Hoffman was the eldest of twenty-two children—nineteen boys and three girls.

CHAPTER XVI.

LAND ENTRIES.

HARRISON'S PURCHASE was opened for sale in September, 1816. This was the signal for the wild mad rush for land—lands that extended their fame for richness and beauty throughout all the older settlements from northern Maine to Florida. As a specimen of the reports the soldiers carried back to their friends we give the report of one of the surveyors who surveyed out the lines. M. D. Buck was so impressed with the country that he wrote and published an account in *Brown's Gazetteer* in 1817, and to this surveyor's accounts were added interesting notes by Samuel R. Brown, who had visited the Wabash country. From the two is condensed the following in reference to this particular portion of the country:

"The bottoms bordering the Wabash are rich; wells have been sunk in them that showed a vegetable soil twenty-two feet deep, though the ordinary depth is from two to five feet. All the streams have spacious and fertile bottoms. The prairies in the vicinity of Fort Harrison exceed for beauty and richness anything I ever beheld. The land sells very high near Fort Harrison, for it is the most delightful situation for a town on the Wabash. The Indians camp in the woods convenient to water, where they build wigwams. While surveying in the wilderness they appeared very friendly, and offered us honey and venison. The woods abound with bear, deer, and wild turkeys. About three-eighths of the land we surveyed is excellent for most kinds of produce; the remainder is good for grazing, but either too hilly or flat and wet for grain. [How ex-

perience has reversed this early decision about the low wet lands. Everywhere the lowest are now the best, and the soil as it does not wash is the most durable. Great crops are now every year growing where once water stood all the season and was often deep enough to swim a horse.—Ed.] Wheat grows rank, but the grain is not as plump as in New York. The difficulty is the land is too rich until improved. Apple trees bear every year. Wheat is 75 cents a bushel; flour, $3 a hundred—$4 if delivered at Fort Harrison; pork, $4; beef, the same; butter and cheese, from 12½ cents to 25 cents; honey, 50 cents a gallon; maple sugar, 25 cents. European goods exorbitantly high. Ginseng grows in the bottoms to a size and perfection I never before witnessed.

"The lands in Harrison's purchase when first opened for sale at Jefferson sold very high, and numerous tracts brought from $4 to $30 per acre. A section on the Wabash below Fort Harrison [Terre Haute] sold at $32.18 per acre. The best proof of the excellence of these lands is the fact of their being the scene of a numerous Indian population. * * Serpents are not very numerous. Deer are mortal enemies of the rattlesnake, and often kill them by jumping on them. It is also reported ["reported" was well put in—Ed.] that the turkey buzzard has the power of killing the rattlesnake by its intolerable stench, which it most powerfully emits by a violent fluttering in the air a little above the snake's head."

In this case how would it have been if the buzzard attacked a prairie polecat?

This gives us a faint idea of the impression of the spot where is now Terre Haute made upon those who first beheld it. Is it any wonder men started on a race from North Carolina and from our northeast shore to the newly opened land office with their land warrants or Canadian rights to carry off the pick of such a favored locality? Those who had the means rode like "John Gilpin" for the land office—sometimes killing their horses. It was the high timber lands and the inviting points along the streams as well as the natural mill-sites that were the points these men were racing to get.

These rushing, panting land buyers were a source of astonishment to the natives as well as many of the nomadic whites without fixed habitations, and who had mixed with Indians or angled in the streams in lazy content, and lodged in their wigwams with no concern more than to catch the fish and game and eat and be merry, ready to follow the game when civilization would first begin to drive it from its haunts.

The very exuberance of the natural richness of this beautiful land was one of the impeding difficulties to the pioneer that was

now coming. On the most fertile spots on the bottoms the peavine grew in tangled masses, cropped by the half wild cattle that grew fat on this nutritious food. The spicewood choked the glades and the thick paw-paw groves filled in the heavy timber bottoms until the tangled woods were often difficult of passage. Frequently a caravan would be all day cutting its way through five miles of these obstructions. The little "clearin'" about the new cabin often was involved in no slight labor. But when that labor was performed and the virgin soil that had been the slow accumulation of the ages was turned to the sun and the winds, then came therefrom the invisible waves that literally savored of death. The moldering vegetation and earth damp were the open Pandora's box to the busy pioneers. The stream when deprived of these leafy shades and the hot sun drank their sluggish waters became open sewers running with malaria.

Whole families were prostrated with the fever until there was not one to wait upon another. This "sickly" climax was reached in the next four or five years after the real beginning of clearing the land and making farms. During these years in the fall season, travelers tell of riding ten or fifteen miles along in the settlements near a stream where all were prostrated. In a few years there was an improvement in this respect, but the fever and ague were more or less in the new country for a generation. When it first came to those poor people, a besom of destruction surely, how could they live on and hope? How could they believe this would ever change? They knew little concerning it, why should it not grow worse instead of better, as long as there was human life left for this monster to feed upon? It was not enough for these poor pioneer women to be thus banished to the lonely solitudes from their dear old homes and friends, but they must live and dread and suffer, and see their blessed prattlers panting and burning in the hot fever that was so ruthlessly undermining their lives.

If there ever was true courage in this world it was all surely required by these people that moved on, and without complaint, without despair, fought out this unequaled fight.

So far we have been dealing with the memories and authentic traditions of these brave and hardy men and women who were among the first to come to this particular part of the Wabash country. The lands in what is Vigo county were in the market to purchasers September, 1816, and time has invested these old and yellow records with the greatest interest. The hour of the opening of the land offices is that of the division line between the "squatter" and the land buyer. To-day all are squatters, when a new comer could get no other title to his land than that of possession and his little improvement made thereon, and then depend up-

on keeping watch and guard over it until it would come into market and be the first to buy it of the government, and to-morrow the bars are thrown down and the land buyer is rushing to the land offices.

The government would notify the people that on a certain day it would open its land office doors and certain lands would be for sale, and "first come, first served." In the swarms of home buyers were to be found the keen-eyed land speculator. Some of these were ever ready to "enter out" the settler, basing his judgment upon that of the man who had pick and choice of all of it, and at times there were in this way grievous wrongs perpetrated.

The settlers, however, soon allowed these cases of wrong to formulate among them a strong unwritten law that the smart speculator should not ruthlessly rob honest men of their toil, and when a case of this kind would occur they would say to him: "Pay the man for his improvement or else take your money back and give him the land," and this was enforced impartially and there were few cases that in the end satisfactory justice was not reached. Thus, without any written organization, these pioneers became knit together in the strongest bands of self-interest and brotherhood, and in their social lives they were all as one. And when another family arrived every cabin door was open to them and no one waited for the new arrivals to call for assistance, but the people would go and help them in every way, pointing out to them the choicest spots where was good land and springs, or living water, and after they had looked about and made their selections every man for miles would meet and generally in a day put up the log cabin, and not only help the family move in, but bring them of their food, and their women folk and, if possible, the one-eyed fiddler, and a jolly house-warming would take place in the evening. The new arrivals, although now in their own house, were the neighbors' guests, and the genuine hearty welcome was, beyond doubt, often a blessed balm to many a poor, heavy-hearted woman who could hardly realize that all was not a dream.

This hearty, unaffected friendship and substantial good will, this frank and cordial aid and well wishing, gave tone and color to the lives of the pioneers that has marked the generations as a type of people expressed in the phrase "western," and impressed something of itself on the descendants of those noble people that may be distinctly noticed to this time. Hearty and rugged, generous and sympathetic, and to hide this as much as possible beneath a rough exterior is nearly a universal western trait. These hearty men generally carry great contempt for what the Indians so expressively called "squaw men," and yet for the weak and helpless, if they could do so by stealth, they were as tender hearted and as kind as the gentlest woman. These people were without guile. They had

but precious little of this modern mad fever for great wealth. They wanted, like Scotia's bard, "just enough and not too much." And therefore they made small material for the mad house or the penitentiary. In the showy side of life they would now be esteemed at fault, but, after all, in these sterling qualities that are the real "man for a' that and a' that," their lives may be studied with infinite profit by the most favored pets of fortune in these enervating times. They had no conceptions of how "to smile and smile and still a villain," but rather chose to hide their gentlest nature beneath the roughest exterior. Whatever of this world's goods the average pioneer had he had earned it, and whether that was much or little, if his pioneer neighbor in his distress needed it, it was his without the asking. They had no lunatic asylums, penal institutions or poor houses—they did not need them. One of our modern "tramps" would then have been nearly as extraordinary as an elephant.

But these people were not angels with budding wings, they were not the perfect, polished men and women, and it is not the intention at all to so represent them here. But in those cardinal qualities of manhood, and all that is strong and real, in all those broad and generous things that are the inner life of which the exterior is but the husk that covers the kernel, wherein is there ought of which their descendants need blush when they compare them in the mental balance with even the best of modern everyday life?

With some of them their amusements and pastimes were so coarse that they bordered on the brutal. Some of these strong men would drink deeply of their strong drink, and cock fight, gamble, race horses, and in their cups would fight much like infuriated animals. And the rule of the present is to refer to the rough pioneers and judge them all by these exceptions, and hence the average young of to-day are warped and all wrong in their information about those people. Suppose in a century from now the young of that time should form their estimate of all of us by reading of our "prize fighters," sluggers, bullies, bruisers, sand baggers, train robbers, bank defaulters, sneak thieves, and the whole lot that are crowded to overflowing in our many and vast penal institutions, our asylums and our poorhouses, and even our overburdened feeble-minded institutions. Would not such judgments be a little bit absurd, if not stupid? You must think of a people always in their averages and not the exceptions. This is the only intelligent criterion by which you can be guided. Some understanding of the law of averages is the very essence of true history—the exceptions are perpetuated simply as interesting phenomena.

But to return to the subject of the first land buyers—the first recorded official action of the people in the year 1816. These do not give all the transactions in that line, only the most of them.

"The Canadian land rights" may or may not be reported, and so of entries, they may not be on record until the patent is issued, years after the entry. The date given is generally that of filing as found on the voluminous records in which they are scattered over many pages. There are other facts recorded, such as bonds, power of attorney, assignment of title, bonds for deeds, etc. The description of the real estate is given in order in most of the cases to denote where the different ones settled or made their homes. These have been carefully culled from the county records, transcribed from the Vincennes records when this was Knox county, and then, as they were brought in for record, to our county clerk. Suffice it to state that for each year the records had to be gone carefully over each separate time.

It will be noticed the first entry on the record is by a man named Abraham Tourttlot to Eliakim Crosby. I nunted in vain for any one who had ever heard of this first name, could find no trace of him. A closer examination showed that the land was not now in Vigo county, but it was put down in the list because it was made to Crosby, who was a citizen of what is now Vigo. These lists run through the years from 1816 to 1830, and in the matter of original land titles will be of easy reference to all interested in land titles:

1816.—Abraham Tourttlot to Eliakim Crosby, December 2, Section 12, Township 14, Range 9; Carey Marcellus to Thomas H. Clarke (no numbers), December 5; C. and T. Bullitt, Jonathan Lindley, Abraham Markle and Hyacinth Lasalle to John Owens (no numbers), September 19; same to Phineas M. Cooper, October 30; Proprietors Terre Haute to John M. Coleman, Lot 95, October 31; United States to Caleb Crawford, southwest quarter of Section 27, Township 12, Range 9, November 2; same to Robert Graham northeast quarter of Section 35, Township 13, Range 9, October 28; same to James Cunningham, southeast quarter of Section 5, Township 14, Range 8, December 5; James Cunningham to William S. McCarter, southeast quarter of Section 5, Township 14, Range 8, December 11; Joseph Kitchell, agent to John M. Coleman, Lot 95, October 21; land office to William White, northwest quarter of Section 34, Township 15, Range 9, October 30; same to same, northeast quarter of Section 33, Township 15, Range 19, October 30; United States patent to Jacob Lane, northeast and northwest quarters of Section 25, Township 12, Range 9, October 26; United States to Alexander Chamberlin, northwest quarter of Section 11, Township 11, Range 9, October 26; same to Cary Marcellus, southwest quarter of Section 23, Township 12, Range 9, October 26; Cary Marcellus to Thomas H. Clarke, southwest quarter of Section 23, Township 12, Range 9, December 5.

1817.—John Richardson to Samuel Pierce, northeast quarter of Section 21, Township 14, Range 7, September 27; James Taylor and John Barr to Thomas Barr, northeast quarter of Section 6, Township 12, Range 9, June 13; Vanranselear Crosby to Moses Hoggatt south half of Section 4, Township 14, Range 9, October 17; Eliakim Crosby and wife to Moses Hoggatt north half of Section 24, Township 11, Range 10, October 17; John G. Camp to George Clem, north half of Section 18, Township 11, Range 9, October 17; Eliakim Crosby to John M. Coleman, forty acres in southeast quarter of Section 15, Township 12, Range 9; William Markle to Joseph Walker, northeast quarter of Section 36, Township 14, Range 9, September 20; Eliakim Crosby to Joseph Walker, southwest quarter of Section 35, Township 14; Range 9, April 4; same to Thomas H. Clarke, southeast quarter of Section 13, Township 12, Range 9, October 11; Caleb Crawford to Enoch Honeywell, southwest quarter of Section 29, Township 12, Range 9, July 20; Jonas Seeley and wife to Robert Hopkins, northeast quarter of Section 13 and 40 acres of southeast quarter of Section 13, Township 14, Range 9, June 7; John Halloway to Ebenezer Wilson and Salem Pocock (assignment), April 16; United States to John Johnson, northwest quarter of Section 14, and southwest quarter of Section 11, Township 14, Range 10, February 17; same to John Price, southeast quarter of Section 7, Township 11, Range 8, October 11; Bailey Johnson, sheriff, Sullivan county to Samuel Colman, 39 acres southeast quarter of Section 4, Township 10, Range 10, October 29; same and same date to James Wasson, 39 acres northwest quarter of Section 19, Township 11, Range 9; same to James Sayer and George A. Wasson, 19 acres, northwest quarter of Section 19, Township 11, Range 9; same to Wasson and Sayer, 39 acres of the southwest quarter of Section 30, Township 11, Range 9; John Long to Ebenezer Wilson, one-twentieth of Terre Haute purchase, May 23; Eleazar Daggett and wife to William Walker, northeast quarter of Section 8, Township 11, Range 9, June 28; Eliakim Crosby to Ezra Jones, northwest quarter of Section 10, Township 10, Range 10, April 4; Eliakim Crosby to William Harlow, assignment one sixteenth interest of Sections 28, 29, 12, 9, and other lands in thirteen tracts, October 31.

1818.—C. and T. Bullitt, Jonathan Lindley, Abraham Markle and Hyacinth Lasalle, Terre Haute Company, agreement with Marston G. Clark, E. Stone and John Allen, commissioners, to fix county seat, March 21; Truman Blackman, sheriff's bond, March 21; Alexander Barns, commissioner's bond, March 21; Eliakim Crosby, power of attorney to Daniel W. Douglas, March 13; Eliakim Crosby and wife to Isaac Barns, deed, April 18; Truman Blackman to John Dickson, southwest quarter of Section 17, Township 11.

Range 9, assignment, April 28; Orris Crosby to Daniel W. Douglas, power of attorney, March 13; same to John C. Packard, deed, south half of Section 2, Township 11, Range 9, April 18; Eliakim Crosby and wife to William Newson, northwest quarter and southeast quarter of Section 12, Township, 14, Range 9, May 5; John Hamilton and Isaac Lambert, note to John Owens, March 20; William Wilson and wife to Samuel Miles, southeast quarter of Section 36, Township 11, Range 4, May 23; Peter Garber and wife to Ichabod G. Scranton, southeast quarter of Section 14, Township 12, Range 9, June 3; L. H. Scott, agent, to John Hamilton, Isaac Lambert and Ezra Jones, county commissioners, receipt, June 1; John O'Neal to Pierre Laplante, northwest quarter of Section 2, Township 5, Range 7, June 2; Truman Blackman, sheriff, to L. H. Scott, power of attorney, April 3; Joel Dickson to Isaac Lambert and John Dickson, northwest quarter of Section 36, Township 14, Range 9, March 13; Aaron Reemon to. Robert W. Stoddard, northeast quarter of Section 15, Township 10, Range 10, April 30; Thomas H. Clark to George W. Harris, southeast quarter of Section 35, Township 8, Range 2, May 30; George W. Harris to Robert McFarline, southeast quarter of Section 36, Township 14, Range 9, June 17; same and Thomas H. Clarke to Ezekiel Kilgore, northeast quarter of Section 25, Township 14, Range 9, June 17; William Ryons to Soussariet Dubois, southwest quarter of Section 36, Township 11, Range 4, June 19; John Beard to John Durkee, west fraction of Section 21, Township 13, Range 9, March 16; Fredrick Lupt to John Durkee, northwest quarter of Section 20, Township 13, Range 9, May 7; Thomas Barr to Joseph Curtis, northeast quarter of Section 6, Township 12, Range 9, June 29; John T. Chunn to Isaac Lambert and John Dickson, power of attorney, May 23; Isaac Coleman to Ezra Jones, northeast quarter of Section 35, Township 12, Range 9, May 27; Ezra H. Moore to Eliakim Crosby, south half of Section 1, Township 13, Range 9, June 24; Curtis Gilbert and Andrew Brooks, agreement, September 9; Eleazer Aspinwall to Abraham Markle, southeast quarter of Section 2, Township 12, Range 9, October 3; John M. Colman to Samuel Jacobs, Lot 9, Terre Haute, August 11; Lucius H. Scott, sheriff's bond, September 23; Caleb Crawford, commissioner's bond, October 14; Eleazer Daggett to William Mollyneux, northwest quarter of Section 8, Township 11, Range 9, June 5; Daniel W. Douglas and Henry W. Haller to Thomas Bound, south half of Section 1, Township 13, Range 9, November 11; county commissioners to L. H. Scott, assignment of certain lots in Terre Haute, May 21; Bailey Johnson, sheriff of Sullivan county, to Daniel W. Douglas, land in Section 7 and 13, Township 13, Range 8, November 14; John Goff to Eliakim Crosby, 120 acres northeast quarter of Sec-

tion 12, Township 12, Range 9, November 19; Silas Hopkins to William Merritt, mortgage, February 7; Caleb Arnold and William Winter, town plat at mouth of Honey Creek (Smyrna), October 24; Eliakim Crosby to Chauncy Rose and Moses Robins, 120 acres northeast quarter of Section 12, Township 12, Range 9, November 23; James Pettingill to Abraham Markle, south half of Section 35, Township 12, Range 9, November 21; Robert Taylor to Solomon Lusk, northeast quarter of Section 13, Township 12, Range 1 (in Illinois), December 19; Robert Hopkins and wife to James Hagar, northeast quarter and 40 acres in southeast quarter of Section 13, Township 14, Range 9, December 29; John Cook to John Durkee, southwest quarter of Section 17, Township 13, Range 9, November 28; Silvia Winter, Mary Winter, James Hall, Mahala Hall, John Winter, Ariel Harman to Elisha U. Brown, fractions of Sections 35 and 20, Township 11, Range 10, October 29; Daniel Darrock to Duncan Darrock, southeast quarter of Section 19, Township 11, Range 9, November 2; United States to Paul Cool, west half of Section 3, Township 15, Range 10, January 5; William Harlow to Jesse Embree, west half of northeast quarter of Section 22, Township 12, Range 9, August 25; Peter Allen and wife to Abraham Markle, northwest quarter of Section 22, Township 12, Range 9, February 16; Oliver Grace to Christopher C. Hiddle and Mahlon Laneson, and John W. Mesler, southeast quarter of Section 15 and northeast quarter of Section 10, Township 15, Range 10, June 9; Mary Stephenson to Bates Cook, northeast quarter of Section 33, Township 13, Range 8, September 13; John Owens to C. and T. Bullitt, one-half share in Terre Haute, October 15; Henry Speed to C. and T. Bullitt, one-third share in Terre Haute, July 3; Fredrick Lupt to John Durkee, northwest quarter of Section 20, Township 13, Range 9, May 7; John Cook to John Durkee, southwest quarter of Section 17, Township 13, Range 9, November 22; John Durkee to Daniel Barbour, southeast quarter of Section 7, Township 13, Range 9, July 3; John Beard to John Durkee, west fraction of Section 21, Township 13, Range 9, March 14; Daniel Barbour to John Durkee, southwest quarter of Section 1, Township 13, Range 10, July 3; United States to Isaac Pointer, north half of the southwest quarter of Section 30, Township, 11, Range 8, June 11; Abraham Markle and wife to Peter Allen, 120 acres of the southwest quarter of Section 15, Township 12, Range 9, February 16; Daniel W. Douglas to Jonathan Lindley, northeast quarter of Section 13, Township 13, Range 9, December 12; Willis Newson and wife to Jonathan Lindley, northwest quarter and southwest quarter and southeast quarter of Section 12, Township 14, Range 9, December 22; Robert W. Stoddard to Daniel Rodney, southwest quarter of Section 21, Township 15, Range 9, October

1; John Dunn to Charles Smith, two-twentieths of a quarter of Terre Haute interest, July 14; John Carro to Charles, one-twentieth of same, July 13; Joel Dickson to John M. Laverty, northwest quarter of Section 31, Township 15, Range 8, June 10; William Winter to Caleb Arnold, 50 acres in Section 22, Township 11, Range 10, May 2; Jonathan Lindley to Truman Blackman, southwest quarter of Section 2, Township 12, Range 9, June 30; Cuthbert and Thomas Bullitt to Robert McFarline, southwest quarter of Section 36, Township 14, Range 9, July 1; Ann Reemer to John Teeple, southeast quarter of Section 27, Township, 14, Range 8, April 18; Truman Blackman, sheriff, to John Hamilton, northeast quarter of Section 12, and northwest quarter of Section 26, and southeast quarter of Section 26, Township 13, Range 10, November 31; John M. Colman to Samuel Jacobs, Lot 95, August 11; Samuel Jacobs to Jacobs & Levy, Lot 95, December 7; William White to Obediah Swayne, northwest quarter of Section 34, Township 15, Range 9, December 4; William White to Obediah Swayne, northeast quarter of Section 33, Township 15, Range 9, December 4; Lucius H. Scott to Truman Ford, Lot 86, May 21; Truman Blackman to James Cunningham, certificate, southeast quarter of Section 3, Township 13, Range 10, November 30; same to Eleazer Aspinwall, southeast quarter of Section 20, and southeast quarter of Section 8, southwest quarter of Section 23, southeast quarter of Section 23, southwest quarter of Section 34 and southwest quarter of Section 7, November 28; Jonathan Lindley to Joseph Evans, northeast quarter of Section 18, Township 13, Range 8, July 27; Simon Stone and Dorothy Hopkins, executors of Caleb Hopkins, to William Winter, and undivided one-half of the southeast quarter and southwest quarter of Section 35, Township 12, Range 9, December 13; United States to Jacob Stout, south half of Section 11, Township 11, Range 9, January 23.

1819.—Silas H. Seeley to Robert Hopkins, southeast quarter of Section 18, Township 11, Range 9, January 3; A. Markle to William Markle, northwest quarter of Section 35, southwest quarter of Section 34, Township 13, Range 9, January 12; Eleazer Aspinwall to Ezra Jones, northeast quarter of Section 35, Township 12, Range 9, January 12; Otis Jones, Henry French, Amos P. Balch and Jeremiah Raymond, town plat Greenfield, March 4; L. H. Scott, sheriff, to Jeremiah Donovan and Florence D. Newell, Lot 63, April 1; William Markle to Samuel L. Richardson, southeast quarter of Section 34, Township 13, Range 9, April 7; Samuel L. Richardson to William Markle, southeast quarter of Section 34, Township 13, Range 9, April 7; John M. Coleman to James Athee, northeast quarter of Section 9, and southwest quarter of the southeast quarter of Section 4, Range 12, Township 5, April 12; John

Dickinson to James Cunningham, Lot 189, May 1; L. H. Scott, sheriff to Lambert and Dickson, Lot 87, May 6; same to Andrew Brooks, Lot 189, May 6; John Gough to Abram Markle, ten acres, northwest quarter of Section 11, Township 12, Range 9; same to Peter Allen, ten acres northeast quarter of Section 11, Township 12, Range 9, May 12; Jonathan Lindley and wife to Thomas Lindley, ten quarter sections in 9, 11, and 13, 8, and 13, 9 and 10, 3 and 11, 3 and 11, 2, March 20; John Gough to Peter Allen, 40 acres in Section 12, Township 12, Range 9, May 22; same to same, 140 acres in Section 11, Township 12, Range 9; Peter Allen to John Gough, 40 acres in Section 12, and 140 acres in Section 11, Township 12, Range 9, May 22; William Harlaw to Jesse Embree, west half of the northeast quarter of Section 22, and 120 acres in the southeast quarter of Section 15, Township 12, Range 9, August 25; L. H. Scott, sheriff, to John Ewing, one half of the northeast quarter of Section 28, Township 10, Range 10, May 24; same to John M. Coleman, Lot 99, May 14; John Durkie to Daniel Barbour, southeast quarter of Section 7, Township 13, Range 9, April 14; Daniel Gastill to Samuel Miller, southeast quarter of Section 19, Township 14, Range 6 (Illinois), June 10; Daniel Barbour to John Durkee, southwest quarter of Section 1 and southeast quarter of Section 2, Township 13, Range 10, June 10; Eli Linderman to Curtis Gilbert, southwest quarter of Section 11, Township 54, Range 18; John C. Packard to Samuel Packard, south half of Section 2, Township 11, Range 9, August 2; Moses Hoggatt to Samuel L. Richardson, south half of Section 4, Township 14, Range 9, April 15; William Harlaw to Eleazer Aspinwall, power of attorney, June 29; United States to John Jenckes, northeast quarter of Section 19, Township 12, Range 8, and northwest quarter of Section 10, and southeast quarter of Section 9, Township 11, and Range 9, and southwest quarter of Section 17, Township 13, Range 8, March 1; James Scott to Thomas Isaacs, Lot 126, September 7; Isaac Pointer to James Shields, southwest quarter of Section 30, Township 11, Range 8, September 7; John B. Richardson to John H. Watson, northwest quarter of Section 33, Township 12, Range 9, September 6; Joseph Curtis to Thomas Patton, northeast quarter of Section 6, Township 12, Range 9, September 13; Gideon Frisbee to Thomas Emmerson, southeast quarter of Section 8, Township 11, Range 9, January 12; Isaac Hunter to John and Samuel Laverly, southwest quarter of Section 25, Township 15, Range 9, March 20; Samuel Chambers to Benjamin Blackiston, northwest quarter of Section 23, Township 12, Range 9, September 1; John Thompson, administrator of William S. McCarter to George Wright, southeast quarters of Sections 5 and 11, Township 14, Range 8, October 15; George Wright to Lucius H. Scott, same November 27; John Price to Curtis Gilbert,

southeast quarter of Section 7, Township 11, Range 8, August 25, assignment, Curtis Gilbert to Lucius H. Scott, southeast quarter of Section 7, Township 11, Range 8, August 26; Joseph Kitchell to Jonathan Lindley, two-thirds of a share in Terre Haute, June 28; William Harlow to Jesse Embree, 120 acres off south of the southeast quarter of Section 23, Township 12, Range 10, January 26, 1820; Abner Scott to William Pope, Jr., and Robert Sturgis, 53 acres, southeast quarter of Section 22, Township 12, Range 10, July 24; James Scott, administrator, John Murdock to Henry Vandine, northeast quarter of Section 18, Township 14, Range 9, October 15; William Doty to John Martin, 40 acres, southwest quarter of Section 1, Township 15, Range 10, March 13; John Taylor to William Garter, power of attorney, October 28; John Winter to Sylvia Winter, interest to town of Smyrna, May 21; Robert M. Stoddard to Cyrenius Chapin, northeast and northwest quarters of Section 8, Township 13, Range 9, and other lands, February 22; Cyrenius Chapin and wife to William Coltrin, same, March 9; United States to John Prince, northwest quarter of Section 34, Township 14, Range 8, September 15; Cyrenius Chapin to Benjamin Whaley, northwest quarter of Section 34, Township 14, Range 8, and northeast quarter of Section 19, Township 13, 8, April 5; Jonathan Lindley to Edward Mittis, northwest quarter of Section 20, Township 13, Range 8, and northwest quarter of Section 6, Township 13, Range 8, July 21; Abraham Markle to John Groenendyke, mortgage, October 20; Joseph W. Moulton to Howard Moulton, northeast and southeast quarters of Sections 24, Township 11, Range 9, October 8; United States to Daniel Bradberry, southeast quarter of Section 27, Township 10, Range 8, and southwest quarter of Section 26, March 1; Abraham Markle to John Groenendyke, southeast quarter of Section 2, Township 12, Range 9, and southwest quarter of Section 36, Township 13, Range 9, October 20; Thomas Bullitt to Cuthbert Bullitt, interest in Terre Haute Company, December 22; William Harlow to John Sheets, Terre Haute interest, January 30; William Markle to Abraham Markle, southwest quarter of Section 36, Township 13, Range 9, January 12; Otis Jones to Howard Putnam, north half of the northwest quarter of Section 3, Township 10, Range 10, August 4; John Britton, collector to Mathew Morrison, Lot 117, July 19; Lucius H. Scott, collector to John M. Coleman, northeast quarter of Section 22, Township 12, Range 9, November 22; same to Demas Deming, Lot 41, November 22; same to Curtis Gilbert, northwest quarter of Section 36, Township 11, Range 10, November 23; Eleakim Crosby to George W. Harris, southwest quarter of Section 24, Township 11, Range 10, and southwest quarter of Section 1, Township 15, Range 10, October 26; L. H. Scott to Curtis Gilbert, southwest quarter of Section 18, Township 12, Range

8, November 23; same to same, northwest quarter of Section 35, Township 12, Range 9, November 23; Curtis Gilbert to Demas Deming, same, April 3, 1820; Henry Hallen to Thomas Bound, southwest quarter of Section 1, Township 13, Range 9, July 1; John Britton, collector, to Curtis Gilbert, Lots 146, 61, 177, 89, 236, July 19; L. H. Scott, collector to Curtis Gilbert, Lots 278, 274, 298, November 22; Eleazer Daggett to Jonas Seeley, east side of the northwest quarter of Section 8, Township 11, Range 9, June 17; Moses Hoggatt to David Reynolds, northwest quarter of Section 24, Township 11, Range 10, July 2.

1820.—J. G. Scranton to William Burtch, assignment, February 15; Curtis Gilbert to Henry Allen, power of attorney, March 26; Gersham Tuttle, Chester Tuttle, Pezer Porter and Gaylord Porter to William Pocock, mortgage, January 20; Gideon Frisbee to Willard Smith, mortgage, February 16; Andrew Brooks to Curtis Gilbert, receipt, May 8; James Sherwin to Richard Jones, south half of the southwest quarter of Section 32, Township 15, Range 9, February 11; Peter Allen to Anthony Conner, southeast quarter of Section 9, Township 12, Range 8, June 6; Conner to Allen, mortgage, same; William Coltrin to John Coltrin, northwest quarter of Section 18, Township 12, Range 8, June 13; Asa Baton to Joshua Mitchell, north half of Section 13, Township 11, Range 9, April 3; Lucius H. Scott, sheriff, to Alexis Duchane, Lot 79, July 8; same to Isaac Lambert, Lot 43; same to Demas Deming, Lot 223; same to Ambrose Whitlock, Lot 221; Joseph Richardson to John B. Richardson, northeast quarter of Section 27, Township 13, Range 9, September 5; Jonathan Lindley, *et al.*, to Moses Hoggatt, power of attorney, October 6; Eleazer Aspinwall to John Greonendyke, southwest quarter of Section 13, Township 12, Range 9, October 11; William Harlow to Gorum A. Worth, a one-sixteenth to 12 quarter sections, June 6; David Bradberry to Abner M. Bradberry, southwest quarter of Section 26, Township 10, Range 8, January 4; James Jacobs and Alexis Leroy to Josias Pennington, Lot 95, April 1; Samuel Thing to John Kerr, Lot 207, December 23; John Goff to Abraham Markle, 10 acres of the northeast quarter of Section 11, Township 12, Range 9, April 24; William Coltrin to Rebecca Holmes, 100 acres of the northwest quarter of Section 8, Township 13, Range 9, September 29; L. H. Scott, sheriff, to William M. Coltrin, 114 acres of the northwest quarter of Section 19, Township 11, Range 9, August 1; W. M. Coltrin to Lucy Edmunds, 100 acres off east side of Section 18, Township 12, Range 8, September 29; Joseph Dickson to Benjamin Blackiston, 60 acres of Section 19, Township 12, Range 8, September 20; Benjamin Blackiston to Joseph Dickson, 50 acres, August 23; United States to Joseph Jenckes, seven quarter sections in 11, 9, July 11; Nathan

Cargill to Hartford Cargill, 100 acres of the southwest quarter of Section 5, Township 13, Range 9, November 27; Nathan Cargill to Lemuel C. Curtis, 100 acres of the southwest quarter of Section 5, Township 13, Range 9, November 27; James Bennett and John Richardson, agreement, February 22; Curtis Gilbert to Demas Deming, assignment, April 3; Curtis Gilbert to Demas Deming, transfer, southwest quarter of Section 18, Township 12, Range 8, April 3; John F. Cruft to Curtis Gilbert, Lot 229, June 20; Curtis Gilbert to Demas Deming, Lot 43, April 3; Curtis Gilbert to Demas Deming, Lot 278, April 3; same to same, Lots 274 and 298, L. H. Scott, sheriff, to Thomas H. Clarke, northwest quarter of Sections 28 and 27 and northeast quarter of Section 28, Township 12, Range 8, April 10; Jesse Embree to Elijah Pearson, west half of the northeast quarter of Section 22, Township 12, Range 9, September 25; Lucius H. Scott, sheriff, to Isaac Lambert, southeast quarter of Section 21, Township 11, Range 9, November 18; William Souls to Elenor Garber, 20 acres of the southeast quarter of Section 14, Township 12, Range 9, April 10; L. H. Scott, sheriff, to Ambrose Whitlock and John Wilson, southwest quarter of Section 7, Township 13, Range 8, November 18, and northeast quarter of Section 25, same; same to John H. King, Lot 98, November 18; William Souls to William Souls, Jr., southeast quarter of Section 14, Township 12, Range 9, April 6; L. H. Scott to Thomas H. Clarke, appointment, November 1; Thomas H. Clarke to William Hogues, mortgage, September 14.

1821.—L. H. Scott, sheriff, to John Hamilton and Caleb Crawford, southwest quarter of Section 19, Township 14, Range 9, January 15; Peter Allen to John Gough, 40 acres, northeast quarter of Section 12, Township 12, Range 9, January 30; Anthony B. Conner to Robert Phillips, bill of sale, July 8; Jonathan Lindley to Thomas Durham, northwest quarter of Section 12, Township 11, Range 9, January 5; William Ringo to John F. Keys and Russell Boyd, 2 acres of southeast quarter of Section 12, Township 12, Range 9, April 1; L. H. Scott, sheriff, Caleb Crawford, coroner, Thomas H. Clarke, collector, bonds, March 3; James Cunningham to John F. King, southeast quarter of Section 3, Township 13, Range 10, January 20; William Haynes to George W. Harris, 105 acres, northeast quarter of Section 28, Township 12, Range 8, March 22; Thomas H. Clarke to William Haynes, same; William Harlow to John Sheets, interest to Terre Haute, January 30; Thomas Durham to George W. Dewees, northwest quarter of Section 12, Township 11, Range 9, February 12; Joseph Richardson to Abraham Markle, southeast quarter of Section 29, Township 12, Range 9, May 4; L. H. Scott to Lambert & Dickson, northwest quarter of Section 36, Township 11, Range 10, May 17; L. H. Scott to Robert S. McCabe, Lot 149, June

4; Isaac Lambert and John Dickson to David Wilson, Section 22, Township 11, Range 9, August 2; Curtis Gilbert to John F. Cruft, power of attorney, August 3; L. H. Scott to Samuel M. Caldwell, Lot 122, July 28; John F. King to David Blue, Lots 237 and 239, October 22; William Souls to Henry Souls, 20 acres, southeast quarter of Section 14, Township 12, Range 9, April 6; L. H. Scott to Otis Jones, southeast quarter of Section 34, Township 11, Range 10, November 7; Samuel M. Caldwell to Daniel Durham, Section 7, Township 11, Range 9, except 150 acres in the southwest corner, June 7; Aaron Renner to Callville Pierce, 60 acres, northwest quarter of Section 15, Township 10, Range 10, January 4; Silvia Winter to Maria E. Akin, northwest quarter of Section 5, Township 10, Range 9, January 4; John and Margaret Miller to George Cook, Section 12, Township 13, Range 10, April 4; William Chenoweth to James Barns, 32 acres, Section 12, Township 13, Range 9, August 25; Stephen S. Collett to James Kelsey and Francis Dickson (in Putnam), September 29; Eliza Aspinwall to William C. Linton, power of attorney, August 31; James and George A. Wasson to Jonathan Lindley, 19 acres, northeast quarter of Section 19, Township 11, Range 9, October 11; Jonathan and Letitia Lindley to James Barns, south half of Section 12, Township 13, Range 9, September 3; George W. Harris to Trumbull Carey and William Davis, 105 acres, northeast quarter of Section 28, Township 12, Range 8, May 1; George W. Harris to Trumbull Carey and William Davis, southwest quarter of Section 24, part of southeast quarter of Section 28 and the northeast quarter of Section 33, Township 9, Range 2; George and Roxana Campbell and Louis Aspinwall to William C. Linton, power of attorney, Demas Deming to John H. Watson, northwest quarter of Section 35, Township 12, Range 9, April 10; the Bullitts to Jonathan Lindley and Moses Hoggatt, southwest quarter of Section 33, Township 12, Range 9, September 9; Abraham Markle to Fredrick Rapp, mortgage, October 22; Thomas H. Clarke to Samuel Cheesman, east half of the northwest quarter of Section 28, Township 12, Range 8; same to Isam Pucket, west half of the northwest quarter of Section 28, Township 12, Range 8, February 19; Isam Pucket to Price Cheesman, west half of the northwest quarter of Section 28, Township 12, Range 8, July 17; George Cook to Jacob Blose, northwest and southwest quarters of Section 12, Township 13, Range 10, November 29; Elijah Pearson to Levi James, northeast and southeast quarters of Section 15, Township 12, Range 9, April 12; Nathan Cargill to Lydia Allen, 60 acres, southwest quarter of Section 5, Township 13, Range 9, September 8; L. H. Scott, sheriff, to John H. Watson, north half of Lot 146; same to John F. King, Lot 61, November 24; United States to Durkee Barbour, southeast quarter of Section 8, Township 13, Range 9, August 20; Samuel Miles, col-

lector, to John Campbell, Lot 169, July 31; United States to David Lyons and Lewis Hodges, southwest quarter of Section 14, Township 13, Range 9, same southeast quarter of Section 14, Township 13, Range 9.

1822.—Isaac Lambert to John Dickson, James and David Hall north half of the northwest quarter of Section 22, Township 11, Range 9, January 12; Samuel S. Rankin to James Kelsey and Francis Dickson, bond, January 29; John M. Coleman to John Campbell, northeast quarter of Section 22, Township 12, Range 9, January 4; Demas Deming to John and Daniel Jenckes, southwest quarter of Section 18, Township 12, Range 8, March 12; Eliza, Chester and Lewis Aspinwall and George and Roxana Campbell to Moses Hoggatt and Robert Sturgis, thirteen fractional quarter sections, April 16; Benjamin Blackiston to Ebenezer Blackiston, northwest quarter of Section 23, Township 12, Range 9, June 4; Terre Haute Company to George W. Dewees, Lots 166 and 167; same to Robert Harrison, Lots 197 and 228, April 9; same to W. C. Linton, Lot 93; to David Harbess' heirs, Lot 65; to James Farrington, Lot 1, August 8 and September 20; Robert Harrison to Israel Harris, Lot 197, October 12; Vigo county to William O. Wheeler, Lot 1, October 22; William and Mary Mole, administrators of J. Mole, to Aaron Mole, southwest quarter of Section 12, Township 11, Range 9, October 28; Isaac Lambert to John Blocksom, northeast quarter of Section 29, Township 11, Range 9, August 7; William Walker to Thomas Pucket, 60 acres, northwest quarter of Section 14, Township 11, Range 9, August 15; Hallam Huntington to Ariel Harman, 150 acres, northeast quarter of Section 34, Township 11, Range 10, October 31; Lydia Allen to Henry Frink, 60 acres, southwest quarter of Section 5, Township 13, Range 9, March 20; Terre Haute to Charles Thompson, Lots 125, 153 and 11, November 23; Peter Allen to Moody Chamberlin and Mathew Riddle, southwest quarter and southeast quarter of Section 9, Township 12, Range 8, December 23; Terre Haute Company to John Wilkins, Lot 7, September 3; same to Robert Caldwell, Lot 37, and to Elizabeth Caldwell, Lot 199, June 10; same to Jonathan Mazes, Lot 140, November 27; Benjamin Blackiston to Peter Eversol, 55 acres, northwest quarter of Section 23, Township 12, Range 9, and 30 acres, southeast quarter of Section 19, Township 12, Range 8, September 5; Terre Haute Company to Alpheus Allison and Charles Jabine, Lot 44, August 7; same to Robert S. McCabe, Lot 223, October 19; James Kelsey to Francis Dickson, assignment, August 2; Terre Haute Company to Charles Dewey and G. R. C. Sullivan, Lot 189, June 14; Peter Allen to Henry Allen, 130 acres, south half of Section 12, Township 12, Range 9, May 18; same to Ira Allen, 100 acres, south half of Section 12, Township

12, Range 9, December 10; John Kelley to Peter Allen, power of attorney, April 4; James Farrington, agent, to John Hausbrough, Lots 300 and 293, October 22; Mary Mote, William Mote, administrator, Jeremiah Mote, to George Clem, 24 acres, northeast quarter of the southwest quarter of Section 18, Township 11, Range 9, Aaron Mote to George Clem, 24 acres, northwest quarter of the southwest quarter of Section 18, Township 11, Range 9, October 28; Samuel L. Calwell to Stephen S. Collett, Lot 122, December 2; Terre Haute Company, to Enoch Dole, Lot 84, November 20; Price Cheesman to David Newman, west half of the northwest quarter of Section 28, Township 12, Range 8, July 18; John H. Watson to Curtis Gilbert, west half of Lot 146, April 6; John F. King to Curtis Gilbert, Lot 61, March 7; Alexander Chamberlin to James C. Turner, 6.6 acres, northwest quarter of Section-11, Township 11, Range 9, April 18; Terre Haute Company to Joseph Pancoast, Lot 154, August 5; S. Whitlock to Jesse Chesley, certificate, July 9; Gershan and Edwin Tuttle to Alvah Hotchkiss and Sylvester Steele, bond, January 25; David Bradberry to Josiah Bradberry, northeast quarter of Section 26, Township 10, Range 8, March 12; same to John W. Bradberry, west half of the northwest quarter of Section 26, Township 10, Range 8, March 12; David Newman to Samuel Cherom, east half of the northwest quarter of Section 28, Township 12, Range 8, July 31; Terre Haute Company to Demas Deming, Lots 225, 226 and 203, June 11; same to Curtis Gilbert, Lot 254, September 23; same to Hyacinth Lasalle, Lots 52, 89, 90, 123, 182, 175, 193, 234, 240. 250, 266, 295, and Out-lots 17, 21, 22, 23, 25, 27, 28 and 29, December 26; same to John Campbell, Lots 161 and 162, July 19; Mark Williams, superintendent, to John F. King, southwest quarter of Section 16, Township 13, Range 8, December 29; David Newman to Price Cherom, west half of the northwest quarter of Section 28, Township 12, Range 8, July 31; Thomas H. Clarke to Curtis Gilbert, south half of Lot 146; same Demas Deming, south half of Lots 8, 31 and 91, December 21; Thomas H. Clarke, collector, to Demas Deming, northwest quarter of Section 27, Township 12, Range 9, and Out-lot 6 and 47, December 21; same to John Britton, certificate, December 21; same to Demas Deming, Lots 23 and 24, December 21; same to Mark Williams, Lots 85, 135, 136 and 210, December 21; same to Mark Williams, Lot 25, December 21; Terre Haute Company to J. F. and W. F. Cruft, Lot 121; same to Lucius H. Scott, Lot 22 and Out-lot 52, December 16; T. H. Clarke to John Britton, Lot 205, December 21; same, Lot 217, December 21; same, Lots 214 and 216; same to James Farrington, northwest quarter of Section 7, Township 13, Range 8, and Out-lots 7, 8 and 12, in Lot 38, December 21; same to John

Britton, north half of the northeast quarter of Section 10, Township 11, Range 9, Out-lot 39, and Lots 165, 72, 34, 147, 94, 82, 156, 291, 133, 281, 15, 50 and 22, December 21; same to Demas Deming, Out-lot 5, December 21; Jacob Townsend and William Molyneaux to E. Daggett, northwest quarter of Section 8, Township 8, Range 11, and northwest quarter of Section 27, Township 9, Range 1, July 27; Thomas H. Clarke to John Campbell, Lot 168, certificate, December 21; Ariel Harman to Hallam Huntington, 150 acres, northeast quarter of Section 34, Township 11, Range 10, October 31; Thomas H. Clarke, collector, to James Farrington, Lot 32, December 21.

1823.—Vigo county to Daniel Shaw, Lots 36 and 80, February 27; same to Lambert & Dickson, Lots 171, 251 and 252, February 28; Thomas H. Clarke, sheriff, to William Caldwell, east half of Section 36, Township 12, Range 10, March 7; William Barr, official bond, March 15; Abraham Markle to George Rector, five acres, northeast quarter of Section 2, Township 11, Range 9, April 3; Terre Haute county to William Mars, Lot 20, March 18; Prairie Creek Baptist society, certificate of election, April 28; Peter Eversole to James Dickson, fifty-five acres northwest quarter of Section 23, Township 12, Range 9, January 7; Jonathan Lindley to Jonathan and Deborah Jones, northwest quarter of Section 29, Township 2, Range 1, April 27; Jonathan Lindley to Thomas Lindley, in Sections 13, 7 and 8, Township 13, Range 8, January 27; James Dickson to Peter Eversole, fifty-five acres of the northwest quarter of Section 23, Township 12, Range 9, and thirty acres of the southeast quarter of Section 19, Township 12, Range 8, January 8; Joseph Richardson to United States, southeast quarter of Section 6, and northwest quarter of Section 8, and southwest quarter of Section 8, and northeast quarter of Section 7, Township 12, Range 8, March 7; Vigo county to William C. Linton and Stephen S. Collett, Lot 54; Terre Haute Company to same, east fractional quarter of Sections 31 and 32, Township 12, Range 9, May 26; John Goodwin to Isaac Vanhouten, Lot 27, October 19; T. H. Clarke, sheriff, to James Boyd, Lot 232, June 5; Abraham A. Markle to Ezra Jones and Sylvester and Ira Barker, bond, July 25; A. A. Markle, to Sylvester and Ira Barker, 100 acres in the northwest quarter of Section 2, Township 11, Range 9, May 18; Terre Haute Company to Jonah Sheets, Out-lots 8, 12, 18, 31, 39, 45, 5, 6 and 7, and Lots 23, 38, 51, 55, 58, 72, 94, 136, 147, 156, 170, 172, 260 and 281, July 30; Joel Dickson to Robert Elliott, Lot 68, May 2; Elisha U. Brown, to John McGriff, twenty-five acres of the north half of Section 11, Township 11, Range 9, August 30; Terre Haute Company to Thomas Emison, Lot 142, September 2; Lambert & Dickson, to Isaac C. Elston, Lot 171, August 9; William Pratt to Jonas and William

Pratt, Jr., power of attorney, April 4; Thomas H. Clarke, sheriff, to William C. Linton and Stephen S. Collett, east fraction of Sections 31 and 32, Township 12, Range 9, July 4; Cuthbert, Ann, Thomas and Diana M. Bullitt to William and Joseph Montgomery, northwest and northeast quarters of Section 13, Township 12, Range 9, southwest and southeast quarters of Section 24, Township 12, Range 9, June 28; Thomas Bullitt to Cuthbert Bullitt to 14 quarter sections in Township 12, Range 9, July 2; Jonah S. Sheets to Stephen S. Collett, Lot 172, October 11; Terre Haute Company to Caleb Crawford, Lots 211, 212, 116 and 141, May 24; James Farrington, agent, to Caleb Crawford, Lots 143, 296, 213 and 272, May 22; Martin Lawrence to Lucius H. Scott, Lot 224, November 29; Jacob B. Augenbright to Charles Hederick, 123 acres in southwest quarter of Section 6, Township 13, Range 9, August 29; Archibald Woods to James Smith, northwest quarter of Section 5, southwest quarter of Section 5 and southwest quarter of Section 31, Township 12, Range 8, April 22; Lambert & Dickson to John W. Coffey, southwest quarter of Section 22, Township 11, Range 9; Terre Haute Company to Isaac C. Elston, Lots 194 and 273, November 24; Vigo county to William Pope, Lot 274, May 26; Thomas H. Clarke, sheriff, to Reuben Newton, northwest quarter of Section 24, Township 12, Range 10, April 1; Vigo county to Elisha U. Brown, Lot 155, December 24; Terre Haute Company to Daniel Durham, 391 acres in Section 5, Township 11, Range 9, June 3; same to James Roseman, Lot 99, December 1; same to Nathaniel Huntington, Lot 169, March 15; United States to Joseph Mark, Lot 173, April 10; Gideon Frisbee to Williard Smith, southwest quarter of Section 8, Township 11, Range 9, October 28; Isaac and Julia Lambert and John and Elizabeth Dickson to Alfred M. Rector, northeast quarter of Section 12, Township 11, Range 9, October 12; same to Alfred M. Rector, northeast quarter of Section 12, Township 11, Range 9, October 12; Phillip and Phebe Frakes to William Frakes, southwest quarter of Section 35, Township 10, Range 10, March 17; Thomas H. Clarke, sheriff, to William C. Linton and Stephen S. Collett, southeast quarter of Section 23, Township 12, Range 10, June 3; Alexander and Mary Chamberlin to William C. Linton, 154 acres of the northwest quarter of Section 11, Township 11, Range 9, August 13; Terre Haute Company to W. C. Linton, Out-lots 4, 32 and 2, September 16; Elisha U. Brown to William C. Linton, 55 acres of the north half of the northeast quarter of Section 11, Township 11, Range 9, and 80 acres of the north half of the northeast quarter of Section 10, Township 11, Range 9, August 30; Gersham Tuttle to Daniel Pocock, west half of the southwest quarter of Section 20, Township 13, Range 8, mortgage, August 15; Terre Haute Company to Robert B. Covert, Lot 235, November 24; Joseph Mark to Charles B. Mode-

sitt and Robert S. McCabe, Lot 173, July 8; Terre Haute Company to Demas Deming, Lot 203, June 11; United States to Curtis Gilbert, west half of the northwest quarter of Section 32, Township 12, Range 8, July 8; Terre Haute Company to Laplant, Lots 175, 238, 221 and 79, September 12; William Pratt to Joseph Richardson, northwest quarter of Section 14, Township 10, Range 10, September 15; Jonathan Lindley to John Chenowith's heirs, north half of Section 12, Township 13, Range 9, November 27; Caleb Crawford to Bonner, Reynolds & Early, Lot 143, October 18; Joseph Evans to Benjamin Bailey, south half of the northeast quarter of Section 18, Township 13, Range 8, September 4; Stephen S. Collett to Jonah S. Sheets, southeast quarter of Section 12, Township 11, Range 9, October 16; Vigo county to Robert S. McCabe, Lot 111, April 25; John Roberts to John Britton, assignment, Lot 4, January 21; John Markle to John L., William A., Edward F. and Samuel F. Richardson, south half of the southwest quarter of Section 2, Township 11, Range 9, February 17; Terre Haute Company to Elijah Cason, Lot 109, November 4; Hyacyth Lasalle to Frances Lasalle, mortgage, town lots, March 31; Terre Haute Company to Samuel McQuilkin, Lot 33, May 26; Vigo county to Samuel McQuilkin, Lot 92, March 3; United States to John Jenckes, southeast quarter of Section 18, Township 12, Range 8, and southeast quarter of Section 11, Township 13, Range 9, July 15; John Dickson to Thomas Pucket, north half of the southwest quarter of Section 15, Township 11, Range 9, April 24; Thomas H. Clarke, sheriff, to Henry Allen, power of attorney, July 14; Daniel Hall to James Hall, north half of the northwest quarter of Section 22, Township 11, Range 9, October 10; T. H. Clarke, collector, to John Britton, northwest and southwest quarters of Section 23, Township 11, Range 9, November 19; S. S. and Sarah Collett to J. Farrington, Lot 122, August 9; T. H. Clarke, collector, to Alvah Hotchkiss, northeast quarter of Section 30 and southwest quarter of Section 30, Township 13, Range 8, November 19; same to Charles B. Modesitt, Lot 259, November 19; Michel Brouillett lot of Terre Haute Company, Lot 231.

1824.—Terre Haute Company to Elisha Miles, Lot 224, January 5; same to Israel Harris, Lot 20, January 5; Anthony B. and Alicy Connor to Samuel Slaven, east half of the southwest quarter of Section 17, Township 12, Range 8, March 5; Terre Haute Company to Joseph Montgomery, Lots 164, 66, 97, 119 and 115, Outlots 13, 44, 43, 40, 51, 30, 61 and 62, April 16; same to Cuthbert Bullitt, Lots 96, 229, 40, Out-lots 65, 68, 71, 70, 64, 69, 48, 50, April 16; Thomas H. Clarke, sheriff, to William C. Linton and Stephen S. Collett, fifty-three acres of the southeast quarter of Section 23, Township 12, Range 10, and the southwest quarter of Section 24, Township 12, Range 10, April 26; United States to James

Groenendyke, power of attorney, May 25; Terre Haute Company to A. Markle, Lot 85, May 27, Lot 259, May 27; Abraham Markle to John B. Yates, Section 31, Township 13, Range 8, and the south half of Section 36, Township 13, Range 9, and the southeast quarter of Section 2, Township 12, Range 9, May 29; James Farrington, agent of the county, to Abraham Markle, Lots 186, 230, May 29; same to Jacob D. G. McDonald, George, Henrietta, Alexander, James, Mary and Amos McDonald, heirs of George McDonald, Lot 168, June 1; Isaac C. Elston to Robert Wilson, Lot 171, February 2; Terre Haute Company to Caleb Crawford, Out-lot 38, April 30; Ariel Harman to Eli Bettis, south half of the northwest quarter of Section 27, Township 11, Range 10, January 20; Eli Bettis to Jeremiah Wilson, forty acres of the northwest quarter of Section 27, Township 11, Range 10, July 11; Hyacinth Lasalle to James Herrington, Lot 123, July 19; Jonah S. Sheets to John Campbell, Lot 170, January 9; Lambert & Dickson to Ezekiel Buxton, Lot 251, May 20; Mark Williams, superintendent, to John White, northeast quarter of Section 16, Township 13, Range 8, July 10; John Whitcomb to Asa Whitcomb, power of attorney, April 25; Francis Cunningham to John and Asa Whitcomb, 100 acres of the northwest quarter of Section 9, Township 11, Range 9, and other lands, September 25; Vigo county to L. H. Scott, Lot 224, October 16; Alfred M. Rector to Stephen Hawley, the northeast quarter of Section 12, Township 11, Range 9, April 12; Samuel M. Caldwell to Stephen S. Collett, fraction of Section 12, Township 11, Range 10; same to William C. Linton, fractions of Sections 31 and 32, Township 12, Range 9, September 20; Isaac Vanhouten to Elias Isaac, Lot 27, July 24; Thomas H. Clark, sheriff, to Elisha Pearson and John Durkee, administrators, William Coltrin, the northwest quarter of Section 24, Township 12, Range 10, September 20; same to William Caldwell, east half of Section 36, Township 12, Range 10; same to William Foster, the southeast quarter of Section 15, Township 10, Range 10; same to John Durkee, Lots 116, 141, 211, 212, 213, 272, Out-lot 38, September 20; Terre Haute Company to Benjamin Bailey, Lot 160, March 8; same to Sylvia Winter, Lot 35, May 10; Robert Sturgis, bond, September 24; John Campbell to Stephen S. Collett, the south half of Lot 170, October 5; Jonathan Reilly to John Campbell, the west half of the northeast quarter of Section 2, Township 11, Range 10, October 18; Robert S. McCabe to Salmon Wright, December 21; Terre Haute Company to Elisha M. Brown, Lot 241, May 10; John Britton to Joseph Bacon, Lot 4, November 30; Demas Deming to Curtis Gilbert, the northwest quarter of Section 27, Township 12, Range 9, and Out-lots 6, 47, Lots 8, 31, 91, December 29; Ebenezer Blackiston to Benjamin Blackiston, the northwest quarter of Section 23 and the southeast

quarter of Section 19, Township 12, Range 8, April 20; Isaac Lambert and John Dickson to Demas Deming, east half of Section 20, Township 11, Range 9, November 9; Lambert & Dickson to Demas Deming, bond, November 9; Terre Haute Company to Demas Deming, Lot 148, Out-lots 53, 54, 56, December 3; Joseph Taylor to Robert King, the northeast quarter of Section 34, Township 12, Range 9, and southwest quarter of Section 30, Township 12, Range 8, August 14; Jonah S. Sheets to Jacob Maderia, Lots 23, 38, 51, 55, 58, 72, 136, 147, 156, Out-lots 5, 6, 7, 8, 12 and 45, March 23; Stephen S. Collett to Samuel M. Caldwell, east fractional quarter of Sections 31 and 32, Township 12, Range 9, September 11; John W. Caffey to Robert W. Spears, south half of the southwest quarter of Section 22, Township 11, Range 9, November 16; Eleazer Daggett to Daniel Durham, west half of the northwest quarter of Section 8, Township 11, Range 9, February 27; John Groenendyke to Stephen S. Collett, southwest quarter of Section 13, Township 12, Range 9, October 15; Jonathan Lindley to Henry Kanaday, northeast quarter of Section 19, Township 11, Range 9, October 19; Stephen S. Collett to William C. Linton and Lucius H. Scott, Lot 122, September 18; United States to Demas Deming, southwest quarter of Section 18, Township 12, Range 8, September 1; Jesse Kester to William Lane, west half of the northwest quarter of Section 34, Township 10, Range 10, June 3; John Britton to Thomas Houghton, Lot 205, December 18; Terre Haute Company to Curtis Gilbert, Out-lot 49, December 29; John Britton to John Montgomery, Lot 214, assignment, December 20; John Hendray to Jesse Keyser, southeast quarter of Section 2, Township 13, Range 8, July 1; Jonas Seeley to Melly Seeley, 100 acres of the northwest quarter of Section 8, Township 11, Range 9, September 27; George Rector to John McGriff, northeast quarter of Section 3, Township 11, Range 9, April 13; John Hamilton to Isaac Dawson, Lot 80, March 27; Joseph Eversol to Hannah Austil, Lot 100, February 5; George Waite to Joel Tucker, west half of the northwest quarter of Section 22, Township 12, Range 10, March 13; H. La Salle to Samuel W. Osborn, south half of Lot 175, October 2; Thomas H. Clarke to Alfred M. Rector, except 3 acres of Section 1, Township 11, Range 9, December 29; John W. Bradberry to Willis Pierson, west half of the northwest quarter of Section 26, Township 10, Range 8, June 19; Jeremiah Raymond to Otis Jones, 62 acres of Section 33, Township 11, Range 10, June 19; Terre Haute Company to William C. Linton, Out-lot 63, December 27; Josiah and May Bradberry to Willis Pearson, northeast and east half of the northwest quarter of Section 26, Township 10, Range 8, May 14; Terre Haute Company to Robert Wood, Lot 233, April 27; Asa Coltrin to David Lyons, southwest and southeast and northwest quarters of

Section 26, Township 13, Range 9, July 31; Edmund Liston to Athel Liston, southeast quarter of Section 25, Township 10, Range 10, September 2; James Groenendyke to Isam Pucket, west half of the southeast quarter of Section 30, Township 11, Range 9, October 20; Alfred M. Rector to Peter Price, 40 acres of the west half of the northeast quarter of Section 12, Township 11, Range 9; Terre Haute Company to Eleazer B. Carter, Lot 115, November 5; Vigo county to James Robinson, Lot 210, September 7; Isaac Lambert and John Dickson to Ephraim P. Kester, northeast quarter of Section 25, Township 10, Range 10, May 21.

1825.—Levi Tillotston to Stephen S. Collett, northeast quarter of Section 2, Township 11, Range 9, assignment, January 7; Moses Robins and Chauncy Rose to John Jackson, northeast quarter of Section 12, Township 12, Range 9, January 10; David Newman to Price Cherum, west half of the northwest quarter of Section 28, Township 12, Range 8, February 17; Mark Williams to William P. Dexter and Cyrus Edgerton, Lot 25, March 17; Terre Haute Company to Samuel McQuilkin, Lots 92, 32, 34, March 3; same to Zeno Worth, Lots 26, 28, 106, 107, 50, 88, March 1; George Hussey to Abner A. Fuller, Out-lot 46, March 19; Terre Haute Company to William P. Dexter, Lot 16, March 23; Ira and Sylvester Barker to Sarah Brown, northwest quarter of Section 2, Township 11, Range 9, March 24; Terre Haute Company to George Gwathmy, Lots 196, 227, 237, April 9; Joseph Markle to David Mark, Lot 173, April 16; Lewis Rodgers to David Lyons, north half of the southeast quarter of Section 14, Township 13, Range 9, April 25; David Lyons to Lewis Rodgers, same; same, John Campbell to John W. Osborn, Lot 107, April 29; Demas Deming to John Jenckes, southwest quarter of Section 18, Township 12, Range 8, May 16; Thomas Puckett to John Jenckes, southwest quarter of Section 15, Township 11, Range 9, May 17; Terre Haute Company to J. F. & W. F. Cruft, Lot 121, May 9; same to Lucius H. Scott, Lot 22, Out-lot 52, May 16; John Campbell to John W. Osborn, Lot 207, May 13; Mary Mole to George Clem, southwest quarter of Section 18, Township 11, Range 9, May 23; Isiah Mole to George Clem, southwest quarter of Section 18, Township 11, Range 9, May 23; Frances Cunningham to Thomas Pucket, northwest quarter of Section 9, Township 11, Range 9, January 6; Terre Haute Company to Demas Deming, Lots 176, 249, May 25; Robert W. Spears to Jeremiah Tryon, southwest quarter of Section 22, Township 11, Range 9, May 30; Terre Haute Company to Ann, Alexander C., Washington D., Elvira T., Owen G., Nancy C. and Diana M. Bullitt, heirs of Thomas Bullitt, Lots 200, 70, 53, 201, 188, December 20; Nathaniel Huntington to Stephen S. Collett, Lot 169, April 21; Henry Markle to Abraham Markle, south half

of Section 4, Township 12, Range 9, and part of Section 34, Township 13, Range 9, May 28; Terre Haute Company to John Goodwin, Lot 263, June 2; Thomas G. Brock to Thomas Houghton, Lot 206, August 3; Robert W. Spears to George Clem, northeast quarter of Section 19, Township 11, Range 9, June 25; Terre Haute Company to Thomas G. Brock, Lot 206, February 14; Thomas H. Clarke to Isreal Price, northwest quarter of Section 1, Township 11, Range 9, December 29; Isaac and George Jorden to Lambert & Dickson, mortgage, January 25; Samuel Ray to James Hall, south half of the southwest quarter of Section 15, Township 11, Range 9, August 2; C. Gibert to Nathaniel Huntington, Lot 254, August 29; Isreal Harris to S. S. Collett, Lot 197, April 2; Alfred M. Rector to Stephen Hawley, north half of the northwest quarter of Section 1, Township 11, Range 9, August 24; Vigo county to Lewis Hodge, Lot 304, September 20; Parmela Tuttle to Nathaniel Huntington, west half of the southwest quarter of Section 20, Township 13, Range 8, August 18; Daniel Shaw to Michael Collins, Lot 8, May 27; Terre Haute Company to Nathaniel Huntington, Lot 225, August 18; Isaac Chenoweth to James Barns, Nathaniel Huntington to C. Gilbert, Lot 250, October 4; Terre Haute Company to William and Sally Earle, Lot 265, August 17; John Dickson to William Ramage, note, October 31; John Britton to Elisha W. Brown, northwest quarter of Section 23, Township 11, Range 9, southwest quarter of Section 23, Township 11, Range 9, November 8; Robert Sturgis, sheriff, to the heirs, Charles Smith, northeast quarter of Section 25, Township 12, Range 10, November 8; same to James Farrington, Lots 90, 193, 250, 52, 266, 221, 238, 79, 17, 22, 23, 25, 27, 28, 29, February 26; David Lyons to James Farrington, east half of the northeast quarter of Section 22, Township 12, Range 9, September 12; James Farrington to C. Gilbert, Outlot 25; F. Cunningham, administrator of T. Blackman, to Samuel W. Edmonds, north half of the southwest quarter of Section 2, Township 12, Range 9, November 9; George Rector to John Rector, southwest quarter of Section 1, Township 11, Range 9, August 8; Samuel W. Edmunds to Ira Coltrin, north half of the southwest quarter of Section 2, Township 12, Range 9, November 15; James Hagar to Caleb Hopkins, northeast quarter and 40 acres in southeast quarter of Section 13, Township 14, Range 9, October 5; Vigo county to James Farrington, Lot 174, November 26; Nathaniel Huntington to C. Gilbert, Lot 255, August 29; J. Cunningham to J. W. Baker, south half of the southwest quarter of Section 2, Township 12, Range 9, November 9; C. Gilbert to James Murrin, Lot 8, November 12; same to A. T. Higgins, appointment deputy, December 8; Abraham Markle to Fredrick Rapp, fractional Section 4, Township 12, Range 9, July 22; W. C. Linton to E. W.

Brown, 100 acres, Section 11, Township 11, Range 9, December 14; E. U. Brown to W. C. Linton, northeast quarter of Section 11, Township 11, Range 9, December 14; T. H. Clarke, collector, to John Britton, north half of the northeast quarter of Section 10, Township 11, Range 9, and Lots 165, 72, 34, 147, 9482, December 21; same to John Britton, Lots 156, 291, 133, 281, 55, 58, 22, 5, December 21; Trumbull Carey and William Davis to Jonathan Loy, northeast quarter of Section 28, Township 12, Range 8, March 21; G. R. C. Sullivan to James B. McCall and Arthur Patterson, Lots 245, 9, 8, also undivided half Lots 62, 280, 282, 284, 292, and southeast quarter of Section 13, Township 13, Range 9, also 43 acres north side of the southwest quarter of Section 7, Township 13, Range 8, December 1; Thomas Puckett to J. Cunningham, 100 acres, north side of Section 9, Township 11, Range 9, January 7; George Clem to John Norris, 45 acres, southwest quarter of Section 18, and 60 acres of the northeast quarter of Section 19, Township 11, Range 9, November 5; C. Gilbert to heirs of Thomas Bullitt, Out-lot 47, July 5; A. Whitlock and J. Wilson to Jacob Iles, southwest quarter of Section 7, Township 13, Range 8, December 6; Athel Ferguson to Thomas Ferguson, 300 acres, northwest quarter and southwest quarter of Section 2, and northwest quarter of Section 11, Township 10, Range 10, September 21; John B. Richardson to W. C. Linton, northwest quarter and southwest quarter of Section 3, Township 11, Range 9, December 16; Jemima Souls, Charles W., Nelson, Mary, Elizabeth, William and Moses Souls, and Oliver A. Story and Henry Souls to John and Daniel Jenckes, southeast quarter of Section 14, Township 12, Range 9, September 30; William Thomas to Elijah Thomas, southeast quarter of Section 27, Township 10, Range 10, September 1; Michael Collins to John Campbell, Lot 80, mortgage, September 13; Terre Haute Company to Margaret Hodge, Lot 307, May 16; Robert Sturgis, sheriff, to Samuel E. Markes, Lot 182, March 9; same to Samuel McQuilkins, Lot 89, March 9; James Chesnut to Demas Deming, northeast quarter of Section 35, Township 12, Range 9, January 22; Caleb Hopkins to Robert Hopkins, power of attorney, April 3; Charles and Fanny Brown to James C. Turner, west half of Section 23, Township 11, Range 9, December 2; Terre Haute Company to Thomas Parsons, Lot 297, December 20; John Britton to Thomas Parsons, Lot 298, December 20; Benjamin Whaley to James Searing, 50 acres, northeast quarter of Section 19, Township 13, Range 8, May 16; John Pillow to Nathaniel Spear, power of attorney, September 19; John Pike to Eben R. Stone, 25 acres, southeast quarter of Section 17, Township 10, Range 10, January 25; Eben B. Stone to Daniel Townsend and Benjamin Hicks, northeast quarter of Section 17, Township 10, Range 10, June 25; Stephen Halley to

Hiram Smith, northwest quarter of Section 1, Township 11, Range 9, November 29; Alfred M. Rector to George Rector, northwest quarter of Section 1, Township 11, Range 9, August 30; Thomas Ferguson to Eli Bettys, 50 acres, northeast quarter of Section 11, Township 10, Range 10, August 11; David Newman to Salem Pocock, east half of the northwest quarter of Section 28, Township 12, Range 8, February 21; Terre Haute Company to Willis Gosnel, Lot 3, July 8; John Britton to Lucius H. Scott, Lot 22, July 6; R. Sturgis, sheriff, to John Britton, Lots 234, 240, and Out-lot 21, January 26; same to B. Reynolds and Early Lorin, Lot 143, September 17; A. Markle to James Farrington, 40 acres, southwest quarter of Section 15, Township 12, Range 9, August 8; Henry Whaley to James Brooks, 50 acres, northeast quarter of Section 19, Township 13, Range 8; Moses Hoggatt to Robert Hoggatt, northeast quarter and southeast quarter of Section 25, and northeast quarter of Section 24, Township 11, Range 10, November 2; Samuel W. Osborn to James Farrington, south half of Lot 175, November 24; Robert Sturgis, sheriff, to Wilson & Johnson, Lots 286, 18, 144, Out-lots 42, 15, 26, September 13; same to Cuthbert Bullitt, Lots 253, 258, 222, November 27; William Ray to Isaac Peirce, northeast quarter of Section 19, Township 11, Range 8, November 17; Henry Canaday to Robert W. Spears, north half of the northeast quarter of Section 19, Township 11, Range 9, April 11; Samuel Ray to same, 45 acres, southwest quarter of Section 14, Township 11, Range 9; Ruhama Kester to Moses Carr, east half of the northeast quarter of Section 7, Township 10, Range 9, November 23; W. S. to Daniel Pocock, southwest quarter of Section 21, Township 12, Range 9, September 15; Isaac W. Denman to Moses Watts, southeast quarter of Section 20, Township 10, Range 10, September 17; Sarah Browning to Elias and William Curry, 100 acres, northwest quarter of Section 2, Township 11, Range 9, September 12; Stephen Hawley to Elias Curry, northeast quarter of Section 12, Township 11, Range 9, September 12; George Wail to Isiah Lewis, southwest quarter of Section 15, Township 12, Range 10, November 11; John Braddock, Francis Braddock and Anna, his wife, Joshua Braddock and Susanna, his wife, William Braddock and Nancy, his wife, George Baskins and Rachel, his wife, David Gray and Elizabeth, his wife, John McGuire and Jane, his wife, Moses Dinsmore and Mariah, his wife, and Bersheba Braddock to Stephen S. Collett, northwest quarter of Section 13, Township 11, Range 10, May 24; William Hooker to Charles B. Modesitt, Lot 260, July 25; Robert Sturgis, sheriff, to Abner A. Fuller, Lots 134, 152, 246, 264, 279, September 13; Francis Cunningham, administrator, Truman Blackman to Samuel Jackson, 120 acres, southeast quarter of Section 1, Township 12, Range 9, October 8; Dan-

iel Barbour to Cheesbro Taylor, southwest quarter of Section 7, Township 13, Range 9, December 12; James Farrington to Samuel McQuilkin, Lot 32, September 20.

1826.—Sarah Pettingill to Abram Markle, south half of Section 32, Township 12, Range 9, February 6; E. Bettys to Charles G. Taylor, northwest quarter of Section 27, Township 11, Range 10, March 1; Jeremiah Raymond to Otis Jones, 62 acres, Section 33, Township 11, Range 10, April 11; Arial Harman to Charles G. Taylor, 105 acres, northeast quarter of Section 27, Township 11, Range 10, April 15; S. S. Collett to W. C. and David Linton, Lot 172, April 26; Samuel Slavin to Elias Reeves, east half of the southwest quarter of Section 17, Township 12, Range 8, April 29; Eli Bettys to Robert Wilson and Daniel H. Johnston, 50 off 100 acres of the northeast quarter of Section 11, Township 10, Range 10, March 14; Robert Johnston to Isaac Beatty, 40 acres, northeast quarter of Section 25, Township 10, Range 8, May 15; Isaac Elston to James Farrington, Lots 194, 273, May 19; John Britton to W. C. Linton, Lot 94, June 21; A. Markle to Henry Markle, Section 31, Township 13, Range 8, March 24; Colville Pearce to William Hunt, 60 acres, northwest quarter of Section 15, Township 10, Range 10, June 21; Robert W. Spears to Charles Bowen, southwest quarter of Section 14, Township 11, Range 9, July 31; William Hunt to William Foster, 60 acres, northwest quarter of Section 15, Township 10, Range 10, July 14; William Chenoweth to James Barnes, 28 acres, north half of Section 12, Township 13, Range 9, August 7; George Rector to W. C. and D. Linton, 120 acres Section 1, and 109 acres, Section 3, Township 11, Range 9, July 21; J. S. Sheets to Joseph Johnston, Out-lot 31, southeast quarter Section 12, Township 11, Range 9, Out-lots 18, 39, June 26; Samuel Dickson to Jeremiah Rapale, 55 acres, northwest quarter of Section 23, Township 12, Range 9, August 14; Samuel Caldwell to heirs of Martin Braddock, west half of Section 7, Township 11, Range 9, Elijah Tillotston, bond coroner, September 14; Henry Allen, bond sheriff, September 14; John Sheets to John McCulloch, east half of the southeast quarter of Section 7, Township 12, Range 9, April 29; David Wilson to Jacob Burnap, south half of the northwest quarter of Section 22, Township 11, Range 10, September 16; Elisha U. Brown to S. S. Collett, 100 acres, northeast quarter of Section 11, and south half of the northeast quarter of Section 11, and south half of the northeast quarter of Section 10, Township 11, Range 9, September 8; Samuel McQuilkin to Macon McQuilkin, Lots 9, 33, March 1; Nancy McCoskey to Daniel Soesby, west half of the southwest quarter of Section 27, Township 11, Range 9, June 26; Samuel C. Marker to Joseph East, Lot 182, October 27; Jonah S. Sheets to Lucius H. Scott, Lot 94, June 24; L. H. Scott to W. C. Linton,

Lot 94, June 25; Terre Haute Company to John Britton, Lots 202, 277, 275, November 1; James Farrington to John Britton, Lot 273, July 21; Thomas H. Blake to Lucius H. Scott, Lot 120; T. H. Clarke, collector, to Charles B. Modesitt, Lot 259, certificate, November 19; Henry Allen to Curtis Gilbert, Lots 31, 61, 146, 177, 181, 290, 302, Out-lot 25, November 23; Henry Allen, collector, to James Farrington, Out-lots 27, 22, 28, 23, 29, northwest quarter of Section 13, Township 13, Range 9, southeast, and northeast quarter of Section 32, Township 13, Range 8, November 27; same to Demas Deming, Lots 288, 126, northwest quarter of Section 13, Township 11, Range 9, northeast quarter of Section 23, Township 10, Range 10, northeast quarter of Section 13, Township 11, Range 9, west half of the northwest quarter of Section 35, Township 10, Range 8, northwest quarter of Section 33, Township 11, Range 9, southeast quarter of Section 14, Township 12, Range 10, southeast quarter of Section 19, Township 12, Range 9, southeast quarter of Section 23, Township 11, Range 9, northeast quarter of Section 19, Township 12, Range 9, November 27; Samuel M. Caldwell to William C. Linton, southwest quarter of Section 24, Township 12, Range 10, November 15; Williard Smith to William Walker, southwest quarter of Section 8, Township 11, Range 9, November 17; Terre Haute Company to Thomas H. Clarke, Lots 286, 258, 253, 222, Out-lots 15, 42, 26, October 23; same to Joseph D. Clarke, Lot 36, Williard Smith to Curtis Gilbert, power attorney, August 7; Casper Weaver to Lloyd B. Harris, northwest quarter of Section 7, Township 11, Range 8, December 6; Nancy McCoskey to Robert McCoskey, east half of the southwest quarter of Section 27, Township 11, Range 9; same to Joseph McCoskey, north half of the northeast quarter of Section 27, Township 11, Range 9; same to Thomas C. McCoskey, south half of the northeast quarter of Section 27, Township 11, Range 9, June 27; John S. Woodworth to Joseph Burnell, fractional Section 1, Township 10, Range 11, November 4; Robert S. McCabe to William M. Haynes, Lot 2, September 9; Henry Allen, collector to Samuel Miles, Lot 157, December 4; same to John Button, Lots 19, 85, 133, 135, 165, 283, December 29; Phillip Frakes to Daniel Frakel, 50 acres, southwest quarter of Section 35, Township 10, Range 10, April 11; Isam Pucket to James Shields, southeast quarter of Section 30, Township 11, Range 9, September 23; Terre Haute Company to John M. Coleman, Lot 137, April 14; Joseph Hogue to William Hogue, Jr., west half of the southwest quarter of Section 35, Township 12, Range 10, November 6; Terre Haute Company to Samuel Eversol, Lot 101, April 19; Richard Brock to Hiram Brock, northeast quarter of Section 25, Township 11, Range 8, September 11; Isaac Lambert to Samuel Linch, 10 acres, northwest quarter of

Section 28, Township 11, Range 9, September 23; Hartford Cargil to Levi Tillotson, northeast quarter of Section 5, Township 13, Range 9, October 7; John Britton to Russell Henry and James Ross, Out-lot 21; Stephen S. Collett to Isreal Harris, Lot 197, April 11; Terre Haute Company to James McKinney, Lot 14, October 27; Edward Bement to Chauncey Rose, power attorney, November 3; Thomas H. Clarke to Charles B. Modesitt, Lots 222, 253, 258,·286, Out-lots 26, 15, 42, October 24; George Hassey to Macom McFadden, Lot 112, December 28; William Frake to David Purden, southwest quarter of Section 12, Township 10, Range 10, October 14; John Durkee to David Barbour, ¼ acre, Section 21, Township 13, Range 9, May 26; Henry Atkinson to Samuel Gwathmey, power of attorney, June 3; Terre Haute Company to John Strutton and Jonathan Mays, Lot 139, May 9; Leonard Crawford to Caleb Crawford, power of attorney, October 21; Terre Haute Company to R. S. McCabe, Out-lot 10, May 22; Robert Johnston to Lewis Beaty, south half of the west half of the northeast quarter of Section 25, Township 10, Range 8, May 15; U. S. to James S. Baker, south half of the north half of Section 9, Township 12, Range 9, May 20; Robert Wood to Zeba H. Wolcott, Lot 233, September 14; Benjamin Bailey to Joseph Evans, north half of the northwest quarter of Section 18, Township 13, Range 8, August 19; Nathan Poyner to John Hodges, east half of the northeast quarter of Section 18, Township 10, Range 8, August 3; John Britton to Samuel McQuilkin, Lot 34, June 20; Cheesbro Taylor to Abigail Warren, 6 acres, southwest quarter of Section 7, Township 13, Range 9, February 25; John Watson to William C. and David Linton, northwest quarter of Section 35, Township 12, Range 9; Samuel Bruner to James Farrington, north half of the southwest quarter, and 40 acres of the north side of the southeast quarter of Section 1, Township 12, Range 9, October 24; Stephen Hawley to William Curry, 22 acres, northeast quarter of Section 12, Township 11, Range 9, February 14; William Pierson to Jesse Whitaker, west half of the northwest quarter of Section 26, Township 10, Range 8, October 26; Amary Kinney to Samuel Eversol, Lot 101, June 15; Ebenezer M. Fogg to William Antrim, Lot 285, March 6; Robert Hoggatt to Aaron Hoggatt, northeast quarter of Section 25, and northeast quarter of Section 24, Township 11, Range 10, October 27; same to Himelius Hoggatt; same, October 28.

1827.—Richard Brock to Solomon Brock, mortgage, northeast quarter of Section 25, Township 11, Range 8, January 11; Thomas H. Clarke to William Souls, southeast quarter of Section 13, Township 12, Range 9, January 25; Demas Deming to James Mason, northwest quarter of Section 33, Township 11, Range 9, February

12; Nathaniel Huntington to Daniel Pocock, west half of the southwest quarter of Section 20 and east half of the southeast quarter of Section 19, Township 13, Range 8, mortgage, February 26; William Haynes to Charles B. Modesitt, northwest quarter of Section 27, Township 12, Range 8, March 10; Indiana to same, Lot 259, February 17; Robert Sturgis, sheriff, to Asa L. Chase, Lots 114, 118, February 17; same to Reuben Christy, Lot 208; same to James Bradt, Lot 102, February 17; Demas Deming to Isaiah Lewis, east half of Section 19, Township 12, Range 9, April 3; William P. Dexter to S. S. Collett, Lot 16, April 11; Henry Allen, sheriff, to same, northeast quarter of Section 2, Township 11, Range 9, April 14; Vigo county to Curtis Gilbert, Lot 62, April 23; William and Joseph Montgomery to L. H. Scott, Lot 119, February 28; Abagail Worth, Thomas Coffin and Miriam his wife, William Coffin and Eunice his wife, Isaac Worth to John R. Porter and Mary his wife, Lots 26, 28, 106, 107, 50, 88, March 3; Jacob Lane to Demas Deming, northeast quarter of Section 25, Township 12, Range 9, May 8; John Britton to George Peterson, Lots 51, 55, 58, 72, 147, 156, May 2; Curtis Gilbert to Jacob Maderia, trustee, Lot 6, May 1; Abraham Lemaster to Nathan Musgrove, northwest quarter, Section 30, Township 11, Range 9, mortgage, May 29; Stephen Campbell to same, southeast quarter of Section 25, Township 11, Range 10, May 29; Indiana to Robert Haggatt, Lot 289, April 20; Samuel McQuilkin to John W. Davis, Lot 92, February 3; letters of administration to Jesse Waterberry, estate John Waterberry, May 25; A. Whitlock and John Wilson to Demas Deming, northeast quarter of Section 25, Township 12, Range 9, June 5; Sarah Mole to John Durham, 26 acres of the southwest quarter of Section 4, Township 11, Range 9, June 11; Isaiah Lewis to James Hall, southeast quarter of Section 15, Township 11, Range 9, June 7; James Hall to Demas Deming, east half of the southwest quarter of Section 15 and north half of the northwest quarter of Section 22 and southeast quarter of Section 15, Township 11, Range 9, mortgage, June 7; Indiana to Demas Deming and John M. Coleman, 20 acres south side of the southeast quarter of Section 15, Township 12, Range 9, June 5; John R. Porter to Gresham Jaques, Lots 26, 28, June 27; Ansel Harris to Bradford Hale, 30 acres of the southeast quarter of Section 27, Township 11, Range 10, April 21; Curtis Gilbert to Vigo county, Lots 290, 302, June 28; James C. Turner to Benjamin Johnson, southwest quarter of Section 23, Township 11, Range 9, February 13; Lucius H. Scott to Joseph Jenckes, Lot 224, July 20; Eli Chenoweth to James Barnes in Section 12, Township 13, Range 9, June 16; John Durkee to David Linton, Out-lot 38, August 8; Burrill W. Biggs to William Nevans, John McCune, George War-

ner and John McBride, bond, west half of the northeast quarter of Section 11, Township 13, Range 8, July 12; Samuel Lynch to Benson Miller, 100 acres of the northwest quarter of Section 28, Township 11, Range 9, September 19; Vigo county to William Durham, Lot 48; same to Thomas Durham, Lot 180, August 10; Eben B. Stone to Benjamin Hicks and Daniel Townsend, northeast quarter of Section 17, Township 10, Range 10, June 6; John Roberts to John Durham, 26 acres of the southwest quarter of Section 4, Township 11, Range 9, June 11; Samuel Miles to Thomas Rodgers, Lot 157, August 25; John L. McCoskey to William C. and David Linton, east half of the southeast quarter of Section 28, Township 11, Range 9, September 11; Terre Haute Company to James Barnes, Lot 110, September 14; Jesse Keyser to Robert Wood, southeast quarter of Section 2, Township 13, Range 8, October 9; James Farrington to George Webster, south half of the northwest quarter of Section 13, Township 13, Range 9, October 24; George W. Dewees to William P. Dexter, east half of the northeast quarter of Section 32, Township 13, Range 9, and south half of the south half of Section 28, Township 13, Range 9, November 7; Amos P. Balch to Freegift Northrup, 150 acres of the northeast quarter of Section 4, Township 10, Range 10, November 10; Jacob Bloss to Martin Strickler, northwest quarter and southwest quarter of Section 12, Township 13, Range 10, June 13; Terre Haute Company to James Farrington, Lot 267, November 15; Jacob Maderia to William Taylor, Lot 23, October 8; Indiana to Martin Strickler, southeast and northeast quarters of Section 12, Township 13, Range 10, November 17; Jacob Maderia to Joseph East, Lot 38, October 17; Vigo county to Elijah Tillotson, Jr., Lot 302, November 24; Levi Tillotson to Edward Bement and C. Gilbert, Lot 62, November 23; William Nevans and John McCune to Burril W. Briggs, assignment, December 6; Jacob Maderia to Louisa, Jessie and Mary McFadden, Lot 55, October 6; Indiana to John Lane, northwest quarter of Section 1, Township 13, Range 10, December 5; same to Samuel Tomlinson, west half of the southeast quarter of Section 28, west half of the southeast quarter of Section 31, Township 11, Range 9, December 5; Henry Sidenbender to John Seaward, west half of the northwest quarter of Section 28, Township 12, Range 8, December 18; Indiana to Curtis Gilbert, northeast quarter of Section 6, Township 11, Range 8, and east half of the southeast quarter of Section 30, Township 12, Range 8, northwest quarter of Section 25, Township 12, Range 10, and 10 rods of Out-lot 25, and 25 feet of Lot 4, and 15 feet north side of Lot 6, and 30 feet south side of Lot 31, and Lots 9, 61, 146, 177, 179, 181, 245, part of 216, and 20 feet north side of Lot 62, December 5; Samuel McQuilkin to John Davey, Lot 34, March 6; Terre Haute Company to Charles

B. Modesitt, Lots 131, 257, 82, Out-lots 9, 11, 35, 37, 24, May 22; Joshua Williams to Isaac Roll, southeast quarter of Section 2, Township, 10, Range 9, March 15; James McKinney to John McKinney, Lot 14, January 10; James Farrington to Jonathan Lyon, northwest quarter of Section 2, Township 12, Range 9, November 13; James Chesnut to Demas Deming, 100 acres of the northeast quarter of Section 35, and 10 acres of the northeast quarter of the northeast quarter of Section 35, Township 12, Range 9, August 7; Abraham Markle to Caleb Hopkins, one-half of southeast and southwest quarters of Section 35, and southeast, southwest and northwest quarters of Section 25, Township 12, Range 9, and southwest quarter of Section 34, Township 13, Range 9, April 14; Indiana to Thomas Houghton, Lot 191, April 20; Terre Haute to Curtis Gilbert, Lot 9, November 15; James Shields to Alexander Moore, 40 acres of the southeast quarter of Section 30, Township 11, Range 9, October 23; Moses Olds to William Durham, west half of the southwest quarter of Section 25, Township 11, Range 10, September 15; James Mason to Isaac Pointer, 80 acres of the northwest quarter of Section 33, Township 11, Range 9, May 18; Hiram Brock to Solomon Brock, northeast quarter of Section 25, Township 11, Range 8, July 31; Joseph Benight to Charles N. Benight, west half of Section 1, Township 10, Range 11, July 6; Isaac T. Benight to Mary Seeley, 100 acres of the northwest quarter of Section 9, Township 11, Range 9, June 14; Jacob D. G. McDonald to John Campbell, Lot 168, April 11; William Cox to William Foster, north half of the northwest quarter of Section 13, Township 10, Range 10, October 1; Thomas Pucket to Jacob Archer, northeast quarter of the southwest quarter of Section 23, Township 11, Range 9, June 7; Joseph Eversol to James Bradt, part of Lot 100, March 22; Thomas Pucket to James C. Turner, 60 acres north side of the northwest quarter of Section 14, Township 11, Range 9, June 14; S. S. Collett to James Farrington, power of attorney, October 24; Curtis Gilbert, commissioner, to John Badolet, John C. S. Harrison, Robert Buntin, trustees, southwest quarter of Section 7, Township 12, Range 8, December 1; Thomas Puckett to John W. Osborn, 40 acres of the southwest quarter of Section 15, Township 11, Range 9, May 24; Henry Allen, sheriff, to Chauncey Rose, north half of Lot 170, November 17; Joseph Richardson to Henry Markle, northwest quarter of Section 14, Township 10, Range 10, December 9; same to same, 80 acres of north half of the southwest quarter of Section 14, Township 11, Range 9, August 8; Joseph East to William Meriman, Lot 182, August 25; Elias Benton to Robert Caldwell, Lot 199, September 24; State to John E. Hubbs, southeast quarter of the southwest quarter of Section 22, Township 11, Range 9, and east half of the northwest quarter of Section 35, Township 13,

Range 10, and 5 acres of west half of the southeast quarter of Section 27, Township 11, Range 10, and 30 acres of east half of the southwest quarter of Section 29, Township 10, Range 10, December 5; Stephen Hawley to Hiram Smith, 22 acres of the northwest quarter of Section 1, Township 11, Range 9, October 29; John Blue to Richard Davis, northwest quarter of Section 9, Township 10, Range 9, November 24; Benjamin Knox, trustee, and Chauncey Daniels to Nathan Sharp and Frances Vores, west half of the southeast quarter of Section 28, Township 10, Range 10, January 22; State to Samuel Judah, northwest quarter of Section 14, Township 13, Range 10, December 5; Thomas Houghton to Amory Kinney, Lots 217, 218, June 23; Casper Weaver to James Cummins, 55 acres of the northwest quarter of Section 2, Township 11, Range 9, October 27; John Jenckes to Nicholas Brown, northwest quarter of Section 19, Township 12, Range 8, July 31; Curtis Gilbert to Samuel McQuilkin, Lot 89, January 24; State to Charles Dewey, southwest quarter of Section 11, Township 10, Range 10, December 5.

1828.—Casper Weaver to John Brown, northwest quarter of Section 7, Township 11, Range 8, January 1; State to Charles B. Modesitt, Lot 235, January 7; Vigo county to John Button, Lot 278, January 9; State to same, 234, January 9; Curtis Gilbert to Charles B. Modesitt, Lot 91, release, January 9; John Seaward to Oliver A. Story, west half of the northwest quarter of Section 28, Township 12, Range 8, February 13; Daniel Durham to William Walker, 100 acres, Section 5, Township 11, Range 9, February 22; William Walker to Daniel Durham, west half of the southwest quarter of Section 8, Township 11, Range 9, February 22; Levi Tillotson to Vigo county, Lots 294, 158, 138, 282, 262, 132, 280, 284, 269, 271, 292, February 5; county to Curtis Gilbert, Lot 218, January 8; Demas Deming to Curtis Gilbert, 80 acres, northeast quarter of Section 25, Township 12, Range 9, January 1; Joseph Dixon to W. C. and D. Linton, part of the north side of the northwest quarter of Section 23, Township 12, Range 9, February 24; Curtis Gilbert to William Ray, Lot 6, March 4; Isam Pucket to Alexander Moore, 40 acres, southeast quarter of Section 30, Township 11, Range 9, February 11; James Farrington to Daniel Justice, north half of the northwest quarter of Section 13, Township 13, Range 9, January 12; Henry Allen, agent, to W. C. Linton, Lot 138, March 8; John McGriff to Peter Price, northeast quarter of Section 3, Township 11, Range 9, March 11; State to John Griffith, Lot 14, January 25; Bullitt heirs to John F. Cruft, Out-lot 47, April 28; Terre Haute Company to Edward V. Ball, Lot 232, February 15; Bullitt estate to Luke Johnson, Lot 53, April 14; State to Demas Deming, southeast quarter of Section 14, Township 10, Range 10, May 5; Isaac

Pointer to John W. Osborn, 80 acres, west half of the southeast quarter of Section 28, Township 11, Range 9; Jonathan Lay to James Cochran, southwest quarter of Section 24, Township 11, Range 10, April 16; John Durkee to Leonard Crawford, Lots 116, 141, 211, 212, 213, 272, July 28; John Britton to A. A. Markle, Lot 85, October 7; S. S. Collett to W. Musgrave, bond, July 12; Terre Haute Company to William P. Dole, Lot 129, February 16; Henry Allen, agent, to Samuel Eversol, Lot 262, March 4; James E. Julin to Joseph Cason, northeast quarter of Section 26, Township 10, Range 10, July 8; Bullitt's estate to John Button, Lot 33, April 14; James Siner to Fanny Simpler Ally Hodges, Clemsy Curry, James Siner, Nelson Siner, Hugh L. Siner, Polly Siner, Benjamin and John M. Siner, 26 acres, west half of the northeast quarter of Section 18, Township 10, Range 8, by will, September 1; Elijah Tillotson, Jr., to State, bond, August 23; Henry Allen, same, September 13; Jacob Madirea, trustee, to Reddle & Chambers, Out-lot 45, September 2; James Mason to Archibald Spence, west half of the northwest quarter of Section 33, Township 11, Range 9, September 20; David Cox to Benoni Trublood, west half of the southwest quarter of Section 13, Township 10, Range 10, June 9; John Durkee to Samuel Jackson, 40 acres, northeast quarter of Section 12 and 140 acres, northeast quarter of Section 11, Township 12, Range 9, September 15; the will of John Norris, October 4; R. S. McCabe to Jesse Kniffin, Lot 239, October 10; Benjamin Johnson to Byram Comps, southeast quarter of the southwest quarter of Section 23, Township 11, Range 9, February 21; David Smith to John and Daniel Jenckes, 20 acres, southeast quarter of Section 14, Township 12, Range 9, September 15; John Robertson to Jarathmel B. Jenckes, 80 acres, northwest quarter of Section 26, Township 12, Range 9, October 24; John Campbell to George Miller one-eighth of Lot 168, October 27; Job M. Barker to Hiram Brock, southeast quarter of Section 28, Township 11, Range 8, February 6; Lewis Beatty to Joseph Landers, southwest quarter of the northeast quarter of Section 25, Township 10, Range 8, September 30; United States to James Dickson, west half of the northwest quarter of Section 29, Township 12, Range 8, May 26; James Dickson to Peter Eversol, west half of the northwest quarter of Section 29, Township 12, Range 8, October 30; Jacob Maderia to Oliver Rose, Out-lot 12, September 2; Demas Deming to John Whaley, northeast quarter of Section 23, Township 10, Range 10, November 5; John M. Richardson to John W. Osborn, southeast and southwest quarters of Section 13, Township 13, Range 9, March 5; Demas Deming to Thomas Whaley, southeast quarter of Section 14, Township 10, Range 10, November 6; James Robinson to John Britton, Lot 210, November 15; State to J. L. Richardson, Lot 211, November 20;

same to James Farrington, Lots 52 and 250, one rod of Out-lot 17, three rods of 29, same 23, and Lots 266 and 193, and southwest quarter of Section 7, Township 13, Range 8, and 60 acres of the southeast quarter of Section 2, Township 10, Range 10, and 40 acres of the southeast quarter of Section 1, Township 12, Range 9, 20 feet of the south side of Lot 175, November 13; Peter Price to John McGriff, mortgage, northeast quarter of the northeast quarter of Section 3, and northwest quarter of the northeast quarter of Section 12, Township 11, Range 9, March 26; Elias Isaac to Gusham Jaques, Lot 27, November 22; John McGriff to Stephen Hawley, 25 acres of the northeast quarter of Section 11, Township 11, Range 9, October 21; John R. Porter to Joseph S. Jenckes, Lots 106 and 107, July 12; John Britton to Charles F. Scranton, Lot 247, November 26; same to Zeba H. Wolcott, south half of Lot 234; John T. Chunn to James Farrington, northeast quarter of Section 5, Township 13, Range 9, November 19; James Hall to John W. Osborn west half of the northwest quarter of section 22, south half of the southwest quarter and east half of the southeast quarter, and 10 acres of the southeast quarter of Section 15, Township 11, Range 9, February 8; Jeremiah Mole to Robert Hopkins, 24 acres of the southwest quarter of Section 18, Township 11, Range 9, January 15; State to James Farrington Out-lots 17, 23 and 29, Lots 90, 221, and 269, December 5; Israel Harris to W. C. Linton, Lucius H. Scott and John F. Cruft. Lots 197 and 228, Out-lot 20, December 10; Lucius H. Scott and John F. Cruft to Israel Harris, Lots 197 and 228, Out-lot 20, December 10; Charles B. Modesitt to John Reeves, Lot 131, July 22; State to Elisha W. Brown, northwest and southwest quarters of Section 23, Township 11, Range 9, March 20; same to Curtis Gilbert, Lots 4 and 245, December 9; same to John Britton, 70 feet of Lots 247 and 214, November 26; Samuel Jackson to John Goff, 40 acres of the northeast quarter of Section 12, and 140 acres of the northeast quarter of Section 11, Township 12, Range 9, October 11; Curtis Gilbert to W. N. Bullitt, Lot 229, November 20; Allan C. Davis to Richard Montgomery, Lot 75, March 3; William Harrington to Richard Montgomery, Lot 22, December 6; George Clem to Peter Cartright, southwest quarter of Section 12, Township 10, Range 10, December 23; State to James Farrington, west half of the northwest quarter of Section 29, Township 11, Range 8, and the north half of the southwest quarter of Section 14, Township 13, Range 9, and the southeast quarter of Section 19, Township 10, Range 9, and Lot 52, December 9; Terre Haute Company to Curtis Gilbert, Lot 4, November 26; same to Thomas Houghton, Lot 205, November 26; same to Ephraim P. Kester, Lot 41, December 22; Nathaniel Robbins to James Campbell, west half of the northwest quarter of Section 11, Township 10,

Range 10, December 22; Jeremiah Raymond to James Campbell, 29 acres of the south fraction of Section 33, Township 11, Range 10, December 22; John M. Coleman to S. S. Collett, northeast quarter of Section 15, and 40 acres of the southeast quarter of Section 15, and the east half of the southeast quarter of Section 9, and the east half of the southwest quarter of Section 9, Township 12, Range 9, February 12; Jacob Maderia to Richard Montgomery, east half of Out-lot 7, September 2; same to James Ross, east half of Out-lot 6, September 2; same to Henry and James Ross, west half of Out-lot 7, February 2; Richard Montgomery to James and Henry Ross, east half of Out-lot 7, December 13; Jacob Maderia to Horace Blinn, Out-lot 8, February 22; State to Samuel Judah, northwest quarter of Section 14, Township 13, Range 10, December 5; Mark Williams to James Wasson, Lot 210, September 12; John R. Porter to James Wasson, Lots 50 and 88, July 12; Bullitt heirs to James Wasson, Out-lot 55, April 14; will and testament of Jeremiah Wilson, January 9; John and Daniel Jenckes to Joseph S. Jenckes, October 15; James Farrington to William Probst, south half of Lot 175, January 20; Curtis Gilberts, to William Probst, Lot 179, October 21; State to Demas Deming, southwest quarter of Section 36, Township 13, Range 10, October 31; Nathan Musgrove to Robert Hoggatt, power of attorney, December 13; Thomas H. Clarke to Ira Barker, 10 acres of the northwest quarter of the northwest quarter of Section 30, Township 12, Range 8, March 27; county to John H. Angier, Lots 269 and 271, July 9; Jacob Maderia to Joseph Miller, Out-lot 5, and the west half of Section 6, September 2; William Herrington to Mathew Stewart, Lot 70, June 2; Zacharias Lindley, Thomas Baxton and Hannah his wife, Joseph Fortow and Ruth his wife, Samuel and Elenor Chambers, William Lindley, Silas and Mary Dickson, Edward and Catharine McVey, Alexander and Queen Esther Clarke and Jonathan Lindley to William and Sarah Hadley, east half of the northwest quarter of Section 19, Township 13, Range 8, and the east half of the northeast quarter of Section 24, Township 13, Range 9, September 25; Eben B. Stone to Ralph White, 3 acres of the southeast quarter of Section 17, Township 10, Range 10, June 3; Richard Cox to Fergus Snoddy, south half of the northwest quarter of Section 13, Township 10 Range 10, March 21; Absolom Kester to Joseph Kester, west half of the northeast quarter of Section 25, Township 10, Range 10, August 21; Jacob Maderia to Silas Haskins, Lot 156, September 2; Martha Lindley to William Hadley and Thomas Williams, north half of the northwest quarter of Section 19, Township 13, Range 8, and the north half of the northeast quarter of Section 24, Township 13, Range 9, September 25; James Farrington to Mark Williams and James Searing, 43 acres of the southwest

quarter of Section 7, Township 13, Range 8, January 5; Jacob Maderia to Samuel McQuilkin, Lot 72, September 2; John McKinney to same, Lot 14, January 30; Hiram Brock to Mathew Gray, south half of the southeast quarter of Section 28, Township 11, Range 8, September 27; John W. Osborn to Nathaniel Robbins, east half of the southeast quarter of Section 34, Township 13, Range 9, December 13; Henry Allen, sheriff, part of southeast quarter of the northeast quarter of Section 17, Township 11, Range 9, July 21; Jacob Maderia to William Haynes, Lot 58, September 2; William Caldwell to Alexander Edgerton, 40 acres of the northeast quarter of Section 35, Township 12, Range 10, September 1; William and Eamy Lindley and Silas Dixon to Benjamin Bailey, north half of the southwest quarter of Section 13, Township 13, Range 9, and north half of the southeast quarter of Section 7, Township 13, Range 8, July 29; James Ferril to Joseph T. Joslin, west half of the northwest quarter of Section 29, Township 11, Range 8, August 4; Bullitt heirs to Benjamin J. Gilman, Lot 188, April 14; Stephen Campbell to Benjamin Bushnell, 47 acres of the southeast quarter of Section 25, Township 11, Range 10, September 22; State to John Durham, southwest quarter of Section 4, Township 11, Range 9, November 27; James Searing to Samuel Searing, northeast quarter of Section 19, Township 13, Range 8, September 1; Jacob Maderia, trustee, to Nathaniel Cunningham, Lot 147, September 2; Paris Dyer to W. C. Linton, Lot 95, January 31; Thomas D. Young to Benjamin Cole, 59 acres of the east half of the southeast quarter of Section 26, Township 11, Range 9, October 30; State to Hannah Coutinn, northeast quarter of Section 8, Township 13, Range 9, November 27; Terre Haute Company to W. C. Linton, Lot 95, April 15; J. Maderia to Samuel W. Edmunds, Lot 51, September 2; State to John F. Cruft, east half of the northwest quarter of Section 24, Township 11, Range 10, December 11; Lucy, Olive, Nancy and Daniel Thompson to William Alcott, power of attorney, July 8; Thomas Emison to John D. Early, Lot 142, December 13; William C. Linton to Thomas McMurran, Lot 32, February 20; William Taylor to William Merriman, Lot 23, December 29; Jacob Maderia, trustee, to Lewis Redford, Lot 136, September 2; William Lane to Asa Frakes, west half of the northwest quarter of Section 34, Township 10, Range 10, March 17; William Antrim to Aaron Antrim, Lot 285, September 4; William and Joseph Montgomery to David Montfort, Lot 57, June 26; William Odell to Edward Miles, east half of the southwest quarter of Section 7, Township 11, Range 8, September 5; Peter Allen to Adaline Allen, 80 acres of the northwest quarter of Section 28, Township 13, Range 8, March 29; Henry Allen, sheriff, to Alvah Hotchkiss, 45 acres of the west half of the northeast quarter of Section 22, Township 12, Range 9, April 16; John

M. Colman to Joseph V. Warner, Lot 137, March 5; James Ferril to Nathaniel Poiner, east half of the southeast quarter of Section 23, Township 11, Range 8, November 4; Thomas Pound to Joseph Pound, northwest quarter of Section 30, Township 10, Range 9, November 1; John Britton to Theodore C. Cone, Lot 135, November 29.

1829.—Lucy, Olive, Nancy and Daniel Thompson, to Demas Deming, Lot 153, January 9; Thomas H. Clarke to same, half of southeast and southwest quarters of Section 23, Township 12, Range 9, January 26; John Whaley to Mitchell Simmons, 40 acres of the northeast quarter of Section 23, Township 10, Range 10, January 25; William Walker and John Durham, overseers of the poor, Honey Creek township, to William Probst, indenture, February 2; Justus Denton to Robert Hopkins, 20 acres of the northeast quarter of Section 19, Township 11, Range 9, February 10; James Farrington to Thomas Pearson, Lot 221, February 5; Benjamin Bailey to James Barnes, west half of the southeast quarter of Section 13, Township 13, Range 9, and northwest quarter of the southwest quarter of Section 8, Township 13, Range 8, January 5; James Barnes to Salmon Wright, Lot 110, February 3; Benjamin McKean to George W. Messinger, northwest quarter of Section 24, Township 12, Range 9, February 25; James Perkins to Ira Coltrin, 26½ acres of the west half of the northwest quarter of Section 3, Township 12, Range 9, March 1; Terre Haute Company to Thomas Pearson, Lot 301, March 2; John Davey to Amos Rice, Lot 34, February 24; Curtis Gilbert to Allen T. Harris, 30 acres of the southeast quarter of Section 27, Township 11, Range 10, March 6; James Chambless to Jeremiah Raymond, west half of the northwest quarter of Section 4, Township 10, Range 10, and 29 acres of the east part of Section 33, Township 11, Range 10, March 2; Demas Deming to James and John Hamilton, south half of the northwest quarter of the east half of the southwest quarter of Section 14, Township 12, Range 9, March 13; same to Isaac M. Dawson, west half of the northwest quarter of Section 14, Township 12, Range 9; same to heirs of Isaac Dawson, north half of the northwest quarter of Section 14, and south half of the northwest quarter of Section 11, Township 12, Range 9, March 13; Sarah Harris to James Wasson, Lots 197 and 228, March 16; plat of Charles B. Naylor's out-lots, March 16; Demas Deming to Curtis Gilbert, Lot 11, March 15; same to John R. Jackson, north half of the northwest quarter of Section 11, Township 12, Range 9, March 19; William Combs to Isaac and Henry Hatfield, north half of the southwest quarter of Section 5, Township 11, Range 8, March 24; Curtis Gilbert to Robert Brasher, 2d Lot 4, March 24; Elisha M. Huntington, administrator of Israel Harris, to Russell Ross, Lot 20, April 2; same to James Wasson,

Lots 197 and 228, April 2; Jonathan Lyon to James Farrington, Lot 195, March 30; John F. Cruft to William A., Andrew A. and Eleazer D. Carter, Lot 115, April 13; Hannah Coltrin to Isaac Martin, 140 acres of the northeast quarter of Section 8, Township 13, Range 9, March 13; Robert Bratton to Samuel Moore, north half of the southwest quarter of Section 30, Township 11, Range 9, March 29; State to John Bratton, 74 feet Lot 214, 35 feet Lot 291, 40 feet Lot 281, 74 feet Lot 283 and 50 acres of the south half of the northwest quarter of Section 30, Township 10, Range 9, and east half of Section 9, Township 10, Range 10, January 4; John Britton to Demas Deming, Lots 148 and 294, February 20; Demas Deming to John Britton, Lot 24, February 20; Jonathan Lyon to Charles B. Naylor, part of Out-lot 1, Elisha M. Huntington, commissioner, to Samuel Coleman, trustee, heirs of William Winter, November 25; Mark Williams to Archibald Kirkwood, northeast quarter of Section 20, Township 13, Range 8, May 20; State to John Law, east half of the northeast quarter of Section 7, Township 13, Range 8, January 5; county to Thomas Pearsons, Lot 298, March 29; same to Thomas Rodgers, Lot 292, June 8; Anthony B. Camor to Amos Wood, east half of the southeast quarter of Section 1, Township 13, Range 8, May 22; George Hussey to Margaret Hodge, Lot 305, May 29; Richard Montgomery to William Frances, Lot 75, June 5; John Britton to Joseph Pound, 50 acres of the south half of the northwest quarter of Section 30, Township 10, Range 9, April 6; William Fincher to William McCombs, northeast quarter of Section 30, and northwest quarter of Section 31, Township 11, Range 9, May 28; Demas Deming to Lorin and John Burget, west half of the southwest quarter of Section 19, Township 12, Range 8, June 2; Lewis C. Redford to William C. Linton, Lot 136, May 28; Richard Montgomery to W. C. and David Linton, Lot 22, June 23; Catharine Markle to Rachel Dean, north half of the south half of Section 35, Township 12, Range 9, May 20; Henry Markle and Catharine Markle, administrators of Abraham Markle, deceased, to Demas Deming, half of the southeast and southwest quarters of Section 35, Township 12, Range 9, May 30; Demas Deming to Rachel Dean, half of the southeast quarter of Section 35, Township 12, Range 9, June 24; Curtis Gilbert to heirs of Rufus Brown, northwest quarter of Section 25, Township 12, Range 10, June 25; Henry Markle, executor of William Markle, to David Lyons, northwest quarter of Section 35, Township 13, Range 9, May 20; Jonah S. Sheets to Thomas H. Blake, Out-lot 39, June 3; Catharine Markle to Benjamin J. Gilman, Lot 186; Henry and Catharine Markle to Demas Deming, June 1 (no numbers); Demas Deming to Benjamin J. Gilman, Lot 186, June 24; Catharine Markle to George W. Ruble, Lot 230, May 21; Henry and Catharine Markle to Demas Deming, Lot 230; Demas

Deming to George W. Ruble, same; John Britton to Thomas H. Blake, Out-lot 39; James Farrington to George Miller, south half of the northeast quarter of Section, 29, Township 12, Range 9, June 1; Henry and Catharine Markle to James Farrington, northeast quarter of Section 29, Township 12, Range 9, May 30; Samuel Corby to Solomon Fuller, north half of the northwest quarter of Section 13, Township 11, Range 9, July 8; John Franklin to Thomas Staton, south half of the northwest quarter of Section 13, Township 11, Range 9, July 8; State to James Farrington, west half of the southeast quarter of Section 6, Township 13, Range 8, and southeast quarter of Section 19, Township 10, Range 9, January 5; William Merriman to James T. Moffatt, Lot 182, January 12; Alvah Hotchkiss to James Farrington, 45 acres of the west half of the northeast quarter of Section 22, Township 12, Range 9, July 21; Henry and Catharine Markle to Curtis Gilbert, southeast quarter of Section 29, Township 12, Range 9, May 30; Curtis Gilbert to John Britton, north half of the southeast quarter of Section 29, Township 12, Range 9, May 30; Sylvia Winter to John Jackson, Sr., west half of the southwest quarter of Section 25, Township 12, Range 9, June 20; Abagail, Eliza, Abby Packard, and William G. and Susanna C. Brown to William Latta, north half of the southeast quarter, and north half of the southwest quarter of Section 2, Township 11, Range 9, May 27; Terre Haute Company to Luke Johnson, Lots 45, 46 and 78, July 30; James Mason and Archibald Spence to Mathias Overton, west half of the northwest quarter of Section 33, Township 11, Range 9, July 26; Jeremiah Rappleye to Stephen Minchell, northwest quarter of Section 23, Township 12, Range 9, June 12; Henry W. Hopkins to Pleasant M. O'Haver, west half of the southwest quarter, and east half of the northwest quarter of Section 27, Township 11, Range 8, February 10; State to Archibald Kirkwood, 8 acres of the southwest quarter of Section 29, Township 13, Range 8, August 12; Joseph Sanders to William Ford, southwest quarter of the northeast quarter of Section 25, Town 10, Range 8, August 25; Edward V. Ball to Frances Cunningham, Lot 232, July 17; Robert Hopkins, administrator of William M. Collins, to William McComb, northwest quarter of Section 19, Township 11, Range 9, July 5; Sarah Boudinot, George, Richard and Mary McDonald, and John Piatt, Jr., and S. Henrietta Piatt, to Horatio N. Manning, power of attorney, February 17; same to James Farrington, Lot 168, August 15; Richard McDonald and John Piatt, Jr., to Thomas Easttrum, Jr., power of attorney, June 8; Asa Mounts to Ellen Mounts, west half of the northwest quarter of Section 11, Township 13, Range 8, June 21; James Farrington to Curtis Gilbert, southwest quarter of Section 28, Township 12, Range 9, September 18; Charles G. Taylor, Henry Allen, William Hogue, Jr., Robert S. McCabe and Enoch Dole, to

State, bond, August 16; Isiah G. Kite to Benjamin Bushnell, 47 acres of the southeast quarter of Section 25, Township 11, Range 10, August 9; George W. Wessinger to Benjamin McKean, northwest quarter of Section 24, Township 12, Range 9, February 25; same to Alfred N. Bullitt, agreement, February 25; Abraham Lindley to William Lindley, south half of the southeast quarter of Section 24, Township 13, Range 9, and south half of the southwest quarter of Section 19, Township 13, Range 8, and east half of the southwest quarter of Section 6, Township 13, Range 8, August 21; State to James Cochran, Jr., south half of the northeast quarter of Section 28, Township 12, Range 8, October 11; John B. Richardson to William Reed, northeast quarter of Section 27, Township 13, Range 9, September 7; county to C. Gilbert, Lot 30, October 1; James Farrington to Mahlon Stevenson, west half of the southeast quarter of Section 6, Township 13, Range 8, October 16; George W. Weissinger to William Wines, northeast quarter of Section 24, Township 12, Range 9, and northeast quarter of Section 23, Township 12, Range 9, October 11; Amos Rice to William Wines, Lot 34, October 12; Samuel McQuilkin to William Wines, Lot 34, October 12; Thomas Whaley to Absalom Heyworth, 110 acres of the southeast quarter of Section 14, Township 10, Range 10, August 6; John Dickson to Jeremiah Atkinson, northwest quarter of Section 21, and southeast quarter of Section 17, Township 11, Range 9, July 13; John M. Colman to James Farrington, 35 acres of the northeast quarter of Section 22, and 60 acres of the southeast quarter of Section 15, Township 12, Range 9, August 9; James Farrington to John Britton, 16 acres of Section 28, Township 12, Range 9, October 25; Curtis Gilbert to John W. Wines, east half of the southeast quarter of Section 30, Township 12, Range 8, October 25; George Hussey to John H. Angier, Lot 270, October 25; James Farrington to George Miller, in Section 28, Township 12, Range 9; Sylvia Winter to William Wines, Lot 35, October 27; John H. Watson to Jeremiah Price, 65 acres of the northeast quarter of Section 31, Township 12, Range 8, October 27; John Brown to Edward Miles, 2 acres of the northwest quarter of Section 7, Township 11, Range 8, January 20; Richard Montgomery to John W. Wines, Lot 22, November 1; James Farrington to Ezekiel Buxton, Lot 193, January 26; John Whaley to John W. Bonshall, 40 acres of the northeast quarter of Section 23, Township 10, Range 10, June 2; William Marrs, Robert S. McCabe and Henry Allen, to State, bond, October 16; Terre Haute Company to Samuel Dunn, Lots 21 and 81, September 11; Catharine Markle to Elisha U. Brown, south half of the southeast quarter, and south half of the southwest quarter of Section 35, Township 12, Range 9, October 10; William and Joseph Montgomery to John Britton, Out-lot 30, No-

vember 4; Zadoc Reeve to Anthony B. Connor, east half of the southeast quarter of Section 17, Township 12, Range 8, November 24; Thomas Williams to John Balding, in north half of Section 12, Township 13, Range 9, November 11; George Rector to David Robinson, 39 acres of the northeast quarter of Section 3, Township 11, Range 9, November 30; Abraham A. Markle to John H. Watson, Lot 85, November 25; Amos Rice to Richard Montgomery, southeast quarter of Section 35, Township 13, Range 9, November 1; Jacob Stoul to Goodwin Stoul, power of attorney, August 20; Jacob Stoul to W. C. and D. Linton, south half of Section 11, Township 11, Range 9, December 7; James Farrington to Samuel McQuilkin, Lot 90, January 22; State to James Farrington, northwest quarter of Section 15, Township 12, Range 9, and southeast quarter of Section 19, Township 10, Range 9, December 15; Robert S. McCabe to George Miller, part of Lot 72, November 1; Charles B. Naylor to Charles G. Naylor, Out-lot 9, November 1; Isaac Elston to James Johnston, northwest quarter of Section 5, Township 10, Range 9, May 12; Thomas H. and Mary Clark to Sarah Browning, west half of the northwest quarter of Section 30, Township 12, Range 8, February 1; John Britton to heirs of John F. Thompson, east half of the northwest quarter of Section 9, Township 10, Range 10, April 19; Jerathmel B. Jenckes to Isam Puckett, northeast and southwest quarters of Section 15, Township 11, Range 9, August 10; Enoch Dole to John and Sylvester Sibley, Lot 88, January 29; Samuel McQuilkin to Sylvester Sibley, Lots 3, 4, 5 and 6, in Naylor's addition; Henry Allen to Samuel Hull, northwest quarter of Section 28, southeast quarter of Section 20, northeast quarter of Section 20, and southwest quarter of Section 21, Township 11, Range 9, August 25; Catharine Markle to George Miller, northeast quarter of Section 29, Township 12, Range 9, October 11; William Armstrong to Jacob Parker, east half of the northwest quarter of Section 28, Township 10, Range 10, February 27; Martin Patrick to John Cox, east half of the southwest quarter of Section 25, Township 11, Range 10, February 12; Hiram Brock to Abel Moon, 25 acres of the north half of the northeast quarter of Section 11, Township 11, Range 9, April, 20; same to Peter Brock, north half of the southeast quarter of Section 28, Township 11, Range 8, May 4; Zebina C. Hovey, administrator, to Elihu Hovey, southwest quarter of Section 28, Township 13, Range 8, September 23; Samuel Jackson to Jacob Jackson, southeast quarter of Section 1, southwest quarter of Section 1, northeast quarter of Section 11, and northeast quarter of Section 12, Township 12, Range 9, March 19; Henry and Catharine Markle, administrator, Abraham Markle, to Samuel Jackson, May 31; William and Joseph Montgomery, Lot 97, November 11; United States to John H. Watson, northeast quar-

ter of Section 31, Township 12, Range 8, November 15; John H. Watson to Noble Ladd, northeast quarter of Section 31, Township 12, Range 8; Charles B. Naylor to Russell Ross, in Naylor's survey, Lot 8, March 30; same to Henry and James Ross, Lot 7, March 30; same to same, Lot 2, December 18; William C. Linton to same, Lot 136, August 20; Nelon Souls to David Smith, Daniel Reeves and Nicholas Brown, 60 acres of the southeast quarter of Section 14, Township 12, Range 9, November 10; Nathan Poyner to Andrew Ferril, east half of the southeast quarter of Section 23, Township 11, Range 8, October 4; Richard Davis to David Bogle, northwest quarter of Section 9, Township 10, Range 9, April 3; Samuel Hull to Wade Posey, north half of the northwest quarter of Section 28, and north half of the southeast quarter of Section 20, Township 11, Range 9, November 20; William Durham, commissioner, to Caleb Arnold, east fraction of Section 22, Township 11, Range, 10, and Lot 1, November 1; Elisha U. Brown to Lewis C. Redford, Lot 155, May 20; State to Salmon Wright, Lot 295, December 28; James Smith to Jordon Anderson, east half of the northwest quarter of Section 5, Township 12, Range 8, November 24; William McComb to William Fincher, northeast quarter of Section 30, and northwest quarter of Section 31, Township 11, Range 9, May 28; Sylvia Winter to Curtis Gilbert and Demas Deming, northwest quarter of Section 25, Township 12, Range 9, June 20; Amory Kinney to Samuel Easley, Lot 308, May 21; Thomas Parsons to Henry Lanius, Lot 310, December 13; James Smith to Isaac Hays, west half of the northwest quarter of Section 5, Township 12, Range 8, November 24; Daniel Frakes to James D. Pietz, southwest quarter of Section 35, Township 10, Range 10, October 4; William N. Bullitt to William Early, Lot 299, January 29; James K. O'Haver to Henry W. Hopkins, west half of the southwest quarter, and east half of the northeast quarter of Section 27, Township 11, Range 8, February 10; Francis and Martha McMurran to William McMurran (no numbers), December 23; Benjamin Blockiston to Jeremiah Rappleye, 55 acres of the northwest quarter of Section 23, Township 12, Range 9, and 30 acres of the southeast quarter of Section 19, Township 12, Range 8, November 11; county to John Britton, Lots 280, 282 and 284, October 1; Hyacinth Lasalle to Alex H. Miller, north half of Lot 175, February 2; John Drager to George Pinker, southwest quarter of Section 6, Township 13, Range 9, August 4; William Town to William Ray, in northeast quarter of Section 21, and northwest quarter of Section 22, Township 11, Range 8, September 15; Byram Tychenor to Elijah Cason, east half of the southwest quarter of Section 25, Township 10, Range 10, March 5; State to Charles B. Modesitt, Lot 42, August 7; John H. Angier to same, Lot 271, April 2;

Joseph and John Thompson to Jacob Stid, east half of the northwest quarter of Section 15, Township 13, Range 8, August 16; Jacob Stid to John Smith, east half of the northwest quarter of Section 15, Township 13, Range 8, September 3; James Wright to James Barnes and Joseph Evans, northwest quarter of Section 7, Township 13, Range 8, and northeast quarter of Section 13, Township 13, Range 9, February 25; United States to Demas Deming, west half of the southwest quarter of Section 14, Township 12, Range 9, December 2; James Farrington to Samuel W. Edwards, Lot 52, October 10; Gersham R. Jaques to John Sibley, Lots 26 and 27, September 13; S. S. Collett to William Hemington, Lot 169, August 23; John Whaley to Dennis Hayworth, south half of the northeast quarter of Section 23, Township 10, Range 10, January 23; John Winter to Robert Manwaring, John Manwaring, Guerdon L. Waterman and Hannah L. his wife, James P. and Julia Jones, and Russell and Harriet Griffin, north half of the east half of the southeast quarter of Section 26, Township 11, Range 10, July 2; Sylvia Winter to Hector Smith, southeast quarter of Section 25, Township 12, Range 9, June 26; Nathan Cole to John Hay, 6 acres of the southwest quarter of Section 7, Township 13, Range 9, August 30; Thomas Williams to Joseph Evans, 56 acres of the northwest quarter of Section 19, Township 13, Range 8, October 1; Joseph Thomas to William Smith, 60 acres of the southwest quarter of Section 28, Township 11, Range 9, August 27; Jacob Barker to William Smith, in west half of the northwest quarter of Section 20, Township 11, Range 9, November 5.

1830.—James and Henry Ross to Russell Ross, Out-lot 21, January 2; Jonathan Mays to William C. and David Linton, Lots 140 and 139, February 18; William and Sarah Hadley to Louis Rodgers, south half of the northwest quarter of Section 19 and the east half of the northeast quarter of Section 24, Township 13, Range 9, February 25; Francis Cunningham, administrator, Truman Blackman to James Farrington, north half of the southwest quarter, 40 acres, southeast quarter of Section 1, Township 12, Range 9, March 28; John Jenckes to Nicholas Brown, northwest quarter of Section 19, Township 12, Range 8, and the southwest quarter of Section 18, Township 14, Range 8, July 31; Demas Deming to John Deadman, southeast quarter of Section 14, Township 12, Range 10, April 6; same to John Robertson, 110 acres in the northeast quarter of Section 35, Township 12, Range 9, April 6; John and Daniel Jenckes to Jerathmel B. Jenckes, southeast quarter of Section 18, Township 12, Range 8, and the southeast quarter of Section 11, Township 13, Range 9, April 6; same to Joseph C. Jenckes, northwest quarter of Section 19, Township 12, Range 8, and the southwest quarter of Section 17, Township 13, Range

8, and the northwest quarter of Section 10, Township 11, Range 9, and the southeast quarter of Section 9, Township 11, Range 9, and the northeast quarter of Section 19, Township 12, Range 8, and the northeast quarter of Section 4, Township 11, Range 9, and the northeast quarter of Section 9, Township 11, Range 9, and the southeast quarter of Section 4, Township 11, Range 9, and the northeast quarter of Section 15, Township 11, Range 9, and the southwest quarter of Section 18, Township 12, Range 8, and the southwest quarter of Section 13, Township 12, Range 9, April 6; John Jenckes to Jerathmel B. Jenckes, east half of the north half of the southwest quarter of Section 15, Township 11, Range 9, April 10; Elijah Cason to Samuel Wright, Lot 109, election, Prairie Creek church, April 3; William S. Cruft to John F. Cruft, Lot 121, February 7; Robert Bratton to John F. Cruft, south half of the southwest quarter of Section 30, Township 11, Range 9, April 17; Terre Haute Company to Samuel McQuilkin, Lot 91, June 20; certificate appointment trustees Society of Friends on Honey creek, May 15; Demas Deming to Samuel Corby, 80 acres in the northwest quarter of Section 13, Township 11, Range 9, May 16; same to John Franklin, 80 acres in the south half of the northwest quarter of Section 13, Township 11, Range 9, May 16; John Hamilton to Mathew Huston, northwest quarter of Section 14, Township 12, Range 9, February 26; county to Demas Deming, Lot 163, March 16; Henry Allen, collector to Demas Deming, Lot 24, March 16; county to Demas Dewing, Lot 198, June 10; Curtis Gilbert to Elizabeth S. and Vienna A. Hening, Lot 181, June 15; Elisha M. Huntington, commissioner, heirs Isaac Lambert to John Dickson, northwest quarter of Section 17, southeast quarter of Section 17, northeast quarter of Section 17, southwest quarter of Section 15, northwest quarter of Section 21, southwest quarter of Section 25, Township 11, Range 9, April 1; John Dickson to Sally, Peggy, Hamilton, Betsey Ann, Maria, Martin D. and Isaac N. Lambert, heirs of Isaac Lambert, southwest quarter of Section 21, southeast quarter of Section 20, northeast quarter of Section 20, northwest quarter of Section 22, northwest quarter of Section 36, northwest quarter of Section 28, Township 11, Range 9, April 1; Martin Strickler to John Hay, northwest and southwest quarters of Section 12, Township 13, Range 10, April 2; John H. Watson to Anthony M. Ostrander, northwest quarter of Section 35, Township 12, Range 9, June 24; James Farrington to Joseph Joslin, west half of the northwest quarter of Section 29, Township 11, Range 8, April 4; Sylvia Winter, guardian of William Winter to James Johnson, northeast quarter of Section 35, Township 11, Range 10, May 15; John E. Metcalf to Japhet Bush, southwest quarter of Section 35, Township 11, Range 10; Bradford Hale to same, southwest quarter of Section 35, Town-

ship 11, Range 10, June 26; William Smith to Anthony B. Conner, east half of the southeast quarter of Section 1, Township 13, Range 8, July 7; Terre Haute Company to Jonathan Lyon, Lot 195, 81 acres, Out-lot 1, June 15; same to Charles B. Modesitt, Lots 5, 15, 17, 105, 102, 114, 130, 152, 208, 219, 220, 246, 264 and 279, May 29; John F. Cruft to Joseph Kite, east half of the southwest quarter of Section 30, Township 11, Range 9, July 20; John E. Metcalf to Bradford Hale, 55 acres in the northeast quarter of the southwest quarter of Section 35, Township 11, Range 10, June 17; Jonathan Edney to James Mason, 23 acres in the northeast quarter of Section 36, Township 11, Range 10, July 23; Joseph Saunders to William Ray, southwest quarter of the northeast quarter of Section 25, Township 10, Range 8, July 27; Joseph Bennight to Edwin P. Bennight, east half of Section 1, Township 10, Range 11, May 29; same to Guy R. Bennight, east half of the southwest quarter of Section 4, Township 10, Range 10, May 30; William Phillips to Zadok Reeves, southeast quarter of Section 17, Township 12, Range 8, August 11; Daniel Dawson to William A. Gans, estate of Isaac Dawson; Jonathan Rodgers and wife, same; John Bell and wife, same, June 25; John Stratton to William C. and D. Linton, half of Lot 139, April 13; William and Joseph Montgomery to W. C. Linton, Out-lot 40, August 22; William Ray to Joseph Saunders, southwest quarter of the northeast quarter of Section 25, Township 10, Range 8, August 22; State to Samuel McQuilkin, Lot 89, and 20 feet south side of Lot 34, June 18; Curtis Gilbert, commissioner to Reuben Christy, Lot 80, August 26; Israel Price to James Cummins, north half of the northwest quarter of Section 1, Township 11, Range 9, September 1; Henry Allen, sheriff, to David S. Bonner, northeast quarter of Section 9, Township 11, Range 9, September 2; Robert S. Reynolds to S. S. Collett, southeast quarter of Section 9, northwest quarter of Section 10, southeast quarter of Section 4, northeast quarter of Section 4, Township 11, Range 9, and northeast quarter of Section 19, northwest quarter of Section 19, Township 12, Range 8, and northeast quarter of Section 15, Township 11, Range 9, and southwest quarter of Section 17, Township 13, Range 8, southwest quarter of Section 18, Township 12, Range 8, southwest quarter of Section 13, Township 12, Range 9, southeast quarter of Section 14, Township 12, Range 9, and Lots 103, 243, 124, September 2; Henry Allen, sheriff, to James Wasson, Lot 29, September 5; William N. Bullitt to Curtis Gilbert, Out-lot 50, August 31; same to James Farrington, George W. Wisenger, Alfred N. Bullitt, William N. and Neville Bullitt, power of attorney, September 3; William N. Bullitt to Joseph Smith, east half of the northwest quarter of Section 1, Township 12, Range 9, September 26; Daniel H. Johnson to James Mason, 50 acres in the northeast

quarter of Section 11, Township 10, Range 10, September 28; Curtis Gilbert to Reuben C. Smith, Lot 62, October 2; same to William C. Smith, Lot 61, September 2; C. Gilbert, commissioner, to Frederick Rapp, southwest quarter of Section 3, northwest quarter of Section 10, southwest quarter of Section 10, northwest quarter of Section 22, southwest quarter of Section 22, Township 12, Range 9, and northeast quarter of Section 6, Township 12, Range 8, and southwest quarter of Section 32, Township 13, Range 8, south half of east fraction of Section 4, Township 12, Range 9, September 10; Ormsby Greene to John F. Cruft, southeast quarter of Section 28, Township 13, Range 8, October 15; Amory Kinney, commissioner, to Redman Evans, south half of the northeast quarter of Section 19, Township 11, Range 9, September 22; David Colby to Ebenezer Richardson, west half of the northwest quarter of Section 17, Township 12, Range 8, October 17; George Jones to Samuel Walker, northeast quarter of Section 2, Township 13, Range 9; Ormsby Greene to Anthony Creal, northeast corner of the southeast quarter of Section 28, Township 13, Range 8, October 15; Alex Moore to Samuel Moore, south half of the southwest quarter of Section 30, Township 11, Range 9, April 25; Jonathan Jones to Joseph Evans, south half of the southeast quarter of Section 7, south half of the southwest quarter of Section 8, south half of the southwest quarter of Section 13, south half of the southeast quarter of Section 13, Township 13, Range 9, March 28; Thomas Williams to Lewis Rodgers, 15 acres in the northwest quarter of Section 19, and 22 acres in the northeast quarter of Section 24, Township 13, Range 9, May 20; county to Brook Hill, Lots 192, 236, 57 and 104, November 16; State to Joseph Jenung, 18 acres in the northeast quarter of Section 18, Township 12, Range 8, November 17; same to Reuben C. Smith, Lot 62, November 16; same to Curtis Gilbert, northwest quarter of Section 25, Township 12, Range 10, east half of the southeast quarter of Section 30, Township 12, Range 8, south part of the northeast quarter of Section 25, Township 12, Range 9, Out-lot 25, and 30 feet north side of Lot 245, and 40 feet north side of Lot 216, November 17; James Smith to Archibald Woods, northwest quarter of Section 7, northwest quarter of Section 30, Township 14, Range 8, southwest quarter of Section 31, Township 12, Range 8, September 15; Cynthia Ann Rush to John Rush, power of attorney, July 30; William Foster to John Cox, north half of the northwest quarter of Section 13, Township 10, Range 10, May 5; Amory Kinney to Basil Champer, northwest quarter of Section 14, Township 10, Range 10, May 27; State to Demas Deming, west half of the northwest quarter of Section 20, Township 13, Range 8, and 80 acres in the northeast quarter of Section 25, Township 12, Range 9, December 12; same to Curtis Gilbert, 100 acres in the

southwest quarter of Section 5, and 100 acres in the northwest quarter of Section 8, Township 13, Range 9, and 15 acres in the southwest quarter of Section 14, Township 11, Range 9, northwest quarter of Section 15, Township 13, Range 8, and 30 acres in the southeast quarter of Section 27, Township 11, Range 10, and northeast quarter of Section 6, Township 13, Range 9, December 15; Thomas Pound to Hiram Sparks, northeast quarter of Section 4, Township 10, Range 10, January 17; Robert S. McCabe to George Miller, 40 acres, Out-lot 72, December 26; John Robertson to James Robertson, 50 acres in the southwest quarter of Section 6, and 10 acres in the southwest quarter of Section 6, Township 11, Range 8, December 29; Catherine Markle to Demas Deming and Curtis Gilbert, northwest quarter of Section 25, Township 12, Range 9, December 8; Terre Haute Company to Demas Deming, Out-lot 14, December 16; David S. Bonner to Robert S. Reynolds and John D. Early, Lot 143, December 24; Demas Deming to Robert S. McCabe, Lot 223, June 18; John Peters to Samuel Jackson, Lot 79, February 4; Handy Hudson to William McComb, northwest quarter of Section 19, Township 11, Range 9, October 26; Abraham Lindley to Amos Rice, east half of the southeast quarter of Section 35, Township 13, Range 9; same, guardian, John Lindley to Amos Rice, west half of the southeast quarter of Section 35, Township 13, Range 9; Alvah Hotchkiss to John F. Cruft, west half of the northwest quarter of Section 34, Township 13, Range 8, December 2; John Jackson to William H. Levitt, northwest quarter of Section 22, Township 11, Range 8, May 15; Joseph Benight to Samuel May, south fraction of Section 1, Township 10, Range 11, May 29; Elisha N. Huntington, commissioner, to Samuel Coloman, trustee for heirs of William Winter, southeast quarter of Section 35, southwest quarter of Section 35, southeast quarter of Section 25, southwest quarter of Section 25, northwest quarter of Section 25, Township 12, Range 9, and southwest quarter of Section 34, Township 13, Range 9, November 25; Isaac Cox to Benoni Trublood, east half of the southwest quarter of Section 13, Township 10, Range 10, October 12; Thomas W. Dawson to Peter and Betsey Nichols, Jonathan and Nancy Rodgers, John and Elenor Bell, Isaac M. Dawson, William A. and Mary Gans, Melinda, Asicke and Abigail Dawson, heirs of Isaac Dawson, east half of the southeast quarter of Section 11, Township 12, Range 9, August 11; county to Thomas Rodgers, Lot 292, June 8; Joel Dixon to Mahlon Stephenson, southeast quarter of Section 6, Township 13, Range 8, December 11; Abigail, Eliza and Abby Packard, William G. Bowen and Susana C. Bowen to William C. Linton, south half of Section 2, and south half of the southwest quarter of Section 2, and south half of southeast quarter of Section 2, Town-

ship 11, Range 9, December 17; Abel Bell to William Smith, east half of the southeast quarter of Section 1, Township 13, Range 8, February 17; Thomas Whaley to Elijah Overton, 50 acres in the southeast quarter of Section 14, Township 10, Range 10, November 5; George Jones to Daniel Justice, 40 acres in the south part of Sections 2 and 3, Township 13, Range 9, January 21; William Lindley, executor, to Jonathan Lindley, northeast and northwest quarters of Section 33, Township 12, Range 9, November 28; county to John McCray, Lot 290, August 10; James Wasson to Enoch Dole, Lot 88, January 5; Joseph and William Montgomery to John Britton, Lot 145, September 30; Thomas Manchester to Alvah Hotchkiss, west half of the northwest quarter of Section 34, Township 13, Range 8, January 24; Leonard Crawford to William Coltrin, Lot 213, January 19; S. S. Collett to William Musgrove, northwest quarter of Section 13, Township 11, Range 10, December 24.

Sixty years have now elapsed since the very latest of these transactions were had, and seventy-four years since the first, as contained in the first year's record. Soon it will be a century, then two centuries, and then two centuries and a half, which is drawing closely upon the life of the written records that were made nearly a century ago. The inferior paper made in that day then begins to decay and become so tender and brittle that, with the least handling, it is defaced, and falls in broken bits.

Of all those mentioned of the many names given of the early comers to the county, you could count them all on the fingers of one hand. They have moved on to the silent city, and the most of their bodies are again mingling with the elements from which they originally came.

It is only the lowest or meanest order of human beings that feel no regret at the idea of immediate and utter forgetfulness with the passing away of life. When you are away from home, you gain your chief pleasure from the reflection that there are those who ever bear you in mind and who so frequently think and talk of you. There may be those who not only have no home, but no place nor person in all the world who would wish for their return, or their present welfare, or even bear with them the memory of the past. But such people are so rare, even if there be any, that they are unnatural.

When another brief eighty years have come and gone, all this animate life that is now so noisy, so busy, so rushing along the great highway, struggling, fighting, helping, crying and laughing, will, in their turn, be as silent as are the dead who are hereinbefore recorded. Let us hope that we then may be done by as we have tried here to do by our ancestors.

CHAPTER XVII.

LOOKING BACKWARD.

PARTICULARS OF MANY OF THE PIONEERS—MRS. SOPHIA RAMSDELL FULLER—OLD SETTLERS' SOCIETY—CAPT. EARLE'S RECOLLECTIONS—ETC.

WE have now passed over, in the chronological order of their coming, the first years from the first arrival of Joseph Liston and his little colony to the year 1818, when there had gathered enough people in the neighborhood of the beautiful spot around Fort Harrison to justify the people demanding and receiving of the State a separate county of their own, which, in a spirit of patriotic pride, they chose to name in honor of Col. Francis Vigo.

In these accounts it is not claimed that a full and complete list of all who came within the years mentioned has been obtained. This, while greatly to be wished, that is, a full and accurate list and something about them, as well as their posterity, is wholly impossible of attainment now. And another thing, unless one has faithfully tried it, he can not well conceive the extreme difficulty in fixing with any absolute certainty the exact year of the coming of a few—and how few that number is—that can with certainty be known as arriving at a fixed time. Where they did not tell themselves in their lifetime, and where there is no one who came with them, or through some circumstance has had the day fixed with any absolute certainty, and you are then left to dim recollection, to surmises or to second-hand information, then you will find, if you accept all your information, that there are many whom to your surprise came every year to the new country from the first arrival in 1811 to probably 1820. And still more often in looking over the old files of papers for the published obituaries, the writer was content to say that the deceased was "one of the earliest settlers." Again will be found, perhaps in the published funeral sermon, the general assertion that the dead was "one of the very first of those who made a home in Vigo county." Indeed, when you find in even historical sermons statements that give day and date with positive certainty, and you note that as a well-established fact, in the course of further investigation you may stumble on the incontestible evidence that the man was wrong by two, three, or, in one case, as I found, five years.

As large as is the number of names mentioned in the preceding chapter, that gives the years in their order of coming, I would not

have it understood that in every case, every instance of the many mentioned, that it is absolutely correct. In a few cases it may be that parties came earlier than that given, and in others later. I can only say that after long and the most dilligent search, I have written conscientiously, and as near the truth as to dates as it was possible to get.

Nor above all do I wish it understood that all who came in the years mentioned are named in the preceding chapters. This will more fully appear in the progress of this chapter, especially of those who are known to have come in 1817 and 1818.

I have before me an immense mass of notes on every variety of subject relating to the history of Vigo county—the most of them to its early history, but many that come to recent times, and it is for the sole purpose in this chapter that I have dropped the plan of giving more of the record year by year, and given it the more general title of "Looking Backward." This will enable me to clear off the huge conglomorate pile of notes and data, and at the same time, I hope, make one of the most interesting chapters of the book, as I will feel free to introduce nearly any important or disconnected fact as I may come to it.

William Naylor was one of Harrison's soldiers who came with him on the expedition and helped build Fort Harrison; was in the fight, and was also one of the brave men at the famous battle of Tippecanoe. The widow of his son George is now a resident of Terre Haute. William Naylor, when the cruel war was over, became a resident of Vigo county, and was one of its prominent citizens, and the name of Naylor, through those now here and the dead is as well known and as respectable as any in the county.

In the late years of his life he wrote and published in a Terre Haute paper some very interesting reminiscences of those early times. He expresses the greatest admiration for his old gallant leader, Gen. Harrison, and bitterly denounced his detractors. He was a Kentuckian, and also defends the names of several of the officers in the command, and pronounces them true Kentuckians and "real born heroes," although he can not help a little pleasanty at the numerous Kentucky "colonels" there were in the little army. He mentions especially "the brave and gallant Maj. White of Shelby county, Ky., who received five wounds in the battle" of Tippecanoe. He says these Kentuckians, most of the command being from that State, "were all distinguished military men at home, such as generals, colonels, majors and captains."

He, referring to a once well-known citizen of Terre Haute, Capt. Hite, says that he volunteered when a boy about seventeen or eighteen years of age, in Jefferson county, Ky., and of him it was officially said, "he acted bravely in battle." This man lived to an advanced age in Terre Haute, and was noted, old as he was, as one of

the active Union men in the late war. He enlisted the first men, organized the "Silver Grays," and drilled them from day to day, and was active in both sending recruits and aid to the brave soldiers at the front.

Mr. Naylor then mentions the names of Daniel Emmerson, Thomas Emmerson, Benjamin Backus (a lieutenant, he thinks), Capt. Wilson and Thomas Robbins, as men who were in the territorial militia in Harrison's army and expedition. He especially speaks of the cool bravery and daring of a little Yankee named Lucius Kibby, who killed an Indian in the battle."

At this point he branches off into another eulogy of Gen. Harrison and a philippic against his detractors, whom he sinks "deep in the vortex of scoundrelism," and then says: "In taxing my recollection of past events, I find I have left out the names of some persons whom I will here notice: William Polk * * Joseph Liston was with us while Fort Harrison was being built, and the army bought corn of him. He claims the credit of breaking the first piece of ground on Fort Harrison prairie in those perilous times in the spring of 1811. As to his being in the battle of Tippecanoe or not, I can not say, as my recollection does not serve me now."

He then mentioned an incident of his return to his home, which is illustrative of those times: "I will here mention one incident on our travel home from Busseron creek; at Shakertown, when two fellow soldiers, myself and a wounded soldier left this place for home. We had to travel very slow, not more than ten or twelve miles a day, our wounded brother soldier not being able to travel farther. So we wore the distance of about 140 miles slowly and for the most part we were treated with great kindness and respect, and were charged not a bill for our entertainment; but one evening at a place not far from the Half Moon spring, now in Orange county, we put up with an old Friend Quaker, who did not seem very willing to keep us all night. We told him he must, because we could not go any farther with our wounded soldier. He consented, but intimated that the Indians had given us about what we deserved. He made us pay a small fare."

He then enters into some general reflections about the expedition, and thinks it remarkable that the little army was not all destroyed by the savages, because, as he says, when we reflect that this little army penetrated into a wilderness country in the vicinity of a community of savage tribes of Indians who had been stimulated by British agents to acts of hostility toward the whites and the fanatical prediction and incantations of the Shawnee prophet, and the great distance that the army was then from any aid or succor—a distance of not less than 160 miles to the nearest point,

Vincennes, at any other point not less than 250 miles. At that time the Indians could have raised 2,000 warriors in a few days at most, and have exterminated our little army, and why they did not do it is mysterious to me. He then mentions some strange incidents that came under his knowledge: One soldier had a presentiment a few days before the battle that he would be killed. Although this was some days before the fight, he told his comrades, and requested that when he was dead they should "pull off his shoes and wear them home." He had made no mistake, and his wishes in regard to the shoes were faithfully carried out. The young man killed was named Fisler, who was shot dead at nearly the first fire in the action. He says there were others who had presentiments they would be killed before they got home, and their presentiments in each case were true. He then proceeds:

"A few reflections on my own individual case: When I went on this campaign I was skeptical on the subject of the Christian religion. I had figured out a system of this kind: The Almighty had made the universe and affixed to it laws which were unalterable, and those laws would govern it according to His will so far as inanimate nature was concerned, and that it had a power to control the mental and moral worlds. That, indeed, it fixed the destiny of both, that so far as as our actions were concerned, they neither were good or bad, intrinsically, that we might call one good and another bad and affix punishment to the one and reward to the other, but that in the Divine mind both were equally right, having been produced by the unalterable laws of Jehovah."

He then proceeds to tell how the whistling bullets about his ears in battle separated him on the spot from his "fashionable infidelity," and from that moment on he regulated his every action in the implicit faith of the ever-ruling providences of God.

These presentiments were very common in the late war among the soldiers when about to go into their first battle, but they wore off in time after passing unhurt through many. It is only a natural apprehension of danger liable to come to any man.

William and Daniel Durham, brothers, were natives of Virginia, that stopped a time in Kentucky and then came to Vincennes in 1816 and the next year came to Vigo county. Daniel was the elder of the two. Daniel died about 1840. William died in 1848, aged seventy-eight years. Daniel settled one and a half miles south of Terre Haute, and William about the same distance north of the town. They both brought families to the State. William and Jane Beasley were married in 1793 and had children: Thomas, William, Sarah, Daniel, Gabriel, Jane and Pleasant—all dead. Pleasant, the last one, died in 1888 at Kankakee, Ill. Thomas was the father of William Durham, a resident of Terre Haute. Thomas

Durham was married twice, first to Mary Lindley, daughter of an early settler, and the second time to Rebecca Bales. William is the only survivor of this family. The only other descendants of the first William Durham being Milton S. Durham, attorney, and Mrs. Mary Dickinson, of Terre Haute.

Daniel Durham's children were John, Thomas, William, Daniel, David, and Mrs. Martha Chestnut, Mrs. Catherine Baird and Mrs. Rebecca Dickson, the latter the only survivor. George and Lyman, the sons of Daniel, Jr., are prominent farmers in Prairieton township.

The children of William, the son of Daniel Durham, are Mrs. Samuel C. Roger, and Will C. Durham, of the firm of E. H. Bindley & Co., Terre Haute. The eldest now living of all of Daniel's descendants is Mrs. Mary Hayworth, the daughter of Susan. There were two sisters, Mrs. Ruth Stephenson and Mrs. Mary Jones. Of the latter there are now none in the county, and of the Stephensons there are Mahlon and Thomas.

In 1875 there was a movement set on foot to organize an old settlers' society for the county. This was warmly advocated by nearly all the oldest settlers then living. Preliminary meetings were had that year and the proper steps taken which resulted in a meeting in 1875 and 1876, the centennial year, the year in our national history that first awakened any general interest on the subject of the history of the pioneers. A permanent organization was effected. From the records of the society is extracted the following: Henry Ross, Thomas Dowling, George K. Steele, Henry Fairbanks, Charles Thomas Noble, being present at the office of Mr. Dowling in Dowling Hall, July 8, 1875. Mr. Dowling acted as chairman. Mr. Fairbanks, secretary. They were ordered by the meeting to give notice in the daily papers of a meeting to be held in Dowling Hall for the purpose of organizing an "Old Settlers' Association." A meeting convened Saturday July 12, 1875, and elected the following officers: President, R. W. Thompson; vice-presidents, James Hite, Chauncey Rose, John Scott, Curtis Gilbert, Joseph East, Beebe Booth, Sylvester Sibley, Perly Mitchell, Thomas Dowling, Henry Ross, Dr. Ezra Reed, George K. Steele, Alexander McGregor, Samuel B. Gookins, Charles T. Noble, Joseph S. Jenckes, Henry Fairbanks, T. C. Buntin, Harvey D. Scott, R. N. Hudson, Samuel Archer, John H. O'Boyle, Samuel Milligan, Thomas Pugh, Lucius Ryce, N. F. Cunningham, Martin M. Hickox, C. Y. Patterson, Lynus A. Burnett and Joseph O. Jones, and for Nevins township, Josiah Lambert and Tilghman High; Pierson township, William Littlejohn and Joseph Liston; Riley township, John Ray, Nathaniel Lee and Henry Christy; Honey Creek township, Joseph Greggs and Jesse Jones; Prairie Creek township, Samuel E. K. Fisk and

Robert Pietz; Prairieton township, Aaron Hoggatt and James Lee; Linton township, William B. Eldridge and Phillip Randolph; Sugar Creek township, John Crews and Jabez Casto; Lost Creek township, John Dickerson, Zadoc Reeves and James Watson; Fayette township, Daniel Barbour, Sr., and John Funkhouser; Otter Creek township, Anthony M. Ostrander and Aquilla Phillips; marshals, Col. F. C. Crawford and Capt. J. B. Hager; corresponding secretary, Capt. S. H. Potter; treasurer, M. W. Williams; recording secretary, C. T. Noble.

It was provided in the constitution: The objects of this association are hereby declared to be the perpetuation of the remembrances of the scenes connected with the early settlement of the Wabash valley, its history, its personal recollections and friendships and the events which have marked the earliest struggles of the earliest immigrants to western Indiana.

Books had been opened for some time in which old settlers were invited to enroll their names. A note inserted states that since enrolling their names the following have died: John McGrannahan, died September 28, 1875; Charlotte Wood, died August 3, 1875; Joseph Liston, died September 12, 1875, and Henry D. Williams, died September 2, 1875.

The subjoined list is taken from the book.

Name.	Residence.	Nativity.	Age.	Res. in Wab'sh Valley.	Occupation.
James Hite	Terre Haute	Kentucky	81	1830	Farmer.
Chauncey Rose	Terre Haute	Connecticut	80	1818	
Isaac Beauchamp	Terre Haute	Connecticut	70	1826	
S. H. Potter	Terre Haute	New York	68	1844	Merchant.
Corey Barbour	Harrison Tp	New York	68	1817	Farmer.
Thomas Dowling	Terre Haute	Ireland	65	1832	
A. B. Pegg	Terre Haute	North Carolina	54	1837	Farmer.
James Hook	Terre Haute	Indiana	..	1828	
R. W. Thompson	Terre Haute	Virginia	66	1843	Lawyer.
James A. Modesitt	Terre Haute	Terre Haute	54	1821	Farmer.
J. L. Humaston	Terre Haute	New York	54	1844	Packer.
George K. Steele	Terre Haute	Ohio	67	1821	Farmer.
H. D. Milns	Terre Haute	England	61	1833	Farmer.
William H. Goodman	Sugar Creek	Indiana	61	1814	Farmer.
John A. Ray	Eldridge	Illinois	55	1820	Farmer.
Joseph H. Blake	Terre Haute	Maryland	40	1835	Lawyer.
Zenas Smith	Terre Haute	New Jersey	79	1830	
John W. Smith	Terre Haute	Indiana	48	1827	
M. W. Williams	Terre Haute	Connecticut	49	1842	
C. T. Noble	Terre Haute	Massachusetts	74	1823	
H. Ross	Terre Haute	New York	74	1820	
Peter Lyons	Terre Haute	Ohio	63	1830	
Milton Rodgers	Harrison Tp	Ohio	51	1827	Farmer.
Pearly Mitchell	Terre Haute	N. Hampshire	80	1821	Farmer.
Samuel Magill	Terre Haute	Kentucky	54	1836	Lawyer.
Alex Sterrett	Terre Haute	Indiana	54	1823	Preacher.
Simeon Corey	Terre Haute	New Jersey	56	1837	Merchant.
T. C. Buntin	Terre Haute	Indiana	60	1815	Banker.

Name.	Residence.	Nativity.	Age.	Res. in Wab'sh Valley.	Occupation.
M. S. Durham	Terre Haute	Vigo County	44	1831	
J. F. Gulick	Terre Haute	Kentucky	41	1852	Drugs.
William Slaughter	Terre Haute	Virginia	48	1845	Merchant.
Samuel Royse	Terre Haute	Ohio	35	1855	
M. W. Sedam	Terre Haute	Ohio	68	1832	Merchant.
F. A. Ross	Terre Haute	Maine	41	1846	Broker.
L. A. Burnett	Terre Haute	New York	57	1821	Merchant.
Charles R. Peddle	Terre Haute	Philadelphia	54	1851	Machinist.
Henry Miller	Terre Haute	Tennessee	56	1852	Farmer.
George M. Sibley	Terre Haute	Indiana	50	1855	Millwright.
Sylvester Sibley	Terre Haute	Vermont	80	1818	
Fred Schwingrouber	Terre Haute	Germany	60	1841	Bookkeeper
John McGrannahan	Nevins Tp	Pennsylvania	69	1818	Farmer.
John C. Foxworthy	Hartford, Ind.	Virginia	78	1828	Cooper.
Mary Foxworthy	Hartford, Ind.	Kentucky	74	1828	
Lucy Edmunds	Hartford, Ind.	New York	76	1820	
W. Staunton	Hartford, Ind.	Ireland	57	1837	
James Staunton	Hartford, Ind.	Terre Haute	30	1846	Cooper.
William I. Wesley	Hartford, Ind.	Indiana	38	1837	Physician.
C. W. Bishop	Riley Tp	New York	64	1832	Farmer.
A. Bishop	Lost Creek Tp.	New York	82	1834	Teacher.
John Ray	Riley Tp	Ohio	64	1818	Farmer.
Charlotte Wood	Terre Haute	Maryland	88	1835	
Mary A. Lyons	Indianapolis	Indiana	79	1836	
Mrs. Ophelia Beauchamp	Terre Haute	Vincennes	65	1810	
Thomas H. Nelson	Terre Haute	Kentucky	50	1844	
W. Shewmaker	Terre Haute	Indiana	52	1830	Railroad.
W. B. Warren	Terre Haute	New York	58	1820	Packer.
John A. Wood	Terre Haute	Baltimore	60	1844	Physician.
C. C. Krapt	Terre Haute	New York,	62	1850	Builder.
Alexander Thomas	Terre Haute	Ohio	46	1854	Blacksmith.
J. A. Foote	Terre Haute	Ohio	47	1833	Merchant.
Joseph Gilbert	Terre Haute	Terre Haute	36	1839	Horticulture
S. Paddock	Terre Haute	Ohio	70	1818	Farmer.
S. A. Freeman	Terre Haute	New Jersey	53	1847	Jeweler.
H. Brokaw, Sr.	Terre Haute	New Jersey	78	1817	Tailor.
Sarah Brokaw	Terre Haute	Vincennes	72	1804	
Lucius Ryce	Terre Haute	Vermont	71	1844	
Sarah C. Ryce	Terre Haute	Connecticut	..	1838	
Caroline M. Early	Terre Haute	Connecticut	..	1838	
Joseph Liston	Pierson Tp	Kentucky	94	1811	Farmer.
S. C. Deming	Terre Haute	Virginia	65	....	
Demas Deming	Terre Haute	Indiana	34	1841	Banker,
William Peppers	Terre Haute	Ohio	64	1837	Contractor.
Joseph York	Terre Haute	England	71	1839	Ropemaker.
Thomas York	Terre Haute	England	66	1839	
Elisha Sibley	Terre Haute	Vermont	73	1821	Tailor.
Phœbe P. Sibley	Terre Haute	Indiana	56	1819	
William K. Edwards	Terre Haute	Kentucky	54	1834	Lawyer.
J. S. Steele	Rockville	Indiana	42	1832	
Eleanna Lane	Terre Haute	Maine	74	1844	
Joseph M. Ellison	Terre Haute	Parke County	43	1832	
Elizabeth Ross	Terre Haute	New York	84	1820	
Mary Jeffcoat	Terre Haute	New York	57	1820	
James B. Edmunds	Terre Haute	Terre Haute	45	1830	Printer.
Lucy Edmunds	Terre Haute	New York	76	1819	
James A. Kers	Terre Haute	Kentucky	66	1826	Farmer,
W. S. Clift	Terre Haute	Kentucky	60	1852	Contractor.
H. D. Scott	Terre Haute	Ohio	56	1838	Lawyer.
J. R. Whitaker	Terre Haute	Ohio	57	1854	Merchant.

Name.	Residence.	Nativity.	Age.	Res. in Wab'sh Valley.	Occupation.
S. B. Gookins	Terre Haute	Vermont	66	1823	Lawyer.
Mary C. Gookins	Terre Haute	New York	59	1819	
Jacob H. Hagar	Terre Haute	Maryland	50	1835	Clerk.
Ed H. Tillotson	Terre Haute	Indiana	36	1839	
Sallie D. Williamson	Terre Haute	Connecticut	81	1837	
John H. O'Boyle	Terre Haute	Virginia	63	1835	Merchant.
Beebe Booth	Terre Haute	Connecticut	82	1842	
Hannah Booth	Terre Haute	North Carolina	76	1842	
S. K. Sparks	Terre Haute	Kentucky	89	1812	Preacher.
Catharine Sparks	Terre Haute	Kentucky	87	1836	
C. Gartell	Terre Haute	Maryland	49	1832	Real Estate.
N. A. Cox	Otter Creek	North Carolina	45	1834	Farmer.
Mary A. Tackman	Terre Haute	Vermont	66	1823	
Henry D. Williams	Terre Haute	Connecticut	57	1838	Merchant.
Mrs. Matilda Tailor	Terre Haute	Fort Knox	67	1807	
Isaac Ball	Terre Haute	New Jersey	49	1847	
Zadoc Reeves	Lost Creek	New Jersey	79	1819	Farmer.
Cliff W. Ross	Terre Haute	Maine	36	1849	
R. A. Morris	Terre Haute	Wales	46	1850	
M. Andrews	Terre Haute	Ohio	51	1848	Merchant.
John A. Hall	Vigo County	South Carolina	63	1830	Farmer.
William H. H. Yeager	Honey Creek	Ohio	61	1816	Farmer.
L. G. Hager	Terre Haute	Maryland	50	1835	
Jonas Seeley				1819	
Noah Beymer	Terre Haute	Virginia	69	1829	
Amelia Tell	Terre Haute	Terre Haute	50	1825	
Cinderilla Ross	Terre Haute	Terre Haute			
M. M. Hickox	Terre Haute	New York	66	1819	
Joseph P. Jones	Terre Haute	New York	60	1816	
J. M. Dawson	Terre Haute	Ohio	69	1824	
Mrs H. Tailor	Terre Haute	Indiana	58	1817	
R. A. Tailor	Terre Haute	Indiana	37	1838	
C. W. Dole	Mattoon	Indiana	49	1826	
S. D. Dole	Mattoon	Ohio			
Mrs. H. M. Harding					
James W Watson	Lost Creek	Tennessee	69	1832	Farmer.
Mrs. Sothonia Sibley	Lost Creek	New York	68	1833	
Mrs. Jane Wedding	Harrison Tp	New York	69	1816	
Mrs. Lucy Worner	Fayette Tp	Connecticut	48	1836	
Charles Cruft	Terre Haute	Terre Haute	47	1829	Lawyer.
David W. Crosley	Vigo	Ohio	60	1827	Stonecutter.
Mrs. Sarah Tillotson	Terre Haute	Canada	72	1816	
Mrs. E. Knapp	Terre Haute	Michigan	68	1816	
James Ross	Terre Haute	New York	72	1819	
Joseph S. Jenckes	Terre Haute	Providence	71	1827	
John Scott	Terre Haute	New York	83	1826	Merchant.
A. McGregor	Terre Haute	Scotland	66	1833	
John Weir	Honey Creek	Tennessee	60	1817	Farmer.
S. S. Coltrin	Lost Creek	Indiana	45	1830	Farmer.
Elizabeth Coltrin	Lost Creek	Indiana	40		
James Burgan	Lost Creek	Pennsylvania	63	1839	Farmer.
J. H. McIntyre	Lost Creek	Indiana	48	1833	Farmer.
Samuel Hayes	Vigo	Ohio	60	1844	Farmer.
Richard Brotherton	Vigo	Indiana	48	1827	Farmer.
John J. Brake	Vigo	Indiana	53	1822	Farmer.
James B. McBride	Vigo	Indiana	49	1828	
C. N. Gould	Terre Haute	New Jersey	60	1816	Builder.
Francis E. Warren	Terre Haute	Virginia	62	1816	
Eliza Warren	Terre Haute	N. Hampshire	73	1820	
Samuel Archer	Terre Haute	Ohio	67	1817	Wagon-m'kr

Name.	Residence.	Nativity.	Age.	Res. in Wab'sh Valley.	Occupation.
Edith Evans	Terre Haute	North Carolina	84	1817	
R. W. Rippetoe	Terre Haute	Virginia	39	1837	
D. S. Danaldson	Terre Haute	Kentucky	66	1833	
Evaline W. Danaldson	Terre Haute	Virginia	63	1838	
James A. Hudson	Terre Haute	Kentucky	53	1843	
Samuel Surrell	Terre Haute	Maryland	58	1837	Tailor.
C. W. Barbour	Vigo	New York	67	1817	Farmer.
Doroxy Barbour	Vigo	Ohio	55	....	
Daniel Barbour	Vigo	New York	95	1817	Farmer.
Elizabeth Barbour	Vigo	New York	88	1817	
J. H. Kester	Terre Haute	Pennsylvania	71	1827	Farmer.
Naoma Kester	Terre Haute	Kentucky	66	1827	
J. L. Merry	Terre Haute	Indiana	35	1839	
Elisha M. L. Shaw	Terre Haute	Mississippi	70	1816	
Joseph O. Wedding	Terre Haute	Indiana	43	1832	
Henry Anderson	Terre Haute	Pennsylvania	60	1850	
Jeremiah Beal	Terre Haute	Virginia	68	1829	Farmer.
Mary A. Madison	Terre Haute	New York	65	1834	
Daniel D. Condit	Terre Haute	New Jersey	77	1829	
John B. Rupp	Terre Haute	Tennessee	57	1836	
G. W. Bement	Terre Haute	Massachusetts	57	1846	
E. D. Carter	Terre Haute	Indiana	51	1824	Carpenter.
E. W. Chadwick	Terre Haute	Ohio	60	1833	
Mrs. Chadwick	Terre Haute	Indiana	54	1822	
H. D. Christy	Vigo	Ohio	48	1832	Farmer.
Samuel McMurtry	Lost Creek	New Jersey	77	1833	Farmer.
N. A. Jeffers	Terre Haute	New York	45	1842	
Norborn Thomas	Terre Haute	Virginia	69	1829	Farmer.
Mrs. Caroline Cornwell	Terre Haute	Indiana	52	1823	
Charles B. Brokaw	Terre Haute	Indiana	45	1830	
Catharine Harper	Terre Haute	Ohio	63	1814	
William Paddock	Terre Haute	Ohio	57	1818	Miller.
P. E. Tuttle	Terre Haute	New York	59	1853	Railroad.
Adam Zener	Newport	Kentucky	72	1826	
Isaiah Donahue	Vigo	Ohio	65	1833	Farmer.
Henry Fairbanks	Terre Haute	Indiana	61	1836	Farmer.
Mrs. E. H. Fairbanks	Terre Haute	Indiana	52	1823	
L. W. Dickerson	Vigo	Indiana	40	1835	Farmer.
William Latta	Vigo	Indiana	58	1821	Farmer.
Joseph L. Joslin	Vigo	Ohio	70	1827	Farmer.
Henry Rhyan	Vigo	Virginia	70	1835	Farmer.
Reuben Houstead	Vigo	Ohio	63	1828	Farmer.
John Cummins	Vigo	Indiana	53	1827	Farmer.
George Jordan	Vigo	Pennsylvania	77	1819	Farmer.
Grafton E. Cookerly	Terre Haute	Maryland	60	1841	
Nathaniel Allen	Terre Haute	Vigo	54	1822	Farmer.
Solomon Franklyn	Vigo	New York	60	1820	Farmer.
Mrs. Mary Ann Markle	Terre Haute	Indiana	56	1818	
Mrs. Eliza Bennett	Terre Haute	Ohio	60	1816	
Mrs. Caroline Ball	Terre Haute	Indiana	44	1831	
E. C. Edmunds	Terre Haute	Indiana	39	1836	Farmer.
Nathaniel Balding	Vigo	Virginia	67	1849	Farmer.
M. B. Holmes	Terre Haute	Kentucky	75	1830	Farmer.
Thomas Greggs	Vigo	Kentucky	81	1825	
Jonathan Smith	Vigo	Kentucky	65	1822	Farmer.
John W. Smith	Vigo	Kentucky	64	1822	Farmer.
Mrs. Ann Pegg	Vigo	Ohio	48	1838	

In the above list it will be noticed there were two over ninety years of age, sixteen past eighty, and thirty-eight past seventy

years. And one of the over-ninety ones is the name of the first settler in the county, Joseph Liston, who was here in all those "sickly years" that are so universally a part of the accounts of the early times, and the other is that of the venerable Daniel Barbour, who was ninety-five years old, and who was among the first of the wave that came soon after Indiana became a State in 1817 (he had all the experiences of the pioneer in adversity, and lived to see the complete triumph of the long struggle); in its appropriate place, side by side with Daniel, was that of Elizabeth Barbour, aged eighty-eight years.

The appearance of the true mother in Israel among the early settlers at their meeting certainly must have called to the minds of those present that in awarding the meed of praise to the pioneers those grand women who came here were a fit theme for the historian, poet or orator. They made the greatest sacrifices, and were, in fact, generally the true heroines. There was generally required of them a moral and often a calm physical courage, greater than that of the men. Alone in their cabins with their babes, and the savages flitting through the woods with their beastly cowardice and ferocity, gathering often the scalps of women and children; in the crude homes they had watched to see the husband go away on his missions, when there was not only the terror confronting the wife of the unseen dangers to which he might be going, but the lonely, helpless, despairing dread for the blessed prattlers at her breast and knees. Her work and lot were hard indeed. And then sickness and deaths in her own household; and to her widely scattered neighbors, and everywhere was she the ministering angel, still strong, patient, meek, but resolute, when the strong man shook, trembled and fell. Then it was that the weak had the strong arms and lifted him up. The husband carried the rifle, she the children, and when the bloody tomahawk beat out the brains of the babes, it was only when the dead mother lay where she had put up her arms and thrust her body to protect them.

In the start to the new country it was the young wives that felt the keenest pangs in bidding farewell to the old home and in the camps along the lonely way they made the fires, cooked the food, cared for the children, and when they were asleep, by the light of the camp fire, mended their clothes and made their cloth or buckskin shoes. In the pitiless storms that came upon them they were the ones to whom the children turned for protection, and never in vain. They learned to mold bullets, make fires (no matches), shoot, ride bareback, care for the stock, children, and generally even the husband; to hunt out certain roots and herbs to doctor the sick; to plant, cultivate, card, spin, weave and make the family clothing, and cook for, feed, protect and educate the young, and above and beyond all

drill themselves to think and believe that they were nothing—a mere charge and weight upon "their man," around whom centered the earth. I know of nothing in history to equal their heroic sacrifices, and of course among the greatest of men there is nothing to compare with her self-abnegation. And when their long and stormy day has past, and the setting sun bursts from the clouds in his golden splendor, telling of the fair weather to-morrow, it is then, to look upon the serene faces of these blessed old grandmothers, beaming a world of love, and still to spare, for all mankind, is a privileged glimpse surely at the pearly gates that open upon the Golden Shore.

Old Settlers' Meeting, 1877.—September 11 of this year was another very interesting meeting of the pioneers. Col. R. W. Thompson returned to his home from his duties in Washington as secretary of the navy, and opened the meeting with a well-timed address of welcome. Judge S. B. Gookins was president. The venerable Rev. Aaron Wood opened the proceedings with prayer. Col. Thompson, among other things, said: "I am something of a pioneer. I came to this State in 1831, when it was a comparative wilderness. I remember the time when we received our mails once a week on horseback. I remember the time when the first mail-coach came to the town where I lived. We all went out to see it—men, women and children, and we hailed it as a bright omen of our future. I have seen the immense forests which lay between here and the Ohio river felled by the energy and enterprise of our hardy pioneer population, a population which has nearly passed away and which can never be found again; for, whatever may be said of the enterprise, of the intelligence, of the ardor of the present race of men, they can not supply that race of men who are passing away. * * * * It is well we should ask ourselves that question now, of how have all these marvelous things been brought about? We are in the midst of a very great crisis. There has been no time in the history of this country when the public mind was in such a state of irritation and excitement as it is now—irritation and excitement growing out of all sorts of controversies in the religious, the political and the social world. We are moving with lightning rapidity, but God only knows where. * * * * We may learn lessons of wisdom from these few old men that are yet left to us. Turn back to the pages of our early history and you will positively find more wisdom, more insight into the future, more clear-headed common sense and sagacity in the early legislature of Indiana than have been found at any era since then. In my opinion the day was an evil one for us when we buried the old constitution which they made." [The writer of this desires to say that he had just been giving the first State constitu-

tion a careful examination before reading this address of Col. Thompson, and that he not only heartily joins him in the sentiment here expressed, but would add that he solemnly believes it to be one of the ablest State documents to be found in American history; and he learns that the controlling mind in its formation was not a lawyer—hence its strong originality.] The Colonel continued his model address, deploring that tendency of the times to rush on, heedless of the lessons of the past, and the race of law-makers to fill our statute-books with enactments "half, nine-tenths of it absolutely worthless." He strongly inculcated the lesson "of drawing wisdom from the Indiana pioneers, learning well the lessons they taught, and then we shall be prepared to perform our duties of citizens," and concluded with "a welcome—thrice welcome to the hospitality of our citizens."

Sylvester Sibley was then introduced, but such was his emotion the reporter could catch but little he said, except that he came here fifty-three years ago and was at that time twenty-three years of age.

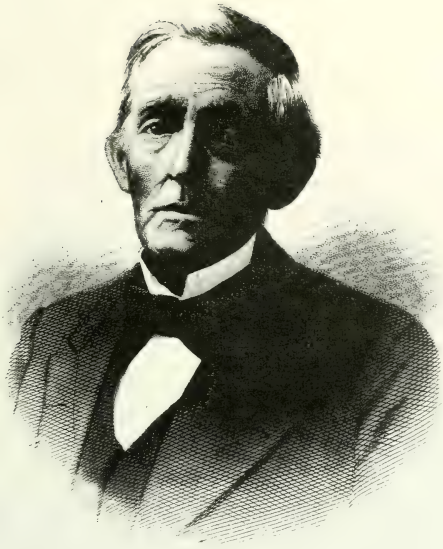
W. R. Eldridge then spoke a few minutes. He was eighty-six years old. After telling of the long, hard fight they had, he said they had then no ministers, no churches nor school-houses. "In fifty-eight years that I have seen these things, one can not understand how it all could happen in that short time. We celebrated at Middletown the Fourth of July forty-three years ago. There were two old Revolutionary soldiers then present, and they were the observed of all observers. They fought the battle for us, why should we not honor them? *We did the same for you, my friends.*"

George B. Richardson, a son of Joseph Richardson, next spoke. He came with his father in 1816, and was then seventy-three years old. He had been in the Mexican war, in California in 1849. A hale and hearty old man.

Elijah Pound next told how he left Ohio with his father's family in 1816—and there were sixteen in the family; how they landed in Prairie creek after the long and tedious voyage from Ohio.

Mr. Durham then said he came early, and reckoned that he had "tramped" down more weeds than any man in Vigo county, and told how he believed he had killed the last bear in the county.

Jesse Whitaker feelingly told how he had returned to again meet his old friends of Terre Haute. He was of the opinion that he had made more puncheon floor than any man in the county. "I passed through this town," he said, "when there was not a house in it. Where are my old friends who were with me then? The most of them have gone to their long home where I must go soon. I am eighty-six years old. I can recollect the time when we met in my house in Pierson township and had our prayer meetings, there being no churches here then."



G. Gilbert

William Kuykendall next spoke. Among other things he said in the early days they harvested for one another and a man who hired a hand was thought a villain.

David Smith said he had been on the Wabash sixty years. He spoke of the trials of the early settlers, but insisted they had as much fun on the average as anybody.

C. G. Boord, who had settled in Washington county in 1815, next spoke. He spoke of the trouble with the Indians. He described how his family had to send to Louisville as their nearest market for everything they had to buy. He says: "When I was a grown man I wore a fox-skin cap to church, and yet I was respected." At the time of the meeting Mr. Boord was seventy-four years of age.

Joseph O. Jones, one of the earliest settlers said that except for the scarcity of bread-stuff the first years they lived well.

Col. R. N. Hudson said he had lived in the State fifty-three years, and in Terre Haute thirty-seven years. Among other things he said: "Sixty-seven years ago the thirteenth of last month, there floated down the Wabash river by the site of Terre Haute, 400 armed, painted and plumed Indian warriors, led by Tecumseh chieftain and Shawnee Prophet. There then was scarcely a white settlement between here and Vincennes. The whole country was in the possession and under the control of the most warlike Indians this country has ever produced. Not one single civil or religious law presided over the country, and that even in the time in the memory of some who are present."

Charles T. Noble next addressed the audience, giving many interesting reminiscences.

James Hudson [wonder if this was the Hudson that was with Liston?] was introduced, but thought his experience too insignificant to say anything about.

Isaac Beauchamp said he came to the State in 1826; was married in 1828. He had gone with his father to Shakertown to mill with a grist of grain waiting their turn as long as four or five days.

Alfred Pegg spoke briefly, and the meeting adjourned.

The following names were added to the register at this meeting: Lemuel Surrell, Terre Haute, aged sixty, residence thirty-seven years; Robert Gilcress, Honey creek, aged fifty-seven, came in 1822; Isaiah Donham, Pierson township, age sixty-seven, came in 1833; William Durham, Kankakee, Ill., aged seventy-three, came in 1822; Ira R. Langford, aged sixty-one, came in 1848; James Merriman, aged sixty-three, came in 1826; John Davis, aged fifty-four, came in 1823.

September 11, 1877, Rev. Samuel K. Sparks was ninety-one years one month and one day old. He with the following old settlers that day, upon invitation, dined at the Terre Haute House;

William Eldridge, aged eighty-six; Zadoc Reeves, aged eighty-one; John Dawson, aged eighty-seven; Jesse Whitaker, aged eighty-five; Margaret Merghing, aged eighty-five; Eli Sinclair, aged eighty-four; Rev. James Lee, aged seventy-five; Henry Taylor, aged seventy-four; Rev. W. C. Blundell, aged eighty-one; Wm. Daniel Barbour, aged ninety; Sylvester Sibley, aged eighty-two; Alexander C. Rockwell, aged seventy-four; John Davis, aged sixty-six. As Davis was only sixty-six the others looked upon him as a "kid," and patronizingly called him "Johnnie" and bid him to "run and bring them a drink of water," and they would "dance at his wedding," with other insinuations at the callow youth. The landlord declared the "boys" boisterous but good natured, and their innocent jokes and mirth richly repaid him.

A Great Woman.—As a rule men have studiously reserved this term as applicable only to themselves and never to a woman. They are willing to call all womankind good, and with bated breath will sometimes concede that certain ones were eminent and deservedly so. At one time in the history of civilization this was very real—women were little more than drudges and slaves, honored even by the contempt of their lords. They were prohibited from all education at first, and then to only the light and ornamental, such as French, music, drawing and needle work. But now this estimate of woman is more apparent than real, and the manner of reserving the word "great" almost exclusively for man is but a fashion or habit. The sure mark and indeed the unfailing measure of the advance of civilization is found in the public judgment as to who are the great men among them and the degree with which this passes from the warriors to the men of peace. When greatness was the number of scalps dangling at the belt, this was pure savagery and petrified at that, without hope of ever growing out of its ruts. To cut throats is not the supremest work of life, no more than wearing the prize-fighter's belt.

The women and children of the early pioneer class have been left to an unmerited obscurity. To my mind they stand so distinct in the history of our country that it is seriously to be questioned if they are not much more in that upon which present civilization rests, deserving of the highest niche in the temple of fame. He who thinks these women were all coarse and ignorant, unkempt in person and mind, is exploiting his own ignorance of his own history, and is liable to give evidences of his own mental degeneration. It has been said that a man may be great to all the world, except his valet. Here his shams and pretentions are uncovered, and the follies and weaknesses laid bare and excite secret contempt. While the great women—more especially the pioneer women, are only great in their homes, in the seclusion of their families, where shine

those qualities of the true, the beautiful and the good. The manly man may be truly great whether he be king or coal-heaver. The womanly woman is great in her greatest obscurity, in her little kingdom of the heart where she protects and cares for those about her, not for fame or applause, but because she is a true woman.

Sophia Ramsdell was born at Hartford, Conn., June 18, 1795; married Benjamin C. Fuller, February 5, 1815.

In the fall of 1820 Mr. and Mrs. Fuller, with their only child, the late Mrs. Burt, then in her fourth year, traveled in their own conveyance from Hartford to Wheeling and from there to Evansville in a flatboat, taking with them their horses, wagons and goods. They crossed over to Mount Carmel, Ill., where they remained until February, 1821. They then removed to Roseville, where their old friend and former neighbor, Chauncey Rose was engaged in the milling and mercantile business, and who had invited them to that place. Here Mr. Fuller purchased a farm on which they resided until 1847, when they came to Terre Haute, and built their residence on the corner of Seventh and Mulberry streets. Having purchased thirty acres of land on the Bloomington road, now Poplar street, and made a permanent home on that property, where Mr. Fuller died in 1858 leaving a good estate, which was divided equally between the mother and daughter. Here Mrs. Fuller spent the remainder of her days and died May 31, 1880, within a few days of the age of eighty-five years.

Mrs. Fuller had enjoyed good health for one of her age to within the last year of her life, when she commenced gradually to fail, and during the last month it was evident to those about her that the end was near. Until she became unconscious, about a week before death, she fully realized that her life was closing, and if there ever was one who simply drew the drapery of their couch about them to indulge in pleasant dreams this was evidently the one. There were neither fears nor solicitude, any more for the future than for the past. Her day's work was done and she simply went to sleep.

She left her sister, Mrs. Bull, who had been her loved companion for twenty-six years, the only survivor of the family. One of her sisters, Mrs. Wadsworth, settled in Maysville, Ky., at an early day. Her son, William H., became a noted lawyer of that place and a member of congress.

I have said that Mrs. Sophia Ramsdell Fuller was a great woman. Although one of the pioneers she had read well the best literature of the times; a strong and close observer of men and things, with a mind eminently practical, and an intellectual strength equal in my judgment to that of Margaret Fuller, whose fame will never cease to grow.

When Sophia Ramsdell was a young girl she formed the habit

of jotting down certain things that she saw, heard or thought, not with the idea of keeping a diary, but simply to put them on paper and perhaps lay them away or destroy them, and that some scraps were forgotton by her and fell into the hands of those who held them sacred because she had made them, are we indebted for the rare privilege of examining them. As the rarest picture ever seen we give some extracts from her jottings about coming to the new country—a pioneer woman's story of the experiences and impressions written down at the moment. Such as can now be found are scattered and meager, but they are enough to whet the appetite for more and to cause a great regret that she had not written and given us a complete diary of her whole life. It is, however, enough to give us an inside view of the early woman pioneer life to make it one of the most valuable relicts of the century. Seventy years ago she wrote:

1819. Husband sells stock in trade, closes business and returns delighted with the (to him) new world, the love of adventure increasing every day of his journey I think; but poor me would rather stay.

1820. This is an eventful year of our lives; we break up, sell goods and chattels, leave friends, home, all, to seek our fortune in the far West; we hardly know where, but expect to live in Cincinnati. Our purse contains thirteen hundred dollars; we have a pair of horses, a neat wagon, our wearing apparel and bedding; and these constitute all of this world's goods that we possess. Oh! if I had health, my friends, I would not leave you with so heavy a heart, but I know and feel that the same God who has hitherto supplied all my wants will never forsake me in my need—farewell.

In traveling through New Jersey they were both taken sick and detained five weeks. Of this she writes:

October 24. This infortunate delay took from our purse one hundred dollars. Thanks to our Heavenly Parent that we are able to prosecute our journey. Our little daughter is quite well and anxious to be on the wing.

October 25. Rode ten miles this day; met kindness and sympathy as we traveled among strangers; are recognized as the unfortunate young couple who were sick at Mr. D.'s tavern, —— too young they say to go to the far West. The manifestation of so much good feeling cheers us on our way.

26th. Gaining health and strength every day, and the innocent prattle of our little daughter as we ride over a delightful country drives dull care away.

27th. Drove twenty miles this day; shall probably average that to Wheeling.

November. Arrived at Wheeling in good health; put up at a

hotel, but old friends from Hartford soon learned of our arrival and we spend a few days with them; meantime make preparations for descending the Ohio river. It seems like fate's decree to unite us in friendship with a family from New Jersey, emigrants like ourselves, but destined to Mt. Carmel, Illinois. Dr. Ezra Baker and family invite us to accompany them down the river. Our plan is to put our horses and baggage on the boat of Mr. Bissell, from East Windsor, Connecticut, as freight, and Mr. B. is to lash his boat to the Doctor's.

November 10. Leave the shores of Wheeling pleased with our new friends. Ho! a steamboat approaches; my husband hails her and obtains a passage for myself and child to Maysville, Kentucky, to visit sister Mary. I can probably stay with my friends three days or more before the flatboat can reach there.

November 16. Boats arrive all safe. Our new friends have prevailed upon my husband to abandon the idea of locating in Cincinnati; we are to proceed with them to Mt. Carmel. This arrangement afflicts me; it seems to destroy my last hope of being near my dear sister Mary, my only relative in the western country. She is comfortably settled, and suffers few privations except the loss of friends—must I go so far from her and for what? A few acres of land on the beautiful prairie among the hunters and backwoodsmen. But sighs and regrets avail nothing; dearest sister farewell—I feel as if we part forever. Mrs. Baker is kind and tries to comfort me. She said to me: Your family is small; should you not be pleased you can return to Cincinnati after visiting with us in our abode. The Doctor had purchased a section of land, prairie skirted with timber, no improvement upon it except a log cabin, and but one family within two miles of us; yet I think I shall be contented and pleased. We shall store our goods at Mt. Carmel, and we shall get along with the log cabin until we can build a larger house. Come, dry your tears; you will, I hope, think so well of this lovely spot and me as not to wish to leave it. The Doctor says he is anxious to have Mr. Fuller buy land adjoining us.

I replied: I will try hard to be cheerful.

At Cincinnati my husband bought a small boat, put into it our traveling baggage, purchased some articles such as pots, kettles, dishes, tinware, etc.; we made a bedstead of our wagon bed, and a table of our goods' case, seats of our trunks, etc. Our horses remain on Mr. Bissell's boat and our small boat is lashed to Dr. Baker's large one. With this arrangement we leave Cincinnati for Louisville. Dr. Baker sends his man ashore to kill game as we glide slowly but safely down the Ohio. Wild turkey and squirrels are in great abundance.

Reached Louisville in safety; spent one day there and proceeded

on our way to Evansville, which we reached with weather cold and unpleasant. We there disposed of our boats and traveled in our wagons to Mt. Carmel, where we arrived December 20, 1820, and remained here until February. We leave this wild looking country and the people, the men mostly dressed in buckskin, for the Wabash. Stopped a few days in Vincennes--a pleasant town; stop a short time at Honey Creek and then on to Terre Haute.

This is a beautiful spot of earth; rivers on the west side and east so far as the eye can reach, delightful. Three frame houses and a few log cabins are all that is to be seen. Our destination is yet fifteen miles ahead to the mills of Brooks, Robbins & Rose--the two latter natives of the same town with my husband.

We reached the mills, a wild romantic looking place, situated on Raccoon Creek, Parke county. There are but few white inhabitants; most of the population is on Henry's prairie. Several tribes of Indians are near; many of them come to the mill every day, bringing their venison, wild turkeys, honey, etc., and the squaws their baskets to exchange for flour and other things.

We are heartily welcomed and stop at the house of Mr. and Mrs. Brooks.

March 22. Leave our friends' house only to be neighbors; they have built for us a snug log house with three rooms and a shelter to cook under, besides a small house in addition for our meat, flour, etc. My friend, Mrs. Brooks, is untiring in her efforts to make me contented; she is indeed a friend. Mr. Rose and Mr. Robbins have taken their abode with us.

July 10. Taken sick—— ——

Now it is December, 1821, and I am just able to move about the house. My husband has the ague yet occasionally and is quite as feeble as myself. Oh! I would we had never seen the Wabash; our little darling prattler is our greatest joy; she is always happy and never tired of play.

February, 1822. Have purchased a small farm of eighty acres, with the hope of adding the other eighty when it shall be in market.

On the 22d moved to our farm; have a very good hewed-log house and a good log barn—thirty acres under fence.

1824. Buy a farm of 160 acres on Little Raccoon; have good health; have become quite happy, but work very hard.

1827. Visit my New England home. Mother Fuller, Mr. Blinn and Cornelia returned with us and settle in Terre Haute.

These are meager extracts, but they are a fine pen picture of the pioneer wife's western life, crowned with the words—"have become very happy."

These are picked out solely with reference to that part of her

life referred to her coming to the West. Had she written a full account of each day of what in looking back now we can only think of as a succession of days of dreary monotony, it would have made, touched with the genius of the fair writer, an instructive and interesting book.

Here are some extracts of herself:

In 1856 she wrote: I am no longer young, yet I may pass o'er some years. I know they can not be many. Several times in my life sickness has come upon me. I did not think I could live. I have met many I thought grievous afflictions in my young days, and in my short-sighted folly for the time being have thought, Oh, that I could die and be at rest; but as all was wrong I regret it, for many times my griefs all turned into blessings, and as I now look over my past life, I find no disappointment, no sorrow I could well lose, for the cloudy morning has often turned out the fairer day, and my past trials and little grievances have done me good. They were comparatively light, and I bless our Heavenly Father for His loving kindness to me all the days of my life.

In 1859 she wrote: One year ago we followed the mortal remains of my husband to the cemetery; there we laid him away to rest in the silent tomb. Well, time that seems everything to man has not even an existence with God; in Him I trust now and forever. * * * * My time is swiftly passing, I know, yet I enjoy life every day, for it is beautiful, but I am admonished to be ready to die. I hope to have my reason and power of speech in my last moments, come when they may, for they will come in God's own good time. I hope to die at home, surrounded by family and friends. * * * There is a place left for me by the side of my husband. After life's fitful fever we shall sleep well.

Again alluding to her husband's death, she wrote: It was hard for him to contemplate the laying aside of the well loved needs of earth for a future state of existence, not having the faith as strong as mine; but he yet did not fear to meet his God. To me it seems that death comes to none except to bring a blessing; yet life is sweet. My husband's last words were, "You have been my good wife always." This remembrance will solace my declining years. February 5, 1870, she wrote: This day brings me to the Fifty-fifth anniversary of my marriage.

"When all thy mercies, oh, my God,
My rising soul surveys,
Transported with the view I'm lost
In wonder, love and praise."

Here is a glimpse of her philosophy of life: I willingly concede to every one what I claim for myself—the freest range of thought and expression, and am perfectly indifferent whether the sentiment

of others on speculative subjects coincide or differ from my own. Instead of wishing or expecting that uniformity of opinion should be established, I am convinced that it is neither practicable nor desirable; that varieties of thought are as numerous and strongly marked, and as irreducible to one standard as those of bodly form, and that to quarrel with one who thinks differently from ourselves would be no less unreasonable than to be angry with him for having features unlike our own.

"As those we love decay, we die in part;
String after string is severed from the heart,
Till loosened life at last but breathing clay,
Without one pang is glad to fade away."

Mrs. Fuller was not a member of any religious society. Strong, pure, liberal and tolerant, her life was the gentle woman, her religion that type of philosophy calmly contemplating the great cause.

May 24, 1877, she made her will, disposing of her large property, giving liberally to her surviving sister and grandchildren, she provided for the founding of a *Home for Aged Females*, to be built and maintained on that portion of her property designated in the town of Terre Haute.

The will was contested successfully by the heirs, but was the means of finally securing the establishment of the present *Old Ladies' Home.*

Old Settlers' Meeting, 1885.—Another interesting meeting of the early settlers was held in Naylor's Opera House in 1885, and from the records we extract the following:

The meeting was organized by the election of Col. R. W. Thompson as chairman, and Col. R. N. Hudson, secretary. On being called to the chair, Col. Thompson stated that he was advertised to make a speech. They had certainly been misled. The Colonel then related many interesting incidents of old times. When he came to Terre Haute, forty years ago, there was no building where the Opera House stands, nor a building between the corner opposite and the Terre Haute House. The old spinning wheel factory, built by John Reynard & Wood, was considered a marvel. Business was confined around the square. Mr. Farrington lived in what is now considered the south part of the city, and it was thought to be a great ways out to his house. One of the best gardens the Colonel ever raised was west of Third street. Charley Noble was clerk of the court. We used to get together and discuss politics and settle the affairs of the nation every day, and sometimes twice a day. The Colonel referred to the enterprise of the early settlers, but they have nearly all passed away. There is not a minister or a lawyer living here and practicing his profession who was here then. Some one said that the Hon. Harvey D. Scott was, but the Colonel

said that Mr. Scott studied law with him. There was only one mail a week. Then the government gave them a mail carried by boys on horses who had relays every ten miles. Terre Haute people then began to think they were increasing their importance, and devised schemes to advance the interests of the town. He gave an account of the building of the Wabash & Erie canal, and of the impetus thus given the town. Then the National road was projected and started, but the great impetus came when the Terre Haute & Indianapolis railroad was built, through the energy of Chauncey Rose. The first three times the Colonel came west was on horseback, and he made the trip twenty or thirty times by stage. He believed the city has 30,000 of as intelligent and cultivated people as can be found anywhere.

Rev. Aaron Wood, of Yountsville, offered prayer. He then gave an interesting account of his coming to Terre Haute sixty years ago. He rode from Merom without his dinner, and stopped with "Dr. Modesitt, sir." (This was a favorite expression of the Doctor's, and it caused considerable laughter.) He asked if there were any others in the audience who were here in 1826 besides Mrs. Chauncey Warren. Messrs. J. O. Jones, C. T. Noble and Wolsey Barbour said they were. He related many interesting anecdotes of early days, particularly of the interesting congressional race between Col. Blake and John Osborn and Dr. Shuler for Congress in 1860. Terre Haute was behind in church organization. He was pastor of Asbury church in 1854–58. He remembered the Rev. Mr. Jewett and the founding of the Congregational church.

Capt. James Hook said he had been here forty-eight years. During that time there has not been a house on Main street from the river to the fair grounds that he has not helped to build or saw it in course of construction. There are but four men engaged in the same business now who were here when he came. They are Samuel Musselman, harness maker; Dr. Pence and P. M. Donnelly, druggists, and William Clark, barber. Mr. Clark shaved him forty-eight years ago. He remembered Mr. Wolsey Barbour and Col. Blake.

At the time Col. Thompson introduced Mr. Wolsey Barbour he said they practiced law together forty years ago. Mr. Barbour said he would speak briefly as he was suffering from partial paralysis of the left side. He came here from New York with his father in 1817. They landed in London, Ind., on the Ohio, from a flatboat. His father and Dr. Durkee went to Vincennes on horseback. At Vincennes they were directed to come to Fort Harrison, which was considered the place to locate. Land was held at from $10 to $15 an acre. They did not purchase land on the prairie, but went to Fayette township. The family remained a while in Fort

Harrison. Mr. Barbour is sure it was Joseph Liston who carried the news of the peril of the fort from Indians to Vincennes. He left the fort secretly, and slipped away, going down the bank until well out of danger. He gave a vivid account of the battle of Fort Harrison, as told him by those who were in the fort.

Mr. J. O. Jones, ex-postmaster was next called for. Mr. Jones came to this section in 1816, where he remained until his parents died, when he was taken to New York by an uncle, and remained there until he was nearly twenty-one. He then returned to Terre Haute. He spoke of the bad health of the early settlers; of the miasma and fevers. Game was plenty and very cheap. Mr. Jones declared himself a Hoosier, and expressed a determination, God willing, to die in Terre Haute.

The Hon. Barnabas Hobbs, of Parke county, was introduced. Although not a resident of Vigo county, he was an early settler of Indiana, and had watched the State grow from a wilderness to the present position. Mr. Hobbs reviewed the early amusements, comparing them with those of the present time. He compared the education of the present time to that of the early days. People then believed in ghosts and witches, signs, etc. Education has almost banished such foolish beliefs.

Mr. C. T. Noble gave exceedingly interesting reminiscences. He came here in 1823, and was classed as one of the old settlers. He has lived here as resident since 1825. There are only two who can equal him, Harry and John Ross. He has seen the city grow from a very small village to its present size. He passed his early life as a teacher, and had taught Mr. C. W. Barbour. He wanted it understood that Mr. Barbour was one of his pupils, and he would say further that Mr. Barbour was a good boy at school. He taught in the first Sunday-school started in Terre Haute. Two sisters of John Cruft came here in 1829 or 1830 full of Yankee ideas. He related many interesting reminiscences connected with the school. The Misses Cruft brought with them Sunday-school tickets of various colors, which were given out to those who committed verses of the Bible to memory. In 1831 or 1832 Zenas Smith came here and also established a Sunday-school. In 1829 Mr. Noble took the census of the village to learn, for his own curiosity, the number of inhabitants. He found in October, 1829, that there were eighty-three families in Terre Haute, and 558 inhabitants. In August, 1835, a bet of $15 on a side was made on the population. One contended that the town had a population of 1,500, and the other that it did not. Mr. Noble took the census, and found 183 families, and a population of exactly 1,200. He got the wagers for his labor. Mr. Noble also taught in the Terre Haute schools. He thinks the schools of to-day do not equal those of the early days. When he

came here there were only two praying men in town, Thomas Parsons and John F. Cruft. Mr. Noble has a remarkably clear memory.

Capt Boord gave evidence of remarkable memory for a man of his years. He came to Indiana in 1815. He knew all of the men, with one exception, who composed the company that laid out Terre Haute. He came here in 1821. The Indians were troublesome. He related an incident told him by Johnny Green, an Indian chief. Several Indians went to a cabin below town with the intention of killing the settler and his family. Two of the Indians were sent to the cabin to reconnoiter. They gained a position where they could see into the house. They were in time to see the settler lead in evening prayer. This impressed them greatly, and they returned to their chief and told him the settler was a good man, and that they heard him talking with the Great Spirit. The Indians did not molest the settler.

Col. Thomas Nelson was called for, and responded. Capt. Potter desired to know when the Colonel came to Terre Haute. During his remarks the Colonel said he came here forty-one years ago, and hereafter when anyone asked the Captain how old he (Col. Nelson) was, the Captain could reply "41." The Colonel said he could boast of having brought the first can of fresh oysters into Parke county, the first piano and the first bottle of champagne. (Col. Thompson—"Whisky was there before you came.") The Colonel's reminiscences were listened to with marked attention.

Capt. Potter spoke for a few minutes, giving accounts of early business life, of the adversities and "booms."

The following is the list of old settlers who attended the meeting: Edward Cruft, born in Terre Haute, January 30, 1830. William W. Goodman, born in Louisville, near Vincennes, September 9, 1814; moved to Vigo in September, 1819; farmer. Richard Watson, born in Spencer county, Ky., October 7, 1826; came to Vigo in 1828; his father, Scarlet Watson, with family settled in Prairie Creek township, which has been his place of residence since; farmer. Thomas B. Carr, born in Spencer county, Ky., July 13, 1816; came here October 29, 1824; residence and post-office Terre Haute; merchant. John L. Dickerson, born in Butler county, Ohio (forgets when); came to Vigo county October 7, 1839; teacher. Charles T. Noble, Jr., born in Terre Haute on November 2, 1842; lived here always; book-keeper. Samuel H. Jackson, born in Vigo county, February 11, 1823; farmer; post-office, Terre Haute; residence three and one-half miles southeast of the city Ebenezer C. Edmunds, born June 10, 1836, in Vigo county; son of Samuel Edmunds, former county commissioner, probate judge and justice of the peace; one of the early pioneers of the county; farmer.

Benjamin F. Swofford, M. D., born in Randolph county, N. C. (time forgotten), crossed the Wabash river December 4, 1834, lived for many years in Fayette township. Sanford S. Ripley, born in Vigo county, Lost Creek township December 19, 1842; farmer. Joseph Hearn, born in Sugar Creek township, Vigo county, Ind., February 1, 1826; farmer. George Grimes, Loudon county, Va.; came to Clay county, fall of 1841; now a resident of Terre Haute. William Beale, born in Jackson county, Tenn.; came to Indiana in 1830; lives in Terre Haute. Samuel Jones, born in Vigo county, Ind., November 21, 1842; son of Uncle Jesse Jones, an old timer; Samuel was several times elected trustee of his township, and was a candidate for county treasurer in 1884, but was defeated. William R. McKeen, born in Prairie Creek township, Vigo county, Ind., October 12, 1829; president of the Vandalia system of railroads. William T. Pittinger, born in Ross county, Ohio, April 22, 1824, came here in 1827 to Fayette township; farmer; post-office, Sanford, Vigo county. John W. Douglass, born in Lebanon county, Penn., December 8, 1818; raised in Frederick county, Va.; came here in 1841. William G. Jenckes, born in Lost Creek township, January 7, 1836; farmer. James M. Turner, born in Spencer county, Ky., January 31, 1836; when arrived here, one year of age; father's name, John W. Turner.

Wilson Naylor, born in Adams county, Ohio, December 5 1828; came to Indiana when three years of age; family settled in Vermillion county, Ind.; came to Vigo in 1864. Charles M. Warren, born in Terre Haute (he thinks) some time in 1840; banker. Samuel T. Reese, born in Vigo county, Ind., February 22, 1824; lumberman. Henry T. Rockwell, born in Tioga county, N. Y., March 11, 1815; came to Indiana in 1820; raised in Parke county; lived in Vigo county since 1835; Terre Haute; oculist. Perry S. Westfall, born in Parke county, Ind., at Roseville, December 18, 1834; came to this county in 1840. John B. Tolbert, born in Terre Haute, August 6, 1843. Charles B. Brokaw, born in Vincennes, Ind., September 20, 1830; came to Terre Haute in 1856; engaged all the time since with his brother, George B. Brokaw, in the carpet business. Isaac Deiter, born in Miami county, Ohio, June 11, 1834; came to this county October 10, 1835. G. Foster Smith, born in Vincennes, December 27, 1824; came to Terre Haute August 30, 1842. Benjamin F. Rogers, born in Nelson county, Ky., February, 29, 1832; came here in 1839; settled in Sullivan county; came to Vigo county in 1840; farmer; Terre Haute. Wesley H. Hull, born in Sullivan county, Ind., June 24, 1824; came to Vigo county in 1829; farmer. Robert A. Gilcrease, born in Washington county, Ind., May 25, 1820; came to Vigo county November 20, 1822; settled in Honey Creek township; farmer. Isaac Ball, born in Elizabethtown,

August 29, 1826; came here in 1842. Mrs. Rich Hebb, formerly Harriet Cochran, relict of Rich. Hebb (who came here in 1835, from Maryland), was born in Fayette county, Penn., November 27, 1822; came here in 1838; married to Mr. Hebb in 1841; now lives in the city. Mrs. Derexa Barbour, formerly of Whitcomb; born in Preble county, Ohio, May 1, 1820; came to Clinton in 1829; married to Hon. C. W. Barbour in 1840. Residence in Fayette township. William Paddock, born in Clarke county, Ohio, near 1818; came to Vigo and settled in Prairie Creek township; formerly auditor of Vigo county; now engaged in milling. Lemuel Surrell, born in Queen Anne's county, Md., October 16, 1816; moved to Terre Haute in 1837. E. Duncan Jewett, born in this county; forty-six years old; merchant. Eli B. Hamilton, forty-one years old. Charles W. Williams, thirty years old; clerk of the Terre Haute Gas Company. John W. Smith, fifty-eight years old; an old Mexican soldier. Wiley Black, farmer; fifty-three years old. John B. Goodman, farmer; fifty-eight years old. Caleb Jackson, farmer; sixty-two years old. Jackson Cox, farmer; sixty-five years old. Webster W. Casto, farmer; fifty-one years old. Harrison Denny, farmer; sixty years old. Mrs. L. L. Denny, fifty years old. Marion McQuilkin, farmer; forty-three years old. W. W. Watkins, farmer; fifty-four years old. James Hook, born in Pennsylvania, aged seventy years; in Vigo county forty-eight years; contractor. O. J. Innis, born in Pennsylvania; came to Parke county in 1843; fifty-eight years old. Thomas Hannon, born in Pennsylvania; sixty-seven years old; been here forty-seven years. John L. Humaston, New York; sixty-five years old; been here forty-one years. H. D. Milns, born in England; farmer; seventy years old; been here fifty-two years. George G. Boord, born in Kentucky; eighty-two years old; been here sixty-three years. H. K. Wise, born in Pennsylvania; aged eighty-three years; came to Vincennes in 1824; was here sixty years ago.

Isaac Beauchamp, born in Kentucky; eighty years old; came here fifty-seven years ago. Henry Boyll, was born in Kentucky; farmer; sixty years old; came here fifty-seven years ago. Abram Baum, was born in Kentucky; seventy-one years old; came here fifty-three years ago. Philip Staub, born in Germany; eighty-seven years old; been in America fifty-nine years. John Jackson, born in Illinois; sixty-five years old; been here sixty-four years. Stephen Hedges, born in Kentucky; sixty-four years old; been here thirty-four years. Edward S. Hussey, born in Baltimore; seventy-one years old; been here fifty-five years. Samuel Dodson, farmer, sixty-seven years old; been here forty-one years. John Ray, born in Ohio; seventy-four years old; been here sixty-seven years. A. W. Sheets, born in Vincennes; seventy-three years old; been here sixty-five years. J. A. Littlejohn, born in Kentucky; sixty-one

years old; been here forty-six years. William Peppers, born in Ohio; seventy years old; been here fifty-two years. Thomas A. Reed, born in Ohio; seventy-one years old; been here sixty-nine years. James M. Sanford, born in New York; sixty-five years old; been here forty years. William H. Chadwick, born in Vermont; carpenter; seventy-one years old; been here fifty years. David W. Rankin, born in Pennsylvania; seventy-four years old; been here fifty years. T. C. Buntin, born in Vincennes; president of Terre Haute Savings Bank; seventy years old; been here forty years. Joseph O. Jones, born in New York; seventy-one years old; been here sixty-nine years. Elisha Sibley, born in New York; seventy one years old; been here sixty-nine years. Jesse Lee, tailor, born in Virginia; seventy-two years old; been here fifty-three years. Benjamin F. Havens, born in Indiana; forty-six years old; been here eighteen years. Samuel C. Preston, born in Putnam county, Ind.; thirty-nine years old; been here fourteen years. John A. Hall, farmer; seventy-four years old; been in Indiana fifty-five years. Mrs. Bishop (widow of Cyrus W. Bishop), sixty years old; been here thirty-eight years. Mrs. M. M. Riddle, forty-six years old; been here twenty years. Peter Malcolm, farmer; seventy-seven years old; been here forty years. J. W. Smith, farmer, seventy-five years old; been here sixty-four years. H. L. Siner, farmer; seventy-three years old; been here sixty-three years. George E. Hedges, carpenter; fifty-six years old; been here forty-five years. Peter Lyons, farmer; seventy-two years old; been here fifty-five years. William Huffman, eighty-five years old; been here fifty-six years. William Clark, barber; sixty-five years old; been here forty-six years. Charles C. Knapp, contractor; seventy-two years old; been here fifty years. Harvey Evans, farmer; sixty-seven years old; been here sixty-six years. Mrs. Alice Fischer, forty-nine years old; been here twenty-five years. Alfred Pegg, farmer; sixty-four years old; been here forty-eight years. Mrs. Ann Pegg, fifty-eight years old; been here forty-seven years. Mrs. Elizabeth N. Buckingham, sixty-nine years old; been here forty-five years.

Peter B. Allen was one of the early settlers, and soon became one of the prominent men of Vigo county. The family arrived here June 4, 1819. His children in the order of births were Catharine, Henry, Ira, Myron H., Amanda, Peter B., Adaline, Harriet and Chloe. Adaline married Britton M. Harrison, both dead; had three children: George, Porter and Edward. Amanda married Silas Hoskins; family all dead except Eliza, living in Wisconsin. Chloe married Carlton Belt; they had four children.

The great old wooden clock brought here by Peter Allen now is in the printing office of George M. Allen, *The Express*. It is

not only a curiosity, but it has an interesting history as well as any of the other pioneers. By canal and flatboat and packhorse it made the long trip successfully, and was one, if not the first of its kind in the county. It is quite tall, and if there had been houses there with ceilings to the rooms it would have had trouble in finding one tall enough in which to stand. But the early cabins ran to the roof as a rule, and by putting it under the low peak it could in this way be put up. It told the time in Mr. Allen's house faithfully until he died, when it was sold at the sale, and for years it did duty for strangers, until Edward Allen, grandson of Peter, became grown and heard the history of grandfather's clock, and went and purchased it, giving in exchange a new, high-priced brass clock, and now back in its old family it merrily is ticking away, no doubt good yet to keep the time for Ed's children, grandchildren, and great-great-grandchildren.

When that clock came west, few as were the people here, clocks and watches were comparatively fewer then than now. If the sun would shine men could look at it and know very closely the time of day. The women had marks, generally at the door by which they counted the time and regulated their meals, and the blowing of the dinner horn. At night or cloudy weather they had to guess at it the best they could. Nothing was then, as now, cooked "by the clock." In the night watches, in extreme cases of sickness, they would roughly estimate the time by the burning of the tallow dip, if they could afford one, if not, they made out the best they could. It was probably quite a time after the original settlement before there was a man in the county who carried even a bull's eye watch, with its silver case upon case that from the size of a small saucer would peal off something like a hard boiled egg. At the beginning of this century watches were scarce and expensive as well as cumbersome and crude.

Fifty Years Ago.—While the story of Gen. Peter Allen's old clock goes back over seventy years ago it induces the following reminiscences that run back only half a century:

Fifty years ago the flint and steel were used in many a farmer's household for kindling the fires. Matches, not so plentiful as now, were called "locofocos," a name also for a time applied to the Democratic party.

The spinning-wheel hummed and buzzed in many houses. Farmers raised flax and hemp and wore their own "home-spun" and home-dyed.

Gentlemen wore ruffled bosoms, "stocks" in place of cravats and high shirt collars. False bosoms, termed "dickeys" tied on with strings, served such as would make a pretense of wearing a shirt.

The "stock" was a collar of steel encircling the neck, covered with silk or satin and having a permanent bow in front.

Shoemakers in the country made everybody's shoes and never kept their word. The village tailor sewed baggy trousers and black coats, generous in creases, and our fathers wore them with contented and placid minds. A suit of clothes a year was the average limit.

Pantaloons were strapped under the boots; buttoning pantaloon straps was a hard and irksome and unclean business.

Pantaloons and boots were frequently, when worn with straps, taken off and put on together to save time and trouble. The boots were "Wellingtons." The gaiter was little worn.

Long, heavy cloaks, reaching quite to the heels, were worn by our elders. Such a cloak lasted almost a lifetime. Jesse Lee, the tailor, is, we believe, the only person still wearing one in this city.

No male attire was perfect without a big "fob chain" and seal dangling from the waist-band. Gold watches were scarce.

Silver watches were large in dimensions. The vulgar called them "turnips." They were wound up with a key, which was always getting lost, and in the winding the machinery was noisy.

Some of the styles and changes in cut and fashion were even more marked than those of to-day. At one time gentlemen wore a summer garment called a "blouse," though very unlike that of the French workman. It was of linen, reaching to the knee, belted at the waist, buttoning in front from the skirt to the bosom, and pleated above and below the belt. It resembled the old-time American hunting-shirt, and was a very comfortable and becoming garment. At another period men wore white duck-linen jackets, much shorter than the present sackcoat.

Gentlemen put their feet in pumps, or low slippers, at balls and dancing parties. Dancing then in shoes or gaiters would have been deemed as great a lack of propriety as would be going to an evening party now in a pair of rubber boots.

The ballrooms were illuminated by candles stuck in sockets on the walls. Or, if more pretentious, in a chandelier suspended from the ceiling. The candles would drip, and the ladies' and gentlemen's apparel frequently testified to that fact. "Round dances" were barely tolerated—waltzing was scandalous.

Some of the "steps" peculiar to that period required no small degree of agility on the part of the gentlemen. The "pigeon wing" and the "double shuffle" lifted a man quite off the floor, and would startle a modern ballroom. The ladies lifted their skirts so as not to interfere with their freedom of pedal locomotion, and were not adverse to the display of well-turned ankles. Striped and colored hosiery were unknown.

Custom had not then sanctioned feminine skating. A girl on skates in 1843 would have been a phenomenon. So would also have been a feminine swimmer.

Vegetables were far less in variety than now. Tomatoes were regarded with suspicion. They were called "love apples," cultivated as garden ornaments and suspected of poisonous tendencies. Canned fruits and vegetables were generally unknown.

Children were more respectful to their elders. Boys were required to bow and girls to "courtesy" in entering and leaving the school-room. Boys said "sir" when addressed by a grown person, a juvenile habit now generally dispensed with and swept away by the march of progress.

Party spirit was never more bitterly demonstrative than to-day. Sworn foes existed in every village, who had not spoken to each other for years on account of political differences. Men cried like children because Henry Clay was not elected President. The old aristocratic families who had held office since the time of Washington and who deemed Federal office theirs by a sort of divine right, held firmly to their hatred of Andrew Jackson until relieved by death of their capacity for hating. A congressman then had a standing in the community which, in many cases, might now be envied.

The bottle of the period was a very thick, very heavy, very clumsy, very dark green and almost black "junk bottle." That, too, has gone out of existence with the "old soldier of the Revolutionary War" and warming-pans. The common lantern of the time was of tin, pierced with many holes somewhat after the fashion of the nutmeg-grater, through which the light from a candle-end glimmered and was often blown out by the strongest blast.

A man returned to the east from Indiana, was deemed an adventurer and explorer.

One who had seen London and Paris was a man of note in the community.

On the schoolboy's map of that period the "Indian Territory" covered a great area, now occupied by prosperous States. California was known only in connection with hides and tallow. West of the Rocky Mountains, all save a small area of Oregon, was wild, vague and misty, and consequently mysterious and fascinating.

Straw brooms were made "round" and "flat." The round broom, for floor sweeping, is obsolete. The country wife's favorite duster for cupboards and corners difficult of access was the wing of a wild goose.

Wooden clocks were universal. "Brass clocks" were considered as "something extra," and sun-dials were occasionally seen.

Old people called auctions "vendues." Children were whipped on their birthdays—a custom of unexplained origin.

A woman or girl under the pressure of familiar rebuke was often called "a good-for-nothing trollope." This was due to Mrs.

Trollope's book criticising so severely and justly the raw American manners and customs of that time. Our fathers swallowed criticism with a very wry face, especially when its origin was English.

All men in these days chewed fine-cut tobacco. The spittoon was found even in the family pew. Cigarettes were unknown. The richer and older families kept sideboards in the dining-rooms well stocked with liquors. The parson, making a parochial call, was still open to a cheering glass of spirits. A big jug of New England rum always accompanied a "house-raising." The whole village would turn out to help. Red-nosed deacons were not uncommon. Prosperous merchants sometimes walked unsteadily home about 5 or 6 o'clock in the evening. Such a gait and its inference was not then laid up against a man as now.

Spitz dogs, English pugs and skye terriers were unknown; so was lager beer.

A divorced woman was a social pariah and a curiosity.

Horticulture was confined to pinks, roses, sweet williams, marigolds, sun-flowers, lilacs and hollyhocks.

Unpainted houses were plentiful; otherwise the color was a glaring white, "picked out" with green blinds. Shades of color in house-painting had not appeared.

The pump was of wood, long-handled, big-spouted, wheezy, and often out of order.

The more pretentious architecture of the time ran largely to Grecian pillars and porticoes of wood.

At the theater the entertainment commenced with a farce, was sometimes sandwiched with a pas seul by a danseuse, and did not terminate before midnight.

The coarseness of the farce and also the play would not be tolerated by the respectable audience of to-day as it was then. The "gags" were sometimes vulgar and indecent.

Church members were never supposed to enter the theater. From the moral standpoint, it was dangerous; from the religious, a "dark and bloody ground." Barnum, the showman, at last made matters easier by inventing the temperance drama and calling his theater a "lecture-room." Good people, ministers and deacons went to see this play and sugar-coated their consciences by the thought that they were learning "a great moral lesson." though had the same lesson been preached from the "lecture-room" stage instead of played on it, they would have paid no money to hear.

There were boys then ten years old and more who had never worn trousers, and in some cases the age of a youth was big enough to go "a-courting" when he got his first pair of trousers, whether buckskin or butternut. One man tells, and with the stamp of truth on every word, that when nine years old he was sent off a long distance

to a high school, and on the way they stopped at a very fine hotel. He had never tasted coffee, and as the waiter gave him a cup he supposed he had to take it and the torture he endured in forcing it down, and then his hopeless horror when without asking the waiter filled it again. He had never seen plastered walls and ceiling and when his eyes fell upon it how he supposed the room had been cut of solid rock.

Another western boy, when seventeen years old, was sent to Jefferson College, Pennsylvania, going by steamboat to the Ohio and up it to Pittsburgh. He reached the latter place in the night, and being alone confided his dilemma to the porter of the boat, who for 50 cents carried his leather trunk so beautified with those big brass tacks, to the noted Monongahela House, at that time by far the finest hotel west of the Alleghanies. He was told to register his name and was at once sent to his room. Here all was a new world to the excited boy's imagination. He was fresh from a western prairie farm, and had often been to the little village near by, and with wide open eyes and bated breath had seen the great old Concord stage come into town with four prancing horses, and was nearly blinded in looking upon the great man who held the lines and the beautiful long whip—the observed of all—the glass of fashion and the mold of form. He had at one time the temerity to clamber up and look into the coach, with its brass furnishing, and leather, and what an Aladin's cave met his eyes! Could he ever hope to ride in such splendor? He could only compare it to the ox-wagon of the farm on which he had often rode in a boy's highest pleasure. He had seen the stage tavern, the only one in the place, and envied the royal high life of its boarders—the village lawyer, and doctor, and hatter, and a merchant and others who worked at their trade in the little town. All these were favored even great people, but their lights paled when the whip stepped forth with that peculiar swagger, now a lost art to the world, of the stage driver, chewing twist tobacco and who always wore a broad leather belt instead of suspenders. He was the man of authority, with whom even the school teacher would esteem it a most distinguishing honor to have been found in company with or in confidential conversation. It was in this western life the boy had grown up that now found himself in a splendidly furnished room, with the gas jet's bright blaze filling every nook and corner of splendors. On the door he saw a printed notice to guests, which, late as it was, he carefully read, and stood appalled at the information that the price was two dollars and fifty cents a day for board: "The great jee —— !!" and the exclamation stopped. He could go no further. He quickly slipped into bed, and with a healthy boy's appetite was soon sound asleep. As on the farm, he was wide awake with the daylight, and listened in vain to hear others moving in the kitchen preparing

breakfast. He was soon dressed, and started with apprehension to find his way to the office; soon took the wrong route, which was corrected by a friendly scrub girl. Finally he reached the office with its marble floor—the magnificent clerk and the "fronts" in a row on their bench. The room-bells began to tingle and the boys scamper off, while our hero was drinking in the marvels all around him. After awhile men, each with a paper in his hand, began to gather in the reading room, and he wandered in there, too. As he entered the door of this room a mirror just opposite gave him the impression of an open door into another room, while it looked much like the room he was entering, yet its immensity was astounding. He found a seat and picked up an old paper, pretending to read, too. By this time the immensity of the building began to come to him, and he had discovered that below were steam works of some kind. Suddenly a sound came he had never heard before—a frightful, hideous sound that under the most favorable circumstances would have sent tremors to his soul, and as the crowd quickly sprang up, the hero sprang even quicker and led out into the office. There was the magnificent clerk serene, and then he knew that the steam works had not exploded. He even in his terror did not wholly betray himself, and soon found out it was the gong announcing breakfast, and the crowd were simply going to eat. He followed and soon was seated at the table. Now on the farm it was the custom to put everything on the table, and when he was seated and had stealthily looked up and down the long table the only thing he could see to eat was a small piece of stale bread at each plate lying on top of an inverted tumbler, and of course at this moment he remembered the "two-dollars-and-a-half-a-day." The abhorrence of his life was the sour light bread of that day. The gorgeous negro waiters in their clean white uniforms, and the military movements as they were directed by the tallest one of the lot by striking a glass for every movement. They came rushing down, each with a pitcher of water taking his place, and then a stroke on the glass every arm was poised, and with the precision of one machine every glass was filled with water. And there he was, two dollars and a half a day and a glass of water and piece of light bread! As the piece of bread was small the youth attacked it bravely. His training was to commence eating as soon as seated. He used the water so freely to wash down the bread that he emptied the tumbler, when the gorgeous waiter refilled it. He ate all before him, including the second glass of water, and as trained, when through he pushed back his chair and mournfully walked out. Two dollars and a half a day and that was the kind of breakfast they gave, and he wished he was back on the old farm where board was only fifty cents a week, if any charge at all was made.

That boy probably learned more of the practical world on his way to school than he did in it. One of the differences between the old and the new is that then people traveled but little, and now you can find babes that have been across the continent, and others before they can talk have probably nearly encircled the globe. A man now goes to California or Europe and returns before his neighbors even learn that he has been out of town.

Here is another instance of less than fifty years ago: A farmer in a neighborhood but little more than twenty miles from the city was getting ready to go to the city with two or three wagon loads of farm products. The fact was known several days before he started for miles around. An enterprising lad living three or four miles away was the possessor of five cents, and finally prevailed on his parents to let him ride "Old Charley" over and send his money to the city by the neighbor for investment. He arrived at the man's house the afternoon before he was to start very early the next morning. He announced his errand and handed over his five cents, and accompanied it with instructions as to what he wanted bought about as follows: "A top, a dozen marbles with white alley, a fiddle, fishhook and line, a knife, a blacksnake whip with a tassel on the handle and a pony and saddle." The good man kept his face and promised to fill the important mission and return him the change. Of course it was easy enough on his return to give back the five cents with the story that before he got there some other boy had sent five cents and took all those kind of things there were in the city.

Now the children of that day, it must not be inferred, were fools, compared to the children of to-day. They knew less about some things than children now know, but about other things they knew a great deal more. So far as meeting and fighting the real battle of life goes, they were no doubt far in advance of the average children of to-day. The young pioneer boy carried within himself resources and a self-reliance that would be phenomenal in a boy to-day, if we except the street gamins and waifs of the cities.

Sixty Years or More Ago.—The following list of old settlers, those who have been residents at least fifty years, and many of them much longer than sixty years ago, was furnished by Mr. Henry Warren, and was chiefly made up from the recollections and information he had from his uncle, Rev. Welton N. Modesitt, of New York. It is already a valuable list, but in a few years it will be far more valuable, and it will be turned to with still increasing interest as the centuries pass away: Thomas Rogers, Horace Baker, George W. Demense, Thomas Peters, Robert Harrison, B. M. Harrison, Noah Burnner, John Burnner, James Tribue, Gercham Jaques, John Prather, John Jones, William Hodge, Jonas Baker,

James Thayer, James Rathbourn, —— Dabney, Cushman Disbrow, John Neavlin, Dr. Holmes, Benjamin G. Gilman, Green McClure, George McHenry, Polly McClure, Eleasor Carter, Ed Carter, Ashby Holmes, George Lyons, Richard Ross, Cyrus Bishop, Mrs. Jonas Seeley, "Aunty" Bishop, Jonas Seeley, G. B. Duncan, —— Skinner, —— Jacobs, James Whitcomb (ex-governor), —— Henry (attorney-at-law), Thomas Cone, Frank Cone, William Weatherwax, Samuel Hager, Rev. Hunneman, Dr. McDonald, Dr. Davenport, M. McClelland, S. G. Dexter, Sephas Holden, William Clark, Thomas Scott, James S. Baird, Edward Kirby, George Cunningham, Alexander Boatright, Alexander Hubbard, John Kirby, M. Tongate, W. Bush, John Mills, James K. Murry, David Sherwood, Elijah Stephenson, John Willis, John Ashpaugh, Solomon Cox, Levi Dodson, Thornton Ooley, Jabez Casto, John Reeves, Webster Casto, William McFadden, M. Bilby, M. Oldham, W. Taylor, Deacon Taylor, W. N. Steele, Nathan Mills, Joseph Hussey, Margaret Hussey, Jesse Lee, Mrs. Lee, Ziba H. Wolcott, Henry Tracy, William Probst, Charles E. Taylor, Thornton Cooper, William Johnson, John McClorey, —— Gildwell, Thomas Briggs, James Laney, Harvey Rea, John Rinehart, Edward Rinehart, A. E. Rinehart, Arthur Patterson, George Smith, Alexander Ross, Harry Ross, James Ross, Ephraim Ross, John Ross, Thomas Pugh, Ishmeal Pyle, Isaac Lambert and children, Ned Hanyan, Thomas Reeves, Sile Hanyan, Andrew Wilkins, Jeremiah Rappalyle, Robert Sturgis, Maj. Chunn, Ralph Robbins, Wait Robbins, Charles Prathers, William Buxton, Sr., William Buxton, Jr., Jonas Baker, John Barton, William Barton, William Kannon, Stephen Larnard, William Murfur, John Jenckes, James Jenckes, Bowes Jenckes, Thomas Fry, W. H. Sage, Cyrus Finch, —— Finch, Satty Brown, Anson Wright, Lester Wright, Solomon Wright, Stephen Havens, Robert Havens, John Brown, W. W. Noaill, James Staggs, W. Bradford, William Gibson, Caleb Crawford, Thomas Case, Capt. Hudson, James Hudson, C. T. Hayden, William Musette, —— Richards, J. R. Cunigham, J. R. Edmiston, James McConnell, James McGravy, Stephen Larned, Maj. Miller, Alexander Miller, Jefferson Lovelace, William Mass, —— Harris, Joseph Brown, Jonathan Osborn, B. W. Osborn, Thomas E. Sangster, W. F. Pettit, John R. Serrend, Sr., John R. Serrend, Jr., James Serrend, John R. Wheelock, E. Elkin, Jarathmeal B. Jenckes, Jacob Sickford, John Collett, Stephen Collett, Richard Blackman, —— Groenendyke, Silas Haskins, Peter B. Allen, —— Lawrence, James Musselman, Edward Musselman, Samuel Musselman, Conrad Schat, C. Patrick, —— Kockner, Harry Rea, Thomas Durham, —— Potts, William Durham, John Dickson, John Chesnut, John Reinhard, G. McClure, William McClure, George Smith, James Smith, Zenas Smith, David Smith, John Smith, Jr., John Lyons, Isaac Elston,

George Mickleberry, James Mickleberry, Henry Smith, James Hickland, William Goodman, Cagy Goodman, John Hamt, George Ramsdell, James Hurst, Michael Ward, Peter Crine, George Hager, Sr., George Hager, Jr., Samuel Hager, Jonas Seeley, William Rankin, W. C. Linton, David Linton, Henry Earle, Capt. William Earle, George Brasher, Henry Brasher, Ransom Brasher, William Brasher, Joseph Miller, Ransom Miller, William Miller, Joseph Parsons, Dr. Parsons, Hiliary Parsons, Harry Buckingham, William Boswell, Hack Bosworth, —— Wilson, Daniel Johnson, Ralph Wilson, George Hussey, Jesse Lee, Stacy Winter, W. Peters, Major Cochran, George Cochran, James Cochran, Hathaway Sadler, William Probst, William Brannon, John Davey, James H. Bilbey, Dr. Hitchcock, Marcus Hitchcock, James Hitchcock, G. F. Cookerly, Daniel Barbour, Orson Barbour, Cory Barbour, Wolsey C. Barbour, Sam Eversole, Joseph Eversole, Sr., Joseph Eversole, Jr., Dr. E. V. Ball, Stephen Trogden, John F. Craft, W. B. Krumbahrs, William Pound, Thomas Pound, Capt. John Strain, Solomon Goodrich, John Roatledge, Sr., John Roatledge, Jr., James Roatledge, Thomas Roatledge, William Steele, Rev. Welton M. Modesitt, James A. Modesitt, W. D. Wood, John Greno, John Hemmely, James McCall, William McCall, Henry McCall, Munson Gosnell, Jack Gosnell, Cyrus Egitant, Daniel Miffins, Jeff. Miffins, Robert Anderson, George Anderson, Ned Miles, Andrew Rhodes, Isaac Madden, Isaac Whitlock, Dr. McDonald, Dr. Davenport, Stephen G. Dexter, Enoch Dale, and sons, Dexter Dale, C. M. Dale, James Dale, Stephen Wooley, Horace Manse, Sephas Holden, J. G. Baird, Thomas Scott, Edward Kirby, George Cunigham, N. F. Cunigham, Frank Cunigham, —— M. Tongate, William Bush, Elijah Stephenson, John Miles, D. Mellens, Nathan Mills, David Sherwood, John Willis, John Ashpaugh, Solomon Cox, Levi Dodson, L. G. Warren, Chauncy Warren, W. B. Warren, Henry Warren, C. M. Warren, Joseph H. Blake, Curtis Gilbert, Dr. C. B. Modesitt, Chauncey Rose, Henry Rose, Demas Deming, Scott Bump, Gen. Charles Cruft, Capt. Edward Cruft, —— Oldham, William Taylor, Ziba H. Wilcott, Henry Tracy, Thornton Cooper, W. Johnson, John McClory, Robert Glidwell, —— Gildersleeve, Thomas Briggs, James Long, Albert Long, Harvey Rea, John Greno, James McCall, Cyrus Egitant, William McCall, Henry McCall, Robert Anderson, George Anderson, Harrison Anderson, Edward Wiles, Major Whitlock, N. Beemer, John Beemer, James Tribue, William Hogue, Jonathan Osborn, Jacob Sickford.

A Centenarian.—And now past her hundredth year by nearly three years, according to her own count, and past it by over two years according to the count of her friends.

Mrs. Anna Baldy, "Aunty Baldy," as she is better known to this and the past two generations, is still one of the notable individuals

of Terre Haute. The true record is: Born October 24, 1789, and has spent nearly the century of her life, or, rather, much the larger part of it, in Terre Haute. And, all things considered, is wonderfully strong and vigorous, mentally and physically. Serene and pleasant, with a life of much sunshine and happiness, she has outlived her kith, and in that is alone, but not lonely, as she has kept her heart full with the young generations that have come on to know her and to venerate and respect her.

October 24, 1889, the people celebrated her centennial birthday, when she received her friends at the Home for Aged Women. These friends had made up a purse of one hundred gold dollars, each one giving just one dollar, the total representing one hundred years of her life, and each dollar representing one cent for each year. Of course, one of her chief visitors was Mrs. Sarah Tilletson, in her eighty-seventh year at the time. These two old ladies had been acquaintances and friends much longer than it is permitted most persons to live. The visitors were greatly entertained at the many reminiscences of these two venerable ladies—the most recent gossip of theirs was of things that happened more than sixty years ago. "Aunty" Baldy, when the day came and she realized that she was one hundred years old, met the realization as in a profound and silent revery; her mind evidently going back to her well-remembered babyhood and those who had been dead for nearly a century, but this soon passed, and when there was but a few minutes until the clock would strike the hour, she would still say, "If I live twenty minutes more I'll be a hundred." Evidently for many years she had been prepared to go at any moment; when she got up in the morning it was in her mind, "if I live till night," and when she went to bed it was, "if I live till morning." She has long neither feared nor courted death—come when it may, it will simply be the tired child sweetly going to sleep.

Among the friends that called on the occasion were: Mrs Sarah Tillotson, Mrs. McEwan, Mrs. Samuel McKeen, Mrs. Huston, Mrs. John Vaughn, Mrs. W. H. Stubbs, Mrs. Mann, Mrs. Jessie Lee, Mrs. M. S. Durham, Mrs. J. O. Jones, Mrs. J. A. Parker, Mrs. Diamond, Mrs. Peter Miller, Mrs. Hessler, Mrs. W. H. Gloyd, Mrs. John Katzenbach, Mrs. Shannon, Miss Bidaman, Miss Mahon, Miss Jennie Same, Rev. J. W. Crum, Mr. William Jones, Mrs. John Reagan, Mrs. J. H. Briggs, Mrs. E. A. Hess, Mrs. J. H. Turner, Mrs. Eiliff, Mrs. C. Miller, Mrs. E. Whittaker, Mrs. William Fremont, Mrs. D. F. Hayes, Mrs. Dan Davis, Mrs. J. G. Hicklin, Miss Guerineau, Miss May Hussey, Miss E. B. Warren, Miss Douglass, Mrs. C. M. Warren, Mrs. Hague, Miss Brasselton, Miss Adamson, Miss Alice Jackson, Miss Chrissie Katzenbach, Mrs. Dale, Mrs. Bidaman, Mrs. Bannister, Mrs. Dr. Mahon, Mrs. Clemens, Mrs. C.

E. Fuller, Mrs. Henry Bugh, Mrs. Isaac Ball, Mrs. R. N. Hudson, Mrs. McCoy, Mrs. Geddes.

Those who made up the purse of one hundred dollars as a memorial gift so eloquent of their love and respect for the old lady, and which affected her most profoundly and warmed her heart as had seldom been in life by the precious token, were the following among others: Eliza B. Warren, Lucy C. Wonner, Joseph Gilbert, Mrs. Joseph Gilbert, Mrs. C. E. Fuller, J. H. Turner, James Ross, Mrs. L. Surrell, W. E. Donaghoe, Mrs. J. H. Sykes, E. W. Kemp, P. J. Kaufman, W. W. Kaufman, Jacob Baur, Joe Miller, Mrs. H. D. Milns, Mrs. C. M. Warren, Mrs. J. A. Parker, Harry Donham, Mrs. Jennie C. Turner, Mrs. Isaac Dale, A. E. Meyzeek, Mrs. Samuel McKeen, Mrs. Samuel Reese, Henry Warren, Mrs. Robert Geddes, S. C. McKeen, J. F. Gulick, James Hunter, S. Swope, Theodore Stahl, J. Q. Button, Mrs. Robert Huston, Miss Guerineau, Mary E. Whittaker, Mrs. R. N. Hudson, Harry Ross, John Brake, R. W. Thompson, Mrs. H. Fairbanks, Mrs. C. Fairbanks, Mrs. Persis Jones, C. F. Putnam, Dr. Young, T. J. Griffith, G. E. Brokaw, F. C. Danaldson, W. S. Rea, Buntin Drug Company, J. E. Somes, L. B. Martin, F. C. Buntin, M. S. Durham, G. W. Bement, Mrs. W. B. Warren, Mrs. Washington Johnson, A. Z. Foster, Mrs. Isaac Ball, Mrs. N. Filbeck, Mrs. A. J. Crawford, Miss Mary Hickcox, Mrs. Mary Weiss, Mrs. Sarah Deming, J. H. Sykes, George M. Allen, Daily News, W. H. Albrecht, W. H. Sage, George Buntin, Edward O'Boyle, J. T. H. Miller, Mrs. Mann, J. W. Miller, J. W. Crum.

The following names were signed to a call upon the old settlers to organize an old settlers' society. It was stated in the call, which was issued in May, 1885, that all were included who had been here forty years and over: H. Ross, Griffin Gray, Grafton F. Cookerly, C. W. Brown, H. D. Scott, R. N. Hudson, Preston Hussey, Joseph S. Jencks, E. N. Wyeth, J. B. Hager, C. M. Warren, Demas Deming, Thomas B. Carr, Lemuel Surrell, John B. Goodman, Jacob Seitz, J. L. Dickerson, W. A. Ryan, William Clark, D. E. Paddock, Nat. Allen, Samuel McKeen, C. T. Noble, Sr., John Prather, E. D. Carter, H. T. Rockwell, James Ross, J. W. Hunley, Jesse Lee, David Rippetoe, James M. Phillips, William A. McClure, James L. Davis, Peter Hughes, Helmsly Simmons, William Durham, J. O. Jones, L. W. Dickerson, E. W. Chadwick, Solomon Franklin, R. W. Thompson, William R. McKeen, Joseph Gilbert, William Peppers, S. M. Young, E. H. Tillotson, W. F. Walmslye, William H. Brown, Thomas Beauchamp, A. M. Buckingham, Isaac S. Calvert, John Surns, W. W. Casto, John G. Brake, Reason Meek, Jackson Cox, P. M. Donnelly, James H. Turner, Eli B. Hamilton, T. P. Murray, M. S. Durham, John D. Chestnut, F. C.

Crawford, G. E. Hedges, R. H. Thomas, P. S. Westfall, W. H. Sage, C. C. Knapp, J. L. Humaston, Marion McQuilkin, James Hook, R. J. Sparks, D. W. Cropling, J. H. Blake, William G. Jencks, George E. Farrington, C. T. Noble, Jr., T. C. Buntin, Harmon Blood, D. W. Rankin, G. F. Smith, George W. Carrico, S. K. Allen, James L. Beard, William Paddock, F. Nippert, D. S. Danaldson, J. B. Hedden, Samuel Connor, C. Gartrell, D. Gartrell, William F. Schaal, James D. Sankey, M. C. Rankin, John Carter, James Schee, A. B. Trueblood, H. Evans, William P. Pugh, G. G. Boord, J. D. Bell, S. S. Finch, H. Haynes, Allen Pence, Edward Cruft, M. G. Rhodes, E. W. Ross, S. H. Potter, S. Musselman, M. W. Sedam, William Slaughter, A. B. Pegg, E. M. Gilman.

Another Centenarian.—John Dawson was born in Stafford county, Va., November 15, 1789, the son of George and Nancy Dawson, one of five children. He was a lad ten years old when Washington died, and can distinctly remember the thrill of sorrow that reached his backwoods home in Virginia on the announcement of the sad event. A number of Washington's relatives were his neighbors. His father owned his farm about ten miles from Dumfries on the Potomac river. When John was seventeen years of age his parents removed to Kentucky—700 miles, and at that time a perilous voyage. He regards it yet as the leading event of his young life.

The trip was a severe one, and made under very great hardships. It was late in the fall, and during the entire trip, which was made in fifty days, continuous bad weather prevailed. There was a cold rain and sleet most of the time. To add to these discomforts the little party was often forced to remain in camp for several days at a time by the severe weather. They settled in Nelson county, Ky. At the age of twenty the subject of this sketch was married to Miss Sarah Robison, who died a few years after, leaving two children—one son and one daughter. The children all died. In the fall of the same year, 1812, came the announcement of the war, 1812–15. Dawson joined a regiment, the Seventeenth Kentucky Volunteers, and served through the war under Gen. W. H. Harrison. He made the campaign from Kentucky to Canada. His regiment did some skirmishing, but was in no hard battles. Returning from the war in 1815, Mr. Dawson went back to Nelson county. Shortly afterward he was married to Miss Lucetta Bridwell, and two years later removed to Indiana, settling in Lawrence county. His migration occurred in 1817, and was but two years after the Indians had evacuated that part of the State. The State was then in its infancy, and Mr. Dawson devoted a great deal of his time at that period to hunting. Many the deer he has slain in that section, and many the hunting stories he can relate of his experiences at that time. It was at

this period that he fitted himself for the position of school teacher. He has been a great man to change his location, and in the next forty years he taught school in perhaps a half dozen counties in this State. A great number of men who have come into prominence in commercial and political circles received from John Dawson their rudimental education. He taught school until about thirty years ago, when he retired from the work.

Fifteen children came to bless Mr. and Mrs. Dawson's wedded life—five boys and ten girls. Of these only four are now living: Hilton Dawson, lives at Shelburn, Ind.; Frank Dawson, at Hawville, Ind.; Mrs. Elizabeth Douglass, at Terre Haute with her father, to whom she is a most loving and devoted daughter; and Mrs. Martha Douglass, of this city. Mrs. Dawson died in 1872. Fifteen years ago Mr. Dawson removed to Terre Haute, and has since resided here. Of grandchildren and great-grandchildren there are a large number. Some of them are not even known, having removed to distant sections of the country. As nearly as can be estimated there are thirty grandchildren, sixty-four great-grandchildren and seven great-great-grandchildren.

The great lapse of time since the birth of this republic has served to throw a halo of romance about all stories of revolutionary days, but Mr. Dawson can recollect the times when the stern cruelties of those days were new, even fresher than those of the late war. He said: "Of course, as a boy, I paid particular attention to war stories, and many times did I listen with bated breath to the recitals that were told by the old soldiers, my father's comrades. My father served the seven years of the war under George Washington, and while he was away my mother had a hard fight for life. While he fought for his country and freedom she fought so keep her children warm and to keep the wolf from the door. After I was born the veterans used to talk over old times together, and many times have I seen brave, strong men with tears running down their cheeks. The memories of their sufferings did what the actual war could not do, it brought them to tears.

Elisha U. Brown whose name is so prominent on the records as one of the organizers of the county, had settled on what is now known as Spring Hill farm—the present property and for some years the residence of Hon. Richard W. Thompson. Mr. Brown's family were relatives of John P. Usher, and were no doubt the cause of that gentleman's coming to Terre Haute to locate. Mr. Brown died at his home on Spring Hill in 1837.

Joel H. Kester, long familiarly known to everybody as "Uncle" Joel Kester, died September 28, 1881, aged seventy-seven years. He was one of the early settlers in Vigo county. He was born in Welby, now Spencer county, Ky., February 29, 1804, and came to

Indiana in 1827 and settled in Prairie Creek township. In 1824 he was married to Naomi Carr, and had three children: John, who died a young man; Sarah married Gilbert Thomas, and Mary, widow of Virgil Sparks.

In 1850 he removed to Terre Haute and engaged in business, keeping a grocery store for several years on the northeast corner of Fourth and Walnut streets. He was trustee of Harrison township and served a term with credit in that office. In the death of Mr. Kester the entire community felt the loss of a good and an honorable man.

George Jordon, of Honey creek, was a representative of one of the oldest families in the county. He was born in Pennsylvania, April 5, 1798, of Scotch parents. When four years old his parents removed to Rose county, Ohio, where the son grew to manhood, and had the sparsest opportunities for an English education. In 1817 Mr. Jordon came to Honey Creek township and made a crop on Isaac Lambert's farm. In 1819 he walked back through the woods to Ohio. In 1824 he married Judith H. Bennett; they had eight children, all survived their father.

Samuel Sparks came here and cultivated a crop of corn in 1812. He attended an old settlers' meeting in 1875—ninety years old; born near Louisville, Ky., in 1786. He reported having seen much trouble with the Indians. One night seven horses were stolen, and he described the pursuit and recapture of fourteen stolen horses, by making a night attack on the Indian camp and killing seven of the red skins. He spoke of the early clothing all made of animal skins; of their cedar "poridgers," wooden dishes and forks; how he came as a "ranger" in 1812 and bought land from a man named Ross. [Can find no other tradition of R.—] Samuel Sparks had been a preacher for forty years and had established a half dozen Baptist churches in this section.

Mr. St. Clair came in 1818 from Kentucky, first stopping near Buck creek, where were thirty Indian camps. He never had any trouble with the red men except on one occasion, when he and the Indian shot the same deer and "discussed" the right of property. Mr. St. Clair was eighty-two years old in 1875.

At this meeting a call was made for all present who had been in Fort Harrison for protection or were there immediately after the battle; one man responded—Mr. Richardson. Mrs. Ball, Mrs. Wilkin, Mrs. Johnson, Mrs. Haynes and Mrs. Wedding also indicated that they were in the fort. Mr. Richardson described the alarm given by the Indians; how they were encamped opposite the fort across the river, awaiting their annuities; the men had gone to Vincennes mostly from the fort and left the women and children but poorly protected; the Indians suspected that they were to be

cheated; in the night the traders awoke the people in the houses outside the fort walls, including himself. It was discovered that the fires of the Indians had been put out and their dogs were howling. The Indians danced their war dance and came over, but on seeing the people in the fort and prepared to defend themselves, they looked about and left, after stealing several horses and some articles from the houses outside.

Mr. Ray, aged eighty-one, said he came in the fall of 1818. He was an old soldier of the war of 1812.

Lewis Pucket was a younger brother of the noted Tom Pucket. He lived nearly his entire life in Vigo county, coming with his family in 1816. He lived in Honey Creek township, where he died August 16, 1873, aged sixty. He was a plain, unassuming farmer and known by all as an honorable good man.

Benjamin McKeen was born January 1, 1803, in that portion of Mason county that is now Lewis county; at the age of five years with his father's family, went to Adams county, Ohio, where he remained until 1811, at which time, young as he was, he came with his two brothers to Knox county, Ind. The family were Shakers and the boys stopped at the settlement in "Shaker Prairie" on Busseron creek.

In 1823, when Benjamin was twenty years of age, he came to Vigo county. The brothers were mechanics, but workmen with the brain as well as the brawn. Benjamin soon after coming to Terre Haute, engaged in the New Orleans trade, carried on then by flatboats from the Wabash to a large extent. He was prominent in county affairs, and served in different county offices, especially as county commissioner to the time of his death, which event took place in December, 1866. The aim and delight of his life was to realize the growth and prosperity of the country in this vicinity, especially Terre Haute. No man ever performed either his private or public duties more earnestly, promptly or efficiently. The records of the county court are the evidences of his labors in office. "It is not all of life to live, nor all of death to die." And this was as true of Benjamin McKeen as of any man who ever spent his active life in Vigo county.

Mr. McKeen left a widow and five children—three sons and two daughters—who are among the most estimable and prominent of the people of the county.

A Valuable Scrap of Early History.—A few years before his death Capt. William Earl, the first-born male white child in Terre Haute, who was left an orphan quite young, and when nearly fifteen years of age succeeded in filling the measure of his young life's ambition and went down to the sea in ships. The stout-hearted lad shipped before the mast, and about the time his old Terre

Haute friends had forgotten him, they heard the welcome news that the boy had gone from the humblest beginning as a sailor to the highest in command of his vessel. Fortune had smiled upon him, and his boyish dreams, acquired in a canoe on the Wabash, and then on a flatboat, as he said "to harden him," as he intended to go to sea and some time be the captain of a ship.

All over the globe sailed this bold boy and man, but the heart pictures that he ever carried with him of his boyhood home and his Terre Haute friends never faded the least by time. The remarkable circumstances of his life, his intense love for Terre Haute always, and his memory quicked, and his wonderful power of observation as a boy, and then being away from these the remainder of his life, all combine most fortunately to give us a picture as made upon his mind nearly sixty years ago that could have been preserved in no other way. That he wrote down these recollections and gave them to us is more fortunate still. Under any circumstances this man's recollections of his early boyhood would have been valuable indeed, but as they do come to us they are far more valuable and less likely to mix up events and times and incidents and persons than if he had remained here all his life and seen and been a part of the constant occurring changes.

From one of his communications to the Terre Haute *Journal* is taken the following extracts, and is an account of a trip he made from Terre Haute to Vincennes, many of his comments are as good as Dickens or anybody else ever conceived.

"I send you an account of a trip to Vincennes in 1833, when I was quite a lad * * I wrote it during a very stormy passage across the Southern ocean, and I have had neither leisure nor inclination to copy or correct it. * * I have tried to avoid all sea language, and have only used nautical terms where I could find no other word to express my meaning so well.

"I only mention the horse with the cloven foot to show how the boys of those early days were addicted to habits of observation. * * I know this communication is too long, yet I was even tempted to tell how I crossed Honey creek on my pony, with Mary Ann Morgan sitting on the crupper. The water was more than half up the pony's sides. Mary Ann in trying to keep her feet dry lost her balance and hold of me and tumbled over backward. I caught her, however, by some part of her dress and towed her over the creek heels foremost. She was a sorry-looking sight when she reached the bank and stood on end. Her hair hung down her pallid cheeks like sea weed round a clam. Her dress clung to her as close and was as wet as the skin of a seal. Mary Ann was of good pluck and equal to the emergency. She thanked me for landing her on the right side of the creek, and then retired to a clump of bushes to

make her toilet over again. I think she must have disrobed, for it wasn't long before I saw several garments (some were of calico and some were white) spread by hands attached to bare arms on the bushes in the warm summer sun, and not a long time elapsed before Mary Ann emerged from the copse as dry as when we started from home.

* * "It was in the early part of June, 1833, and early in the morning Mrs. Probst sewed $100 inside the lining of my vest. Mr. Probst instilled or tried to instill about as many instructions inside of my head, how to go to Vincennes and enter an eighty-acre lot of land for him, and I mounted pony and was off on a gallop, down Second street to Main, down Main to Eagle and Lion corner, and then I made a straight wake for Vincennes. Pony and I were excellent friends. Mr. Probst had bought him for Asa and me of Micajah Goodman, over in Sugar Creek township, and gave $15 for him. He was a stocky, stubborn, self-willed little fellow of an Indian pony of considerable power for his size, and of great endurance. He had a habit of taking the bits in his teeth and running away with me at times. I could only stop him by steering into a mud hole or against a fence.

"Just south of the hill I saw Maj. Lewis emerge from the bushes—you don't remember Maj. Lewis, do you? Well, the Major was very black, very short, wore a high bell-crowned hat, gray hair, a long, blue swallow-tailed coat that reached down to the calves of his legs, with brass buttons. I turned my head the other way, gave the pony the reins—pony laid back his ears, bared his teeth and made for the Major. 'Take 'a care dar, mine! *I tell you, mine!*' shouted the Major, and I reigned up just as he entered the hazel bushes, his coat-tail on end and the whites of his eyes gleaming over his shoulder. The danger over he came out, saying: 'Dat hoss is mitey wishus, Massa Bill; you mus' be car'ful.' The Major was an institution, made lots of fun for the boys, not one of whom would hurt a hair on his head. He blackened boots, and his wife (Jenny I think was her name) did washing.

"There were only one or two houses between Terre Haute and 'Old Terre Haute;' three or four between Old Terre Haute and Honey Creek bridge. A Clem family lived next to the bridge. In crossing the mile or so of prairie just south of the creek, passed two frame houses on the left, two on the right, then came the Quaker meeting house in a neck of woods on the left side of the road. Emerging from this strip of woods, the road lay along near the gentle slope to Honey Creek bottom; past Moses Hoggatt's farm on the left, then came Robert Hoggatt's farm, then his store of brick, both on the right; a little farther south on the top of the rising ground was Peter Agney's grog-shop. Nearly the whole of Honey Creek prairie was

fenced in on the line of the road. South of that prairie the traveling was more solitary, the road more wild. After passing Middletown came Gordontown, a collection of seven or eight substantial new hewed-log houses tenentless, having been deserted some years previously on account of milk sickness. Somewhere not far south of Gordontown I rode up to a house a little back from the road on the right, and asked for a drink of milk. It was brought out to me by a very pleasant looking woman, who, learning I was from Terre Haute inquired if I knew Cyrus Grace (a bandy-legged clerk of William C. and David Linton); I think she was his mother.

"After this I saw a fresh horse track, which rather puzzled me, as one foot left a cloven impression in the soft clay. I soon came up with a man riding a gray horse with his right foot split. This man was merciless in the number, kind and quality of the questions he asked me in regard to my business at Vincennes; I parried them as well as I could with the truth for a long time, but finding that entirely inadequate to the occasion, I am afraid I invented excuses for my visit to Vincennes and my business there, for which I have never duly repented. I was glad when he turned off to the right with his cloven-footed horse and corn bags, yet he kindly invited me to stop at his house on my return.

"The remainder of the road to Merom was mostly through the forests, now and then a small clearing indicating life.

"I arrived at Merom shortly after noon; as I alighted at the tavern door I sank to the ground unable to rise; three men ran out and picked me up and carried me into the house. One of these men was John Boudinot, one was Cyrus Bishop, and the other I do not remember, but he was moving with his family to Terre Haute, where he afterward lived. I was very lame from riding so long and so fast without dismounting. The landlord joked me so seriously about Terre Haute that I almost cried with vexation. At last John Boudinot said: 'Let the lad alone, Major,' and there was peace. After dinner I went out to see Merom. Merom was in its normal condition—asleep. The nearest approach to any work going on was a tailor slumbering on his bench and a dog gnawing a bone. I walked out to the bluff that overlooks the river, and while there a man lounged along with about as much energy as a soldier would require to haul a shad off of a gridiron. He pointed out to me the many advantages and beauties of Merom, dwelling especially on an eagle's nest in a dry tree on the opposite side of the river. I told him I couldn't see any particular advantage an eagle's nest was to a town. He went off in high dudgeon, saying that I was too young to appreciate natural beauties."

Has Merom waked up to the reflection of anything better than an eagle's nest in the State of Illinois? [Yes, they have a tri-weekly railroad.]

"About the middle of the afternoon I was ready to continue my journey. When I was about to mount, the landlord commenced running on Terre Haute again. He must have been pretty severe for I forgot the respect due to my elders and said, as I mounted into my saddle: 'My worthy patriarch (his name was Abraham, Isaac or Jacob) I have seen Merom, and come to the conclusion that God must have created the town, for the people are too lazy to have built it, and have not spirit enough to finish what is begun.' A cane whistled by my head to the other side of the road. I don't think he tried to hit me with it. I added some other impertinence which I have forgotten; the men on the porch laughing loudly at me, or the landlord, I didn't know which; I don't know that I cared.

"As I rode through the woods after leaving Merom, I pondered over the thought of how great a traveler I was becoming. It may be well to remark in this conversation that these lines are on ship board at a point 192 miles distant south from the southwest extremity of Van Dieman's land, precisely the same longitude.

"I arrived at Mr. Webb's, six miles below Merom, long before sunset. There was no one at home but a girl some twelve or thirteen years old. She went with a run to the stable to put away pony, and then came back to sit on the steps of the porch to talk. We had not been there long before a traveler came along from the south on horseback. He had evidently neither traveled far nor fast that day. He was dressed in black, and with great neatness—not a spot or blemish on his shirt bosom, a very (for those times) narrow, black neckerchief; his hair smoothly brushed, and his hat shining. He was tall and slender, not a wrinkle on his smooth-shaven face; his hair light and thin, but he was not inclined to be bald. I was much pleased with his looks, and the young girl and I put away his horse, and then went back and resumed our seat on the steps. Meantime the stranger had prepared his toilet and was walking in front of the house when we returned. He would occasionally speak to us a pleasant word. After a while he came and sat down between us, which I didn't thank him for, and I felt very indignant when he took the girl's hand in his; my anger soon passed away, however, as he talked. I had never heard a man talk as he did to us two children. There was a kind of manner of speech and tone of voice that invited one to ask questions. He told of places where he had been. I deemed him a great traveler, and must have tired him with questions, but he answered all cheerfully. About sunset Mr. Webb and wife returned, and we soon had supper; after which the stranger and I walked up and down the road in front of the house. He had made me talk, and I suppose I uttered some first-rate nonsense. I was an ardent Whig, and I suppose I abused Jackson and Ratliff Boone and the Indian agent, who had just been elected to the United

States Senate. At this the stranger said, 'Anybody might know I came from Terre Haute;' whereupon I flew at him with, 'And isn't Terre Haute as good as any other place to come from?' 'Oh, yes, any one had better come *from* there than any place I know of,' he replied. I could faintly see there was a covert meaning to what he said, and I thought best to make a drawn battle of it. He inquired my name, and I told him, with the addition that I was called tow-head sometimes. I was impertinent enough to ask his. I did not quite catch the name; it sounded like Jones or Bohrens, but most like Bones, and I called him Mr. Jones. We were both ready to start the next morning at the break of day. As I was about to start to mount Mr. Jones came up to me, and wishing me good-bye, he added: 'If you should ever have occasion to speak of me and should be asked what my name was, tell them John Tipton.' Here was a pretty kettle of fish! John Tipton! Indian agent! United States Senator from Indiana, and what not! The very man I had been abusing. I begged his pardon as well as I could. He told me 'never mind;' he had had, and expected to have, worse things said of him than I had uttered. I saw him again in 1837, when he was going south, perhaps to attend Martin Van Buren's extra session of Congress. He stopped all night at Prairieton, where I was living at that time. He laughed when I reminded him of our meeting at Webb's. He asked me if I had got no farther than Prairieton on my travels.

"A heavy thunder storm had passed during the night, and Mr. Webb told me I had a creek to cross which would probably be swollen, and for me not to attempt the crossing if the water was above a certain mark, but to go a quarter of a mile farther up, where I would find shoal water. I found the water up to the mark, and I plunged in—the pony came near being swept away—gaining the other bank, I halted, looked back, shook my head and started on at a gallop. I took breakfast at Samuel Emerson's. Mr. E. was proprietor of the mail stage between Terre Haute and Vincennes, I believe. Shortly after leaving that place, in crossing a little stream of water the pony made a jump and I was left sitting in the mud and water. I slipped off my nether garments, however, washed them in the brook, and dried them on the bushes in the warm sun. I stopped at a farmhouse about half way between Mr. Emerson's and Vincennes and asked for a drink of milk. A boy brought it to me, and asked me to dismount and get something to eat. I declined, and was soon at Vincennes. I was not long in finding the land office, or one of them. I forget which I had to go to first, register or receiver. I felt very important when I told the gentleman in the office that I wished to enter an eighty-acre lot, and repeated the town, range, section, quarter and half quarter, and then

compared my little slip of paper with his noting. He asked me if I were not very young to be sent so far on such business. I must have felt twice as large as usual when I told him I did not think anyone too young to do what he was able to do.' He accompanied me to the other office, where the business was soon settled. One of the gentlemen, I forget which, offered to let me stop at his house while I remained at Vincennes. One of the gentlemen's name was John Badolet. I remember him well, for I took dinner with him at Homer Johnson's hotel a few days afterward.

"I stopped with a family named Bailey. There were two brothers, John and Thomas, and a sister named Emeline, besides a little girl named Clara. Mrs. Probst and Mrs. Lane, of Terre Haute, were also sisters of the family. I had a grand time at Vincennes, lasting all day Wednesday and Thursday. Cherries were just ripe and I put many of them where they would do the most good. I stuffed little Clara, who was only four years old, so full that Emeline scolded me.

"The next day after my arrival I wandered about the town and saw much to wonder at. I saw a cotton factory, wind-mills invented by a man named Coleman, that spread as much canvas as a line of battle ships leaving the hub of the universe—the printing offices of the *Vincennes Gazette* and the *Vincennes Sun.* Mr. Caddington was the editor of the first, and I know Elisha Stout was editor of the other, and a stout old Democrat he was, too. His editorials were in the first person singular, very non-committal, except in politics; here is an example plastered to my memory, '*I am creditably informed that the Wabash River is on the rise.*' [In all the books is there in a sentence a neater or more complete picture than this of the Captain's about the "stout old Democrat?"—Editor.]

"I saw a sign which read: 'Rum, Gin and Brandy, Raisins and Candy.' I fell in with a lot of boys throwing tin in the rear of Nick Smith's tin shop. They asked who I was and where I came from. After they had satisfied themselves on this point, they wanted to know if I wanted to fight. I told them 'no,' whereupon one of them dared me to knock a chip off his shoulder. I told him he might keep the chip there, I had no objections. He then attempted to put one on my shoulder. I stepped aside and told him I didn't want it there; he followed and made the second attempt, when I struck him on the side of the head with my fist. This was a signal for hostilities. All hands pitched in, the consequence was the distinguished traveler from Terre Haute got a pretty thorough pounding. I made out to get hold of a hickory switch, and made some of them hop about like French dancing masters, and kept them all at bay. Just at this stage of the engagement some one took hold of my arm. I looked around and saw Jake Gullinger, he

said: 'What, Billy, are you here fighting half the boys in Vincennes!' He made us all make friends; then we set to work ornamenting Nick Smith's shop with bits of tin. Poor Jake; he was a horse-race rider or a race-horse rider, I don't know which you term it. He was killed, I believe, by a fall from a horse some three or four years afterward. His mother, I think, lived out in Lost Creek township.

"On Friday morning, just as day was breaking, I mounted pony and started on my way home, with a heart overflowing with joy and my pockets stuffed with doughnuts. I took a pretty early breakfast at Mr. Emerson's and pushed on for Mr. Welsh's, where I arrived a little before noon. I didn't leave there until the middle of the afternoon or later, finding it hard to leave the little girl. We parted, however, and we have never met since, for she was not at Mr. Welsh's the following year when I went to Vincennes. I intended to have galloped through Merom, and was doing so when I was stopped by my friend of the Eagle's Nest. I had observed a number of the more enterprising citizens asleep on the sunny sides of their houses, apparently preparing for the fall campaign against the fever and ague. The Eagle's Nest inquired the news. I informed him that Gen. Jackson had been elected President the November previous. He told me they had already received the intelligence through Mr. William S. Cruft, who had ridden over from Carlisle the day before and found a small boy awake in the streets and had told him. I was also hailed and brought to bay by the patriarchal innkeeper, to whom I gave a newspaper, had a short talk with him and resumed my journey. He didn't say 'Terre Haute' once. After I left him I began to think what a cheery voice he had and how kindly he spoke; how rudely I had spoken to him the Monday before; my heart misgave me, I turned the pony, went back and asked forgiveness for my impoliteness. You can't tell how light my heart became as soon as I had done this.

"I remember nobody attached to that house except the boy with the freckled face and red hair. After supper he took a position near the sign-post and repeated some lines with considerable emphasis.

A stranger traveling through the West
By chance espied a Hoosier's nest,
And fearing he might be benighted
He hailed the house and then alighted.
The Hoosier met him at the door;
Their salutations soon were o'er,
He led the stranger's horse aside
And to a sturdy sapling tied.
Then having stripped the saddle off,
He fed him at a sugar trough;
The tired traveler walked to the door,
Had to stoop to enter in,
The entrance closing with a pin.

Inside two rifles placed above the door,
Three dogs lay stretched upon the floor,
Dried pumpkin overhead was hung.
Around the fire was gathered soon
Some five or six young Hoosieroons,
With mush and milk, tin cups and spoons,
White heads, bare feet and dirty faces,
Seemed well inclined to keep their places.
Supper over it was not long before
Good madam, anxious to display
Her rough and undisputed sway,
Her offspring to the ladder led
And cuffed the youngsters up to bed.
Then the conversation became general, but
Mine host he centered his affections
On game, and ranges and quarter sections.

"This fragment has clung to my recollection nearly fifty years. I never heard it repeated but the one time, never saw it in print. The boy said he saw it in a Cincinnati paper. We sat on a sloping bank near the sign-post and talked over our hopes and intentions. He was going to congress and I was going to see the world. I wonder which has come the nearest to his goal?

"The following morning I was off bright and early. My desire to know the news of the painter of the landlord's sign was very great; he had evidently taken great pride in this exhibition of his literary attainments, for he had attached his name to it. If I only knew his name I would assist thus far to immortalize it. * * *

"It was a lovely morning and quite early when I came to the vicinity of Gordontown. I checked up to a slow walk to enjoy the solitude; to me these deserted houses were a Tadmor. Often and often, even to this day does Gordontown haunt my dreams, always however, connected with a lone rock away down in the great Southern ocean, over which I have just passed; that rock in dreams appears to rise sheer aloft a thousand feet; its base baffles the briny waves; its summit renders asunder the low, swift flying clouds; no animal life can exist upon it; no wild sea-bird can hover near it, no sacred albatross on balanced wing can sail around it. How often in these visions of the night have I hove my ship to, under stern stay-sails under its lee amid the thick haze and upon the troubled waters, and watched this seeming embodiment of desolation and despair fade away in the mists of the night. Walking my horse slowly along I was soon startled by a herd of seven or eight deer trotting out from among the houses into the road. As soon as they saw me they bounded up the road to the north with pony after them. They soon sprang into the woods to the left and I galloped along to Middletown, where I watered the pony and met Steve Taylor (saw-buck). Stephen rode two or three miles along the road with me and then turned off to the left as the deer did, but not with the same speed. When going south through Honey Creek

prairie I had noticed the height of the corn, and now returning I was surprised at its growth in five days.

"Just north of where Prairieton was afterward laid out I came to a two-story white frame house. A little girl some ten years old was in the yard. She had long dark curls and very bright eyes. I asked if I could get a drink of water for myself and pony. She ran and opened a side-gate and I rode in and dismounted at the well. A large trough stood by the pump. I filled it with water and plunged my head into it to the chin—a practice that I have followed so far back that my mind runneth not to the contrary. The little girl exclaimed with astonishment: 'Is that the way thee drinks water?' I answered: 'No, miss, I don't drink water when I can get milk.' 'Oh!' she said, 'thee has never been weaned yet. But thee must not let Aunt Racheal hear thee call me miss.'

"'What then is your name?' I asked.

"'Mary Johnson Hoggatt' she replied, scampering off.

"I heard her ask 'Aunt Rachel' for 'a bowl of milk for that crazy boy out there.' 'Aunt Rachel' sent out a towel and a comb. I had let the water run out and by this time refilled the trough, and the pony plunged his nose into the water half way to his eyes.

"'Why, that horse does just the same as thee did. Does he want some milk too?'

"I soon dispatched mym ilk and its accompaniments and thanked my little bright-eyed handmaiden, mounted the pony and was again on my homeward-bound passage. Near the Friends meeting-house I met Capt. McComb, Col. Dowling's veteran *voyageur*, who in 1836 had been forty-two trips to New Orleans. I went to New Orleans with him in 1838 on his forty-fourth trip. He was going to hit a man over the head one day with the skillet-lid for speaking ill of me. I had a short yarn with him. I stopped to have a few words with Jacob Jones at his house. I always liked Jacob because he would tell me every time I saw him that when he was assisting to build a chimney to my father's house, they came to work one morning in September, and were told that they could not work that day as a man-child had been born during the night. His name was to be William and is the writer hereof.

"I crossed Honey creek at the usual place, of course I would not cross at a bridge if I could help it.

"I stopped my horse to view the surroundings, where the ghost had lately been seen—near the corner where the same year the corn grew eighteen feet high.

"I arrived home late in the forenoon. Asa met me at the gate and took the pony to ride around to the stable, but somehow managed to fall overboard before he got there. This tumbling off the pony was chronic with Asa. I was warmly greeted by Mrs. Probst,

Lane and the children. That night a letter which I had mailed at Vincenes arrived. I had taken that precaution in case I met with an accident."

CHAPTER XVIII.

VIGO COUNTY FORMED.

BECAME A COUNTY, FEBRUARY 15, 1818.

IN our account of the settlement of this particular spot on the Wabash River, we have now arrived at the time when the rapid increase of population demands that a new county be formed. In the beginning of the year 1818 this was Sullivan county, and the settlement in the vicinity of Fort Harrison became fully entitled to be stricken off and have their own convenient seat of justice, and this public necessity was heeded by the legislature. The following is the act:

AN ACT FOR THE FORMATION OF A NEW COUNTY OFF OF THE COUNTY OF SULLIVAN. APPROVED, JANUARY 21, 1818.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana*, That from the fifteenth day of February next, all that part of the county of Sullivan included in the following bounds shall form and constitute a new county, that is to say: Beginning at a point on the Wabash river where the section line between fractions 14 and 23, in Range 11 west, Township 10 north, strikes the same; thence east with said line to where it intersects the range line dividing Ranges 6 and 7 west, Township 10 north; thence with said range line to the Indian boundary; thence north with said boundary to the division line between the State of Indiana and the Illinois Territory; thence south with said line to where it strikes the Wabash river; thence down said river to the place of beginning.

SEC. 2. The said new county shall from and after the fifteenth day of February next be known and designated by the name and style of Vigo county, and it shall enjoy all the rights, privileges and jurisdictions which to a separate county do or may properly appertain and belong.

SEC. 3. That Elihu Stout, of Knox county; John Allen, of Davies county; Charles Scott, of Sullivan county; James D. Jones, of Gibson county, and Marstin G. Clark, of Washington county, be, and they are hereby appointed commissioners to designate the place for the seat of justice of Vigo county, agreeably to an act entitled "An act for fixing the seats of justice in all new counties hereafter to be laid off." The commissioners above named shall convene at the house of Trueman Blackman, in the neighborhood of Fort Harrison, on the third Monday of March next, and then proceed to discharge the duties assigned them by law.

SEC. 4. The board of commissioners, of said new county of Vigo, shall, within twelve months after the permanent seat of justice shall have been established, proceed to erect the necessary public buildings thereon.

SEC. 5. Until suitable accommodations can be had, in the opinion of the circuit court at the seat of justice of said new county, all the courts of justice of the same shall meet at the house of Trueman Blackman, near Fort Harrison, from whence they may adjourn, if they think proper, to any other suitable place near the center of said new county, and as soon as the public buildings are, in the opinion of the circuit court, in a sufficient state of forwardness for their accommodation, the

courts shall adjourn to the county seat; and after that time the circuit court and all other courts necessary to be holden at the seat of justice of the county aforesaid, shall be held at the county seat established for said county.

SEC. 6. Whenever the seat of justice of the said new county shall have been established, the person or persons authorized by law to lay off the lots and sell the same shall reserve ten per centum on the net proceeds of the whole sale of lots for the use of a county library in said new county, which sum or sums of money so received shall be paid over to such person or persons as may be authorized to receive the same in such manner and in such installments as shall be authorized by law.

SEC. 7. *Be it further enacted*, That the said county of Vigo, which was formerly a part of Sullivan, shall form a part of the respective counties of Knox, Davies and Sullivan, for the purpose of electing senators and representatives to the General Assembly, until otherwise directed by law, in the same manner as if this act had not been passed.

SEC. 8. This act to take effect and be in force from and after its publication.

This was the new county of Vigo [pronounced *Veego*, though the pronunciation *Vygo* is entirely permissible]. The name is pure Spanish, and the soft pronunciation would seem to be preferable.

The boundary lines originally differed materially from those of the present. In the above description it will be noticed that the starting point is between Sections 14 and 23, where the line strikes the Wabash river, and then due east (this is just three miles north of the present southern boundary line of the county); then it ran east to the range line between Ranges 6 and 7 (that was two miles farther than the east line of the southern part of the county now is); then it followed this range line to the "Indian boundary line." That is now a "lost line" on the present maps, and hence the school children in studying their geographies could not trace out the original boundary line of the county without studying the history of the treaties with the Indians and Harrison's purchases, from time to time, of their lands. This Indian boundary line evidently was what was known to the Indians and the early settlers as "the 10 o'clock line."

This line runs in a northwest and southeast direction—as the Indians could comprehend about in the direction of the 10 o'clock sun. It passed the mouth of Raccoon creek in Parke county and passing east of Brazil to White river in Jackson county.

Vigo county then included on the east a strip two miles wide, commencing at the southeast corner of the county, and extending north to the south line of Township 13 and along the range line between 6 and 7, as now, but striking the Indian boundary line in what is now Parke county; then going northwest past the mouth of Raccoon creek to the State line. The county then included what is now a part of Clay, and the southwest part of Parke, and nearly the south half of what is now Vermillion county.

It continued in this shape until January 10, 1819. On the first day of January of that year the legislature passed an act containing the following: "After the 10th of January next all that part of the county of Sullivan lying within the following bounds to

wit: beginning on the Wabash river at the southwest of the said county of Vigo on the said river Wabash; thence with the meanders of the same to where the township line dividing Towns 9 and 10 intersects the Wabash; thence east with the said line to the range line dividing Ranges 6 and 7; thence north with the said line between Ranges 6 and 7 to the southeast corner of Vigo county, shall be, and the same is hereby attached and shall form a part of said county of Vigo."

January 9, 1821, the new county of Parke was formed from the north part of Vigo county. This fixed the north boundary line of Vigo county as it is now. The act provided: "That all that part of Vigo contained in the following bounds, shall form and constitute a separate county, viz.: *Beginning at the line dividing the States of Indiana and Illinois, where the line between Townships 13 and 14 north, intersects the same; thence east to the line dividing Ranges 6 and 7, west of the third principal Meridian,*" etc.

The same year, December 31, 1821, the new county of Putnam was formed, and that again remapped Vigo. Its boundaries were as follows: Beginning in the center of Range 7 west on the line dividing Townships 10 and 11 north; thence east fifteen miles to the line dividing Ranges 4 and 5 west; thence north twelve miles to the line dividing Towns 12 and 13 north; thence east three miles; thence north twelve miles to the line dividing Townships 14 and 15 north; thence west fifteen miles to the line between Ranges 6 and 7; thence south six miles; thence west three miles, and thence south eighteen miles.

This act remained in force one year, when an amendatory act was passed, which restored to Vigo county her original boundary lines as they existed before Putnam was formed. The new boundary lines of Putnam, and restoring the territory of Vigo was an act of the legislature of December 21, 1822. The following are the new metes and bounds of Putnam: Beginning in the center of Township 12, north, on the range line dividing Ranges 6 and 7, west; thence east twenty-four miles to the line dividing Ranges 2 and 3; thence north with said line twenty-seven miles to the line dividing Townships 16 and 17, north; thence west with said line twenty-four miles to the line dividing Ranges 6 and 7; thence south twenty-seven miles to the place of beginning.

This restored the territory of Vigo, "except any part of her original territory that might be in the new boundary lines of Putnam."

But in time some confusion arose as to the exact boundary lines, and the jurisdiction, especially of the counties, lying along the Wabash river.

In 1852, in order to correct any inaccuracies in the statutory

definition of different counties' boundary lines, the general assembly passed an act dividing the State into counties and defining their boundary lines. Then in 1873 a supplemental act to the above was passed, and of Vigo county it is enacted:

"The district of country within the following boundaries shall form and constitute the county of Vigo: Beginning at a point on the Wabash river, where the line dividing Townships 9 and ten strikes the same; thence east to the line dividing Ranges 7 and 8; thence north to the line dividing Townships 12 and 13 north; thence east to the southeast corner of Section 32, Township 13, Range 7 west; thence north to the line dividing Townships 13 and 14; thence west to the State line; thence south with the State line to the Wabash river; thence down the same to the place of beginning."

This described the lines bounding the county, and especially the county's east line, dividing Vigo and Clay. It so remains at present, and in all probability will not be subject to any more changes.

The county was not fairly upon its feet as an independent municipality until some vexed questions arose as to the term of office of the county commissioners, and the legislature finally had to step in and untangle matters.

January 8, 1821, an act was passed "legalizing the board of county commissioners of Vigo County." The preamble recites the case:

WHEREAS, It is represented to this general assembly that in March, 1818, the county of Vigo was organized and three commissioners for said county were elected; and the act organizing the board of county commissioners does not provide when the election for commissioners shall take place upon the organization of the new county; and whereas, the first board were [was] elected in March, 1818, and Ezra Jones being elected one of said board, drew for one year, and Isaac Lambert, who drew for two years, and John Hamilton, who drew for three years; and the said board being of opinion that the seat of the said Ezra Jones would be vacated in August, 1818, ordered an election, whereupon the said Ezra Jones was re-elected; and that in August, 1819, the said Isaac Lambert's seat would be vacated and ordered an election to fill the vacancy, when the said Isaac Lambert was re-elected to fill his own vacancy, and that in August, 1820, the said John Hamilton's seat would be vacated, and an election was ordered at the last annual election to fill the vacancy of the said John Hamilton, when Gersham Tuttle was elected and received his certificate and was sworn into office; and an election was ordered at the last annual election, also to fill the vacancy of Ezra Jones, who had previously resigned, and John M. Coleman was elected to fill said vacancy; and whereas John Hamilton has considered that he has a right to his seat until March, 1821, in consequence of which four commissioners have appeared and taken their seats at the last meeting of the board of county commissioners; and whereas, doubts are entertained of the legality of said board since August, 1818, and also of the time of the commissioners elected in March, 1818, were to serve." After this very full statement of the tangle the legislature confirmed all of them and legalized all their acts.

John M. Coleman was appointed by the legislature as one of the county seat commissioners for the new county of Parke formed out of the northern part of Vigo county.

In 1818 an act of the legislature authorized Jane Dubois execu-

trix and Touissant Dubois and William Jones executors of Touissant Dubois, deceased of Vigo county, to sell and convey a portion of the lands of said deceased, not otherwise disposed of by his will, for the payment of the debts of the estate.

In 1818 the legislature appointed Touissant Dubois of Vigo county, one of the commissioners on county seat for the new county of Owen.

January 2, 1821, an act apportioning the senators and representatives of the State was passed. By this act Vigo county was entitled to one representative. And the counties of Vigo, Sullivan, Greene and Owen were made a senatorial district.

January 2, 1819, the State was divided into four judicial circuits, Vigo was in the first, and courts were to be held in the county in the "fourth Mondays in February, May and September, and shall sit six days, if the business requires it, at each term." The counties composing the first circuit were Knox, Sullivan, Vigo, Owen, Monroe, Lawrence, Dubois and Davies.

CHAPTER XIX.

BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF VIGO COUNTY.

UPON this honorable body devolved the duty of creating and putting in motion the machinery of the new county.

The first meeting was May 13, 1818; John Hamilton and Isaac Lambert, commissioners, present.

First business consisted of authorizing an order to Curtis Gilbert, clerk, $27 for record books; $10 to Nathaniel Huntington, for drawing bonds; $400 to William Durham "in part payment for building walls, etc., of court-house," and $300 to Elihu Hovey and John Brocklebank "in part payment for building the court-house," and John M. Coleman is allowed $300 "in part payment for building the foundation walls and piers of the court-house." The money for public buildings came from the Terre Haute Land Company—the $4,000 the company gave to have the county seat located here. The court then adjourned.

The next meeting was June 25 following, when an additional payment of $60 was allowed John M. Coleman.

At the August meeting following, $10.75 was allowed Elisha U. Brown for surveying and laying out road in now Parke county.

The same man was allowed $15 for "taking a list of the taxable property of the county" for the year 1818.

The law allowed the commissioners $2 a day for services in actual attendance.

The first board of commissioners was Ezra Jones, John Hamilton and Isaac Lambert.

At a meeting March 11, 1819, Andrew Brooks was appointed treasurer of the county, and Elisha U. Brown, "lister;" Daniel Stringham was appointed superintendent of school Section 16, in Township 11, Range 9; Peter B. Allen in school Section 12 north, 9 west; Caleb Crawford for Section 13 north, Range 9; Joseph Walker for 14 north, Range 9; John Venesse, 16 north, 9 west; William Adams, 15 north, Range 8 west.

At this meeting the county was divided into four road districts. The next day the road districts increased to seven, and Otis Jones was appointed supervisor of first; John Dickson, second; Ezra Jones, third; Robert Graham, fourth; Joseph Walker, fifth; Robert Mitchell, sixth; John Beard, seventh.

In March, 1818, elections were ordered on first Monday of April following for the election of justices of the peace. Moses Hoggatt was appointed inspector of elections, and Elisha U. Brown, Joseph Walker and John Vanness also appointed election inspectors.

Ilis Jones, Elisha Bentley and William Walker were appointed to lay out the system of roads for the county. This included twenty-one new roads to be laid out, and to be opened immediately to accommodate each settlement.

The following rate of taxes for 1818 was fixed by the board: On first-rate land, every 100 acres, 50 cents; on second-rate land, 43¾ cents, and on third-rate land, 31¼ cents; for every horse, mare, mule or ass over three years old, 37½ cents; for stallions, once the rate they stand by the year; every tavern $20; every ferry $5; for town lots 50 cents on every $100. Lucius H. Scott was appointed "agent" (that is, tax collector), and required to give bonds in the sum of $25,000.

In August, 1818, the board held a meeting at the house of Otis Jones for "the purpose of receiving testimony, and deciding the right of Lucius H. Scott to the office of sheriff." The first acting sheriff, Truman Blackman, had been appointed, and an election was held on the first Monday in August. Scott's election was contested on the ground that the election notices were not according to law. The contest was dismissed and Scott duly declared elected.

November 10, 1818, Touissant Dubois was licensed to establish a ferry at Terre Haute. He was required to "procure and keep constantly in good repair a flat-bottomed boat sufficient for the transportation of loaded wagons and four horses, and one good skiff

for the transportation of passengers." The ferriage was allowed, for a wagon and one horse, 25 cents; wagon and two horses, 50 cents; wagon and four horses, $1; ox teams in proportion; man and horse, from April 1 to December 1, 12½ cents, at other times, 25 cents; cattle, 6¼ cents; hogs and sheep, 3 cents each. At the same time a license was granted Adam Weaver, for a ferry at Terre Haute on the same terms as the preceeding, and each was charged $10 license.

February 10, 1819, Andrew Brooks was appointed county treasurer; John Britton appointed same time "lister;" Peter Allen, inspector of elections in Harrison Township; James Jones, inspector in Honey Creek Township; William Adams, Jr., and John Durkee, inspectors in Wabash Township; Otis Jones was appointed constable in Honey Creek Township.

In February, 1819, on the petition of Harrison and Independence Townships, two roads were established: One commencing at the west end of Ohio street, then direct to the Wabash river; the other commencing at the western shore of said river, running to Maj. Robert Sturgus' mill on Sugar Creek.

At the same time a road running east from Terre Haute to the county line, near the corner of Sections 1 and 4, Township 12, Range 7, was provided for, and Robert Sturgus, Caleb Crawford and William Walker were appointed viewers. This was road No. 30.

Another road at the same time was provided for to commence on Market street at the intersection of Swan and to run in the direction of Swan street; then west to the river, and to continue west from the west side of the river to Sturgus' mill.

Another road was provided for to commence at the Fort Harrison road opposite the lone tree near James Chesnut's on Honey Creek prairie; thence to the ford of the bayou; then to the Wabash river; then down the bank of the river to McClure's ferry, "or in that direction as far as the county goes."

Another act locating a road "from the school-house near the dwelling of Elisha Bentley on Honey Creek prairie," running west.

George Kirkpatrick, February, 1819, was licensed to keep a tavern in Terre Haute; Charlton Britton appointed constable in Harrison township; Robert Mitchell, constable for Wabash township; Solomon Lusk, for Independence; February 9, 1819, James Cunningham licensed to keep a tavern in Terre Haute.

At the same time Charles B. Modesitt and Curtis Gilbert were licensed to establish a ferry at Terre Haute. Their ferry was to run from Lots 256 and 257, at the foot of Ohio street [the board called it the mouth of the street].

At the May session a road was ordered from Lambert & Dickson's

mill to the house of Moses Evans, and then to the southeast corner of the county. Eleazer Aspinwall, agent for the Terre Haute Company, petitioned for change of road. Two justices of the peace were allowed for Wabash township.

May session, 1819, Joseph Malcom was authorized to open a ferry across Wabash river, south of Terre Haute. Same time tavern rates were fixed as follows: Whisky, half pint, 12½ cents; rum, half pint, 37½ cents; brandy and wine, pint, 50 cents; victuals per meal, 25 cents; horse kept on hay and corn, 50 cents; oats and corn per gallon, 12½ cents; lodging per night, 12½ cents. Tavern license in Terre Haute raised to $20 a year, and ferries at Terre Haute and John Durkee's and Salmon Lusk's ferries, $12 per annum, and the charges for ferrying reduced 25 per cent.

Elisha Bentley was appointed road supervisor for District No. 2; Isaac Lambert for No. 3; William Walker for No. 4; Abraham A. Markle for No. 5; Seymour Treat for No. 6; Peter Allen for No. 7; Gersham Tuttle for No. 8; Jacob Bell for No. 9; Joseph Walker for No. 10; Robert Sturgus for No. 11; John Durkee for No. 12, and Truman Ford for No. 13.

Under the law of 1819 Robert Harrison was appointed inspector of flour, beef and pork.

May 1819 the board "ordered that the act of the State entitled 'An act supplemental to an act for opening and repairing public roads and highways, approved December 31, 1818,' be, and the same is hereby in force in this county."

Same time the board selected the following petit jurors for the succeeding year: John Adams, Truman Blackman, Jacob Balding, Robert Brasher (hatter), James Bennett, John Briggs, John Blair, George Clem, Thomas H. Clarke, James Curry, Eli Chenoweth, John Campbell, Alban Davis, Archibald Davidson, William Phillips, Luther Franklin, Robert Graham, Gordon Hallaway, William Adams, Amos P. Batch, Robert Bratton, Michael Blair, John Beard, Michel Brouellette, Alexander Chamberlin, Stephen Campbell, Robert S. McCabe, Robert McCoskey, Isaac Chenoweth, William Drake, William Durham, John Dickson, George French, William Foster, Ariel Harman, William Hamilton, Caleb Arnold, William Bales, John Blocksom, Samuel Blair, John Bailey, Daniel Barbour, James Chestnut, Caleb Crawford, Anthony B. Conner, John McCaw, Nathaniel F. Cunningham, Joseph Dickson, David French (State treasurer), Thomas Ferguson, John Goodwin, Robert Hopkins, Andrew Himrod, Henry T. Irish, James Johnson, Otis Jones, Pierre Laplante, Elisha Parsons, Samuel L. Richardson, Abraham A. Markle, Samuel May, Jeremiah Mote, Sr., Salem Pocock, George Rector, John Robertson, Eleazor Paddock, Jr., Thomas Pucket, John C. Packard, James Pettingall, Henry Redford, Hamilton Read.

Grand Jurors.—Peter Allen, William Adams, Jacob Bell, Elisha U. Brown, Abraham Elliott, John Hamilton, George Kirkwood, Joseph Liston, Joseph Leiceler, Samuel McQuilkin, Armstrong McCabe, William Paddock, George Rush, Joseph Shelley, William Thomas, Joseph Walker, Jeremiah Wilson, George Webster, George Jones, James Jones, Jr., Daniel M. Brown, David Barns, Joseph Evans, John Jenckes, John Kesler, Isaac Lambert, David Lyon, Macom McFadden, William Mote, Robert Sturgus, Robert Robinson, Daniel Stringham, Gresham Tuttle, William Walker, Ebenezer Wilson, Charles B. Modesitt, David Likins, Abraham Markle, Elisha Bentley, Alexander Barns, John Earle, Henry Kuykendall, Thomas Pounds, Ezra Jones, John Mansfield, Robert Mitchell, Joseph Malcom, Jeremiah Raymond, Dimsey Sibald, Seymour Treat, John Vannesty, Casper Weaver, Edmund Liston, James Hall.

George Clem petitioned to vacate road from Terre Haute, crossing Honey creek at John Goodwin's.

A road tax was levied for 1819, on every 100 acres—first rate land, $1.50; second-rate land, $1.31¼; third-rate land, 93¾ cents.

The grand and petit juries were furnished room at Dr. Modesitt's.

August 17, 1819, board met at the house of William Walker. The business of this meeting was to investigate the legality of Isaac Lambert's re-election as commissioner. He was confirmed.

Out of this election grew the muddle in the doings of the board that had finally to be cured by act of the legislature recited in a previous chapter.

The county commissioners who signed the records for 1820 were John M. Coleman, Isaac Lambert and Gersham Tuttle.

In the early part of 1821 a coroner's inquest was held upon the dead body of Isaac Ashton. Jurors in the case were William C. Linton, Daniel Wylie, Thomas H. Clarke, Thomas Rodgers, Abraham Morehead, Samuel Mites, Macom McFadden, Robert Graham, Samuel Slaven, John Slaven, John Harris and Reuben Newton.

At a special session of the board, March 3, 1821, Thomas H. Clarke was appointed county collector.

In the organization of this county it seems that the counsel and advice of Attorney Lewis B. Lawrence was had, as in 1821 the board allowed Lucius H. Scott, administrator of the estate of Lawrence, the sum of $150 "for services of the said deceased rendered the county in collecting and for advice."

At the March term, 1821, $243 was allowed Henry Redford "as the balance due him for building the jail." This was the old log jail on Lot 117 on the northwest corner of Third and Walnut streets.

Circuit court, April term, 1821, was held at the house of Robert

Harrison, for which he was allowed $12, and John Harris was allowed $6 for jury room at his house.

Henry Allen was allowed $52 for services as "lister" for the year 1821.

Hovey & Brocklebank were contractors for all the carpenter work on the court-house.

August meeting, 1821, William C. Linton appears as one of the board, having been elected on the first Monday of that month a commissioner.

August 2, 1821, Thomas H. Clarke sent the following:

To the Honorable, the Commissioners of Vigo County:

WHEREAS, There is a misunderstanding relative to the office of collector, and many persons suppose that I am collecting taxes by virtue of an appointment from your honorable body, and not by virtue of the authority vested in me by the sheriff of this county, this is therefore to correct the misunderstanding. I have collected taxes in behalf of the sheriff of said county, and if the commissioners conceive that I have the least pretensions to the office of collector by virtue of their appointment, I hereby resign all such pretensions.

It will be noticed in a preceding chapter that the legislature finally had to adjust this matter of tax collecting, and legalize preceding actions.

Adam Weaver was in 1821 running the "lower ferry," and was complained against, but the complaint was dismissed.

The first record found of an appropriation to a pauper was a doctor's bill to Dr. Modesitt for attending P. Jenkins, in August, 1821.

A bridge had been built across Honey creek at Lambert & Dickson's mill, and Samuel Caldwell and Moses Hoggatt appointed to build a bridge across Honey creek "at the lower ford" at the August meeting, 1821. Commissioners at this meeting were William C. Linton, Gersham Tuttle and Isaac Lambert.

It seems at the November session, 1821, the county had on hand two more paupers, John O'Brien and C. V. Hutton.

November 14, 1821, Isaac Lambert resigned the office of county commissioner, and Moses Hoggatt was elected to fill the vacancy; sworn in January 21, 1822.

At this session the minutes show that Charles B. Modesitt had paid his ferry license and given notice of his ferry having been "personally discontinued."

Thomas H. Clarke, treasurer, reported as the law required, February 11, 1822:

Paid in since last report (November 10)	$ 715 32
And to building fund	2,004 15½

These sums had been paid out for their respective purposes.

Caleb Arnold was appointed "lister" for the year, 1822.

Robert Graham was paid at the February session, 1822, $148 for building the Otter Creek bridge at the "army ford."

In August, 1822, L. H. Scott resigned as county agent, and James Farrington was appointed to fill vacancy; salary $60 a year.

August 19, 1822, board of commissioners met at the house of Moses Hoggatt to consider the question of contest of the election of Thomas H. Clarke, sheriff. The court met and adjourned from day to day. Finally adjourned to Terre Haute, and testimony all in, they voted to "throw aside as illegal the vote of Harrison township, on account of the malconduct of Joseph Mark, inspector of said election."

December 5, 1822, Robert Sturgus was "appointed treasurer in the place of Thomas H. Clarke, commissioned sheriff."

The commission to lay off a State road from Evansville to Terre Haute reported January 1, 1823. Within this county they describe this work as commencing "from the meeting-house, near Prairieton creek, and then by mile-posts running north and northeast. The commissioners were John J. Neeley, Samuel Emison and James Wasson.

At the February meeting of the board, 1823, the commissioners present were Gersham Tuttle, W. C. Linton and Joseph Liston. At this meeting John Jackson, George Webster and Elisha Parsons were appointed commissioners to "view and open a part of the Evansville State road."

Robert Sturgus was appointed county treasurer for the year. Again the board for the year established the prices for ferries, hotels and whisky, rum and wine, at the old figures given before, except ferrying was considerably reduced.

Conrad Frakes was appointed constable for Prairie Creek township; Jehu Hayworth, for Honey Creek; John Price, for Reiley; John Harris and Macom McFadden, for Harrison; Elisha Huntington, for Otter; Amos Smith, for Paris; and Ellison Crews for Sugar Creek township.

Election Inspectors: Armstrong McCabe, for Prairie Creek township; James Jones, Honey Creek; William Ray, Reilly; William C. Linton, Harrison; George Webster, Otter Creek; William Adams, Nevins; John Durkee, Paris; and William Ray, Sugar Creek township.

April 8, 1823, James Blake and John M. Coleman filed their report of the survey of State road, John Britton, surveyor. The road, so far as Vigo county was concerned, commenced at the fifty-seven-mile stake, and thence to Terre Haute.

Grand Jurors 1823: William Adams, William Adams, Jr., Daniel M. Brown, Robert Bratton, James Bennett, Elisha Bentley, Benjamin Bailey, James Barns, William Button, John Briggs, Daniel Barbour, Robert Caldwell, John Cox, John M. Coleman, Nathan Riddle, Isaac C. Elston, Stephen Campbell, Isaac Cheno-

weth, William Cook, Abram C. Davis, Daniel Durham, William Drake, William Durham, Elisha Parsons, Joseph Evans, Thomas Forgason, George Hussey, John Jackson, Daniel Jenckes, Daniel Justice, James Jones, Nathan Kester, Benjamin Kerchival, Joseph Liston, Abraham A. Markle, William Mote, William Armstrong, Joseph Malcom, Armstrong McCabe, Joseph Noblit, Jeremiah Nevans, Reuben Newton, Gaylord Porter, Thomas Pounds, Salem Pocock, Jonathan E. Greene, William Ray, David Reynolds, Joseph Shelby, George Webster, John H. Watson, William Walker, Nicholas Yeager, John Black.

Petit Jurors: Henry Allen, William Arnett, Dexter Angell, Caleb Arnold, Elisha U. Brown, Jacob Balding, Evan Brock, Thomas Black, John Britton, Alexander Chamberlin, John Coltrin, Caleb Crawford, Elijah Corson, William Caldwell, John Campbell, Jr., Stephen S. Collett, George Clem, James Curry, Price Cheesman, Samuel M. Caldwell, Eleazer Daggett, Joseph Dickson, Thomas Durham, James Drake, George W. Dewees, Joseph Eversole, Athel Forgason, William Foster, George Frence, James Ferril, Woolin A. Gugg, Thomas Greene, Micajah Goodman, Zebina C. Hovey, Bradford Heacock, Ansel Harris, Hallam Huntington, John Harkness, John Hawk, Robert Hoggatt, John F. King, Isaac Keys, Joseph Kester, John Dickson, Isaac Laforge, Macom McFadden, Asa Mounts, George Malcom, Joseph Mark, Robert S. McCabe, Robert Michel, John McGriff, John Mansfield, Robert McCaskey, John M. Martin, Eli Noel, William Paddock, Peter Price, Daniel T. Pinkston, William Pounds, William Roy, Jr., John L. Richardson, Jeremiah Rappleye, Lewis Rodgers, John Robinson, Samuel Roy, Sylvester Sibley, Jonas Seeley, Abner Scott, Henry Shoemaker, William McGlone, Elijah Tillotson.

At the May term, 1823, the county road districts were reformed and seven districts made. Supervisor of Number 1 was Richard Hicks; 2, Thomas Pounds; 3, Enos Brock; 4, John Jackson; 5, John Dickson; 6, William Durham; 7, Daniel M. Brown; 8, Isreal Harris; 9, Joseph Dickson; 10, Peter Allen; 11, Jacob Balding; 12, Nath. Huntington; 13, William Adams; 14, Mark Williams; 15, John Durkee; 16, William Caldwell; 17, John Block.

At this term Demas Deming was allowed $90 for use of room for court clerks. Robert Graham had contracted and built the Otter creek bridge.

This year the rates of taxes changed as follows:

First rate land, 100 acres	$1 00
Second rate land, 100 acres	66⅔
Third rate land, 100 acres	50
On every horse over three years old	37½
On every work-ox	25
On every tavern in Terre Haute	20 00

On every tavern elsewhere	10 00
On every ferry in Terre Haute	20 00
On every ferry above Terre Haute	15 00
On every ferry below Terre Haute	5 00
Town lots, each $100	50

At the August meeting, 1823, Elijah Parsons appeared as the new commissioner, with William C. Linton and Joseph Liston. The best land in the county was taxed one cent an acre (public buildings and school houses all to build yet). How does that compare with present taxes with everything built and paid for?

The increase of wealth has more than kept pace with the necessary increase of public expenditures, please bear in mind.

D. Johnson & Co. was allowed a license "to sell foreign goods" on payment of $10.90.

This year the taxes were raised a little: Horse, 37½ cents; ox, 18¾ cents; taverns or retailers of spirituous liquors in Terre Haute, $25; elsewhere, $10. This is the first mention of "retailers of liquors."

Thomas H. Clarke was sworn into office of collector, February, 1824.

A bridge was ordered across Prairie creek at the State road crossing, and Armstrong McCabe, Ebenezer Paddock, Jr., and Benjamin Kircheval appointed commissioners thereof. At the same time the old bridge over Otter creek was ordered removed and a new one built, James Barns, Joseph Evans and George Webster to contract for same.

Nathaniel Huntington and Henry Markle were authorized to build a toll bridge across Otter creek, at Abraham Markle's mill.

May 13, 1824, at special session William Durham had completed his contract on the walls, etc., of the court-house, and a final settlement was had and his bond cancelled.

The law changing the board of three commissioners went into effect in 1824, and the first meeting of the board of justices convened Monday, September 6, 1824, as follows: Joseph Dickson, Ichabod Wood, Charles B. Modesitt, Mark Williams, Isaac Keys, Fisher R. Bennett, Armstrong McCabe, Joseph Malcom, James Hall, Nicholas Yeager. When the members were duly sworn they proceeded to ballot for president of the board. Mark Williams was elected for the term of one year.

John Campbell was county treasurer. A special tax on land for roads was levied on non-residents' lands. James Farrington was county agent. Samuel McQuilkin was granted a license to retail liquors in Terre Haute for one year—$20. License to retail foreign merchandise was granted to J. F. and W. F. Cruft—$15. Sheriff ordered to advertise election of one justice of the peace to reside in Terre Haute. Ordered that a scrowl with the letters L. S. written

therein be considered the seal of this board until a different one is procured.

Macom McFadden, a constable in Harrison township, resigned September, 1824.

Same year, September 8, merchandise license was granted to William C. and David Linton; liquor license granted to Israel Harris in Terre Haute; also to Francis Cunningham, and the same to John Campbell.

At the November meeting of the board of justices, 1824, John F. Crufts was appointed president. The board adjourned to the house of Israel Harris. The next day Armstrong McCabe and Israel Harris took their seats as members of the board.

November, 1824, license to sell foreign merchandise was issued to Bonner & Earley.

Full board met at the house of Israel Harris, January 3, 1825, as follows: Joseph Dickson, Fisher R. Bennett, James Hall, John Jackson, Jr., Charles B. Modesitt, Joseph Malcom, John F. Crufts, Robert Graham; Mark Williams, president. Ordered that sealed bids for furnishing the southwest upper room of the court-house (lathing and plastering) be received. Henry Allen was appointed county "lister;" John Campbell appointed treasurer. Abraham Markle granted license to retail foreign merchandise.

January 7, 1824, the legislature passed an act providing for laying out and opening a State road from Terre Haute to Crawfordsville. Jacob Bell and James Smith were appointed commissioners, and Joseph Shelby, surveyor. The survey was completed July 25, 1825.

September 5, 1825, the official term of Mark Williams, president of the board of justices, having expired, John F. Crufts was made president for the ensuing year.

The new members for this year were Armstrong McCabe, Ashley Harris, William Ray and Gooding Halloway. John Campbell Curry appointed county treasurer.

November 8, 1825, Henry Allen was appointed county agent, *vice* James Farrington, resigned; Henry Allen appointed collector.

At the meeting of the board of justices, January, 1826, Alanson L. Baldwin, Ashley Harris and Mark Williams appeared and took their seats as members.

January, 1826, a bridge was ordered "over Honey creek at R. W. Spears' mill," and James C. Turner, Robert Bratton and Daniel T. Pinkston appointed to superintend the same.

Stephen S. Collett, trustee seminary fund, resigned in 1826, and John Campbell was appointed. Masons were granted the use of the grand jury room for one year.

George Malcom appeared at the May meeting, 1826, and was sworn in as a member of the board of justices.

This year a new tax rate was made: Horses, 50 cents; work oxen, 25 cents; two-wheel pleasure carriages, $2; four-wheel, $3; brass clocks, $2; gold watch, $2; silver watch, $1; pinchback watches, 75 cents; license to retail liquors at Terre Haute, $20; other places, $10; retail merchandise, $25; ferry at Terre Haute, $15; elsewhere, above, $10; below, $5; on lands exclusive of improvements, 100 acres, first rate, $1; second rate, 75 cents; third rate, 62½ cents.

May, 1826, John F. Crufts resigned and Charles B. Modesitt was elected president of the board of justices.

Same time William Durham, John F. Crufts and Thomas Parsons were appointed a committee to erect a jail as follows: "The rooms to be eighteen feet square in the clear, two stories high, the ground room to be ten feet, the upper nine feet high in the clear, to be built of good white oak timber; the foundation to be good stone; and also to build a frame the same size as the jail, for the purpose of accommodating the jailer, to be attached to the jail with a passage between six feet wide and under the same roof." The lot selected was 117, on the corner of Walnut and Third streets.

September, 1826, Stephen S. Collett, justice of the peace for Harrison township, appeared and took his seat in the board. Mark Williams was again elected president of the board. License issued to Chauncey Rose to retail merchandise; also to Lucius A. Scott.

January, 1827, at meeting of the board, Stephen S. Collett was appointed president *pro tem*; Henry Allen again appointed county collector. James Farrington was appointed county treasurer, *vice* John Campbell, removed. S. S. Collett resigned his seat in the board of justices July, 1827.

The July session of the board of justices, 1827, ended as such the existence of that body. The law was changed to the old system of the three county commissioners again in force; and John F. Cruft was elected to a term of three years, Ebenezer Paddock to two years and Alban C. Davis to a term of one year. The new commissioners held their first meeting November 5, 1827. At the August election, 1828, Alban C. Davis was elected commissioner for the term of three years.

John F. Cruft resigned the office of county commissioner and superintendent of public buildings January 5, 1829. William Probst was elected county commissioner at August election, 1829. He was re-elected at the August election, 1830. He was made superintendent of public buildings.

Amory Kinney resigned the office of justice of the peace of Harrison township, May, 1830.

A commissioner of school lands in the county was ordered elected in 1831.

At the May session of the county board, 1831, the overseer of the poor, Sugar Creek township, was authorized to buy horse, saddle and bridle, not to exceed $30 in value, "for the purpose of removing William Baine, who is likely to become a pauper," and sweet William was "removed."

May session, 1831, the county was divided into districts for the election of county commissioners as follows: "All that part of the county lying north of the center of Township 12 to constitute the first district; all that part of the county lying south of the center of Township 12 and north of Township 10 to constitute the second district; and that part of the county lying in Township 10 north, to constitute the third district."

James Farrington was appointed county treasurer in 1829; William Ramage appointed to take care of and keep the court-house and grounds.

The seminary trustees purchased in November, 1831, of William C. Linton, out-lot No. 43, for the pnrpose of erecting thereon a seminary.

Asa L. Chase was elected county commissioner at the August election, 1833. He was succeeded by John H. Watson, elected August, 1835, and he succeeded by William Ray, elected in August, 1836.

May, 1837, Samuel W. Edmunds resigned the office of commissioner of school lands, and the board appointed Cromwell W. Barbour to fill the vacancy.

The legislature, in 1835, provided for a county assessor, and the board appointed Ezra M. Jones. For 1836, Henry Allen was appointed; 1837, Timothy D. Bailey. He resigned on account of ill health, whereupon William McFadden was appointed for the north part of the county, and Walter E. Earley for the south part.

Edward V. Ball was appointed medical attendant upon the paupers of the county in 1837.

Collector for 1829 was Henry Allen; 1830, William McFadden; 1831, Charles G. Taylor; 1832, Ezra M. Jones; 1833, William McFadden; 1834, Charles T. Noble; 1835, Ezra M. Jones; 1836, John H. Watson, reappointed in 1837; 1839, Benjamin McKeen.

In 1830 Samuel McQuilkin contested the election of Charles G. Taylor, declared elected sheriff. The board confirmed Taylor's election.

Lost Creek.—March session, the county commissioners appointed under the act of the legislature, "an act to provide for the drainage of Lost Creek," approved January 21, 1837, appointed James B. McCall, James Barns and Jacob Burnap drainage commissioners.

Thomas Pound was elected county commissioner at August election, 1837.

At the March session, 1839, appears the last record in the county commissioners' court, made by Curtis Gilbert as clerk of the county. He retired from the office that he had filled so well twenty-one years, and was succeeded by Charles T. Noble.

William Ray was re-elected commissioner in August, 1839.

At the August election, 1840, Orrin Dowdy was elected county commissioner for the First District, and Isaac M. Ray for the Second District, successors to William Ray and Thomas Pound.

Joel H. Kester was elected to succeed Paddock, in 1841.

In January, 1841, the commissioners contracted with Samuel Ray to keep all the paupers of the county "except Gohen," for the sum of $700 a year, the county to supply the poorhouse rent free.

In 1842 the offices of treasurer and collector were joined, and Nathaniel F. Cunningham appointed to succeed James Farrington.

A board of tax equalization for the county met in Terre Haute in November, 1841, consisting of Orrin Dowdy, Joel H. Kester and Isaac M. Ray, the county commissioners, and William Paddock appraiser, and Wells M. Hamilton, auditor.

Special session of the county commissioners November 16, 1841, to fill the vacancy in the recorder's office, caused by the death of Daniel H. Johnson. Charles T. Noble was appointed recorder.

Stephen H. Taylor was appointed assessor in 1842.

Britton M. Harrison was appointed inspector of salt for the county in 1842.

The commissioners fixed the rate of taxes for 1842 as follows: On James Farrington's ferry, at Terre Haute, $35; on Charles B. Modesitt's ferry, $25; on Walter W. Earley's ferry, above town, $10; on Ninevah Shaw's ferry, $10; on Malcom's ferry, $10; and on each license to retail liquors in Terre Haute, $30; and in all other parts of the county $5; on each traveling caravan, circus, show, theater, collection of animals, $20 for each day's exhibit; license to vend wooden, brass and composition clocks, $75; foreign merchandise, or foreign and domestic groceries, $5; on every thousand dollars' worth or under of property, $2.50; every additional thousand dollars' worth, and in that proportion, not to exceed $20; also on each traveling merchant or peddler, $5. There was a road tax "on each poll" of 50 cents, and also 20 cents on each $100 of property as listed on the assessor's books.

August, 1842, Edward Miles was elected commissioner to succeed Isaac M. Ray. Cromwell W. Barbour was re-elected school commissioner.

At the June term, 1836, John H. Watson was appointed to contract for the building of clerk's and recorder's fire-proof offices to be erected on the public square, south of the court-house. Watson was one of the county commissioners.

Nothing came of this order, and the matter rested until the June session, 1843, when the board accepted the bid of John Boudinot to erect a fire-proof clerk's and recorder's offices. At the meeting of the board, July 23, it was ordered that the site for the clerk's and recorder's offices be changed, and they were ordered to be erected on Lots 1 and 2 in the subdivision of Lot 96. The board appropriated the sum of $1,085. The city was required, as a condition, to convey to the county one undivided half of said sub-lots, 1 and 2, and also unite with the county in the erection of the building for the use of a part of the same for the town; the town and county to hold the property in common; the town to occupy the second story, and the county to have the lower rooms; the house to be 33 feet front by fifty feet deep; the county's part to be divided into three rooms; a hall to be 12 feet wide.

This fire-proof house was built. In December, 1843, it was ordered that the three offices of the new building, the front room on Market street, for the use of the treasurer and auditor, and the middle office, the clerk, and the back office to the recorder.

The condition of the ground between the old court-house and the town hall, or the fire-proof clerk's office, is indicated by the order of the commissioners appropriating $50 to "assist in filling and grading the pond."

This building became known as the Town Hall, and was jointly occupied by the county and city until 1852.

County purchased the lots south of one and two where the hall stood, extending to Ohio street, and is the same ground now occupied by the old court-house, which has passed into private hands and the old building refitted and made into business rooms below and offices above.

The town hall was totally consumed by fire in 1864. There were papers of the county lost, but the records were all saved. The fire had started in the adjoining frame buildings, and, as the roof was of shingles, it caught, and the interior, or woodwork, burned out.

In January, 1865, the county, through B. H. Cornwell, purchased the city's interest in the lots on which stood the old town hall, paying therefore $850. At the same time Benjamin McKeen was delegated to go to Indianapolis and procure a plan and specification for the building afterward erected at the southeast corner of the public square, on the lots occupied by the "town hall" and those purchased running to Ohio street, and in March, 1865, bids were asked for the erection of a court room and county offices. Clift & Williams and Hadden & Reece were contracted with as builders, March 28, 1865, for the sum of $24,050. The contractors to take the remains, walls, etc., of the old town hall, and 194,400 brick that

were on the ground at $8.75 per thousand; the building to be completed on or before December 1, 1865.

The auditor's report shows that there was expended on the building, from June 31, 1864, to May 31, 1865, $5,075.50, and there was expended from June 1, 1865, to May 31, 1866, $26,131.31; then there was for furniture, etc., $190 expenses, making the total cost $31,397.89.

September 7, 1866, the board ordered courts to be held in the the new court-house, on Lot 96. This is the building on the corner of Ohio and Third streets.

Edward Miles was elected commissioner in 1842.

Orrin Dowdy was re-elected commissioner at the August election 1843. John Britton continued to fill the office of county surveyor, and Nathaniel Cunningham, treasurer.

County commissioners at the September term, 1843, were Orrin Dowdy, Joel H. Kester and Edward Miles.

Ordered that the Cumberland, or National, road be placed under the supervision of the respective road supervisors through whose districts it passes.

Five dollars was allowed Smith & Button for sperm candles furnished at the last term of the circuit court. This item is valuable as indicating about when the use of sperm candles came, and also that the circuit courts had night sessions and crowded the work before them, working hard all day and late into the night, very often.

William L. Weeks in 1843 contracted to take charge of the county poorhouse and to keep the paupers, to be at all expense of food and clothing, and receive in gross therefor the sum of $500.

Edwin Gartell was allowed $10 for taking James Johnston, a counterfeiter, to Warrick county.

Wells M. Hamilton continued as auditor, and Nathaniel Huntington county treasurer.

"Ordered that Jehiel Fisk be allowed, etc., for medical services administered Burgulia Fenemore"—both dead.

The following grim account needs only one word of explanation. It was Noah Beauchamp who was the "prisoner."

Items presented by the sheriff of Parke county, allowed:

Thomas R. Yeomans, sheriff, dieting prisoner	$36 87
Coffin	8 00
Shroud and making	4 57
Nails and lumber for gallows	5 78
Rope	1 00
Barber's bill for shaving prisoner	1 75
Washing clothes for same	2 00
Erecting gallows	10 00
Total	$69 97

William McFadden was allowed $50 for boarding jurors upon the trial of Samuel Dias and Hanna Gilman for murder.

March session, 1844, R. W. Thompson and E. Flint appointed trustees of the Vigo county library, to fill vacancy caused by the resignation of Thomas H. Blake and the death of Mr. Prindle.

August election, 1844, John Carr elected county commissioner, representing District No. 3, succeeding Joel H. Kester.

Nathaniel F. Cunningham entered upon another term of office of treasurer, October, 1844, with William Wines, John H. Watson and Samuel Crawford, securities.

Same day Wells M. Hamilton again commissioned auditor, with Charles T. Noble and John H. Watson, securities.

In 1845 tax rate fixed as follows: For State purposes, .20 cents on each $100 worth of property assessed, and a poll tax of 50 cents, and 1 cent on each $100 for a lunatic asylum, and 5 mills on each $100 for a deaf and dumb asylum, and two mills on same for the education of the blind.

For county purposes the sum of 20 cents on $100, and a poll tax of 50 cents; on Farrington's ferry on the National road, $30; on Modesitt's ferry, $20; Durkee's, $5; on Adair's, at Fort Harrison, $10; on Malcom's, $3; Ninevah Shaw's ferry, $5; on liquor license in Terre Haute, $20; elsewhere, $10; each menagerie $8 per day; circus, $10; show and wax figures, $5; theaters, $5 a day; rope walking and dancing, $5 a day, same, sleight-of-hand performances; broker's license, $100 per year; to mend brass clocks, $10; merchandise, $5 on each $1,000.

August election, 1845, Thomas Durham elected county commissioner for the Second District, to succeed Edward Miles.

In December, 1845, Richard W. Thompson and John H. Watson gave bond for keeping Modesitt's ferry.

August election, 1846, Samuel W. Edmunds elected commissioner of the First District, and Benjamin McKeen elected from the Third District. The board then being: First District, Samuel W. Edmunds; Second District, Thomas Durham; Third District, Benjamin McKeen.

Thomas Durham 1st is the way this commissioner designated himself from the other Thomases in the family.

In 1847 Benjamin McKeen removed from the Third District, whereupon the associate circuit judges, William Dickerson and Jacob Jones, appointed Samuel M. Young to the office of commissioner of the Third District.

August election, 1847, David Boyle elected to succeed Samuel M. Young.

In August, 1848, Ishmeal Pugh elected county commissioner from First District.

1848 William Goodman contested election of William Gannon, trustee of Congressional Township 12 north, 10 west. Upon hearing, the election of Gannon was declared void because he was a non-resident.

David Boyle, commissioner of Third District died in the latter part of 1849, whereupon the county associate judges, Jacob Jones and E. Tillotson, appointed Jacob Hess to fill the vacancy until the next regular election.

Jacob Hess was elected at the following election in August, 1850.

Ishmeal Pugh resigned as county commissioner in 1852, and in September of that year the remaining county commissioners, under the new law on that subject, proceeded to fill the vacancy by the appointment of Hiram Smith.

By re-election the board stood without change until 1856; at the October election that year Simpson Stark was elected to the board. In 1849 David Bell was elected recorder for a term of seven years.

In 1851 Albert Lange was elected auditor.

In 1855 Albert Lange re-elected county auditor; also David Bell, re-elected recorder.

Jacob Jumper elected, October, 1856, county commissioner for Second District.

Robert Allen elected surveyor.

John T. Pounce elected assessor.

In 1856 William J. Ball, one of the stockholders of the drawbridge company, filed with the commissioners a schedule of rates of tolls, which, having been duly published, was adopted by the board.

Henry Fairbanks, treasurer of county, 1885.

At the March meeting, 1851, of the commissioners, the following were spread upon the records:

WHEREAS the official relations heretofore existing between this board and Wells M. Hamilton, late county auditor (and clerk of this board) have been recently severed by reason of the expiration of his term of office, therefore

Resolved, That this board takes pleasure in bearing their testimony to the faithful, honorable and efficient manner he has discharged the duties appertaining to that office. * That Vigo county loses an officer that during nine years of constant service has always proven himself worthy of the fullest confidence.

In September, 1856, the board established the second election precinct in addition to Macksville in Sugar Creek township. The election place in the new precinct was at the house of Dr. Robert Calhoun on the north side of the National road, and John Crews inspector of elections.

October 12, 1858, Clark S. Tuttle, elected commissioner.

November, 1859, Benjamin McKeen elected commissioner for the Second District.

December 22. 1866, Benjamin McKeen died, a member of the the Board of County Commissioners. John L. Brown and C. W.

Barbour, the other commissioners, met and passed resolutions in regard to the death of their fellow-member of the board; "deploring the death of this upright citizen and faithful public officer, and tendering heartfelt sympathies to the family and friends in their irreparable loss." These resolutions being spread upon the records, Alfred B. Pegg was appointed to fill the vacancy.

The board, September, 1863, composed of C. S. Tuttle, Elijah Thomas and John Crews.

November, 1858, James S. Wyeth contracted to build "a new wrought-iron fence around the court-house" to be completed on or before June 1, 1859; John M. Walter contracted to build foundation for fence.

June, 1861, board allowed Isaac Beauchamp $1.50 "for hauling Lewis Bradford to the river by order of the sheriff." No further mention is made of Bradford, possibly this is the original McGinty.

William Brown elected 1860 a member of the county board.

John Crews and Elijah Thomas members in 1862.

August, 1859, Harvey D. Scott filed bond as county treasurer, with R. N. Hudson, W. R. McKeen, S. R. Freeman, S. H. Potter, T. C. Buntin, B. McKeen and J. C. Ross, sureties.

1859 Cullum H. Bailey, elected recorder, gave bond with R. W. Thompson, W. K. Edwards, and H. Ross, sureties.

1862.—Charles Kern, sheriff; John D. Murphy, coroner; Robert Allen, surveyor; B. H. Cornwell, auditor; R. J. Sparks, recorder.

At a special election, October, 1862, John Crews was elected county commissioner.

The bond of B. H. Cornwall presented for the office of auditor, objected to by the incumbent of that office, Allen, who claimed there was no vacancy, as the term for which he had been elected had not expired.

Burwell H. Cornwall, auditor. May, 27, 1861, the auditor appointed Cullom H. Bailey, deputy.

At the State election, October, 1858, Nathaniel F. Cunningham, so long the efficient treasurer of Vigo county, was elected State treasurer, and by law he would take the office in February, following, therefore in January he resigned the office of treasurer of Vigo county, to take effect February 8, 1859.

Joel H. Kester was appointed treasurer *vice* N. F. Cunningham, resigned February 8, 1859.

Cunningham discovered that he had to send his resignation to the governor from whom he held his commission, and this he did, and the board again appointed Joel H. Kester, treasurer.

In 1862 Edward B. Allen, auditor, it seems, was absent from the county much of his time and left no deputy. The board appointed Milton S. Durham deputy auditor, with authority to sign the auditor's name and perform the duties of the office.

In 1864 B. H. Cornwall elected auditor; 1866, William Paddock; 1870, Samuel Royse; 1878, Andrew Grimes; 1886, Frank Armstrong.

Recorders.—1849–59, David Bell; 1859–63, C. H. Bailey; 1863–67, R. J. Sparks; 1867–75, John B. Meyer; 1875–79, Chauncey R. Pritchard; 1876–84, J. N. Phillips; 1884, Levi Hammersly.

October, 1864, Frederick Markle, elected commissioner from the First District; term three years.

October, 1865, John L. Brown, elected county commissioner; term three years.

Frederick Markle died October 12, 1866, whereupon the board appointed Cromwell W. Barbour to fill vacancy.

January 4, 1866, Fred Stocker, coroner, resigned, and William H. Merry appointed to fill vacancy.

Joseph F. Weeks, assessor Linton township, died in October, 1866, whereupon the auditor, B. H. Cornwall, appointed William L. Weeks to fill the unexpired term of two years.

In 1867 J. N. Shepherd, treasurer of Vigo county.

October election, 1860, Joseph H. Blake, elected clerk of the Vigo County circuit court, and gave bond in the sum of $10,000. April 22, 1864, Thomas Dowling, petitioned the common pleas court to be released from Blake's bond, and a new bond filed, April 22, 1864, William Mack, John J. Brake and P. Shannon as sureties.

In 1867 Rufus H. Simpson circuit clerk.

October 8, 1867, Benjamin Mewhinney was elected commissioner for the Second District.

At the same time Daniel Hollingsworth elected for the First District.

The new board of commissioners, John L. Brown, Benjamin Mewhinney and Daniel Hollingsworth convened in call session October 26, 1867.

Tuesday, October 13, 1868, Benoni G. Trueblood elected county commissioner from the Third District.

Martin Hollinger elected clerk of Vigo County circuit, 1868, and common pleas court, and William H. Stewart elected sheriff.

Hollinger's election contested by James H. Turner without avail, and Stewart's election contested by Nicholas Filbeck; same result.

November, 1870, term of office of Hollingsworth and Mewhinney having expired, Joseph H. Blake was elected commissioner from the Second District and Nathan Balding elected from the First District.

M. C. Rankin, elected treasurer in 1859, presented official bond, with D. W. Minshall, W. B. Tuell, D. W. Rankin, William R. McKeen and C. Rose as sureties.

James M. Sankey, elected treasurer, 1871.

County loaned, September 28, 1864, S. C. Keith $100, conditioned that he take his son, Oscar F., to New York and secure his admission into an asylum there, and that Vigo county shall incur no other or further expense thereabout.

October election, 1864, John Kizer was elected sheriff; Fred Stoecker, coroner; Christopher N. Demorest, county surveyor'

Auditor B. H. Cornwall makes itemized report of the county's expenditures for the fiscal year, June 1, 1865, to May 31, 1866:

Receipts.....$237,542.16

Some of the principal items are:

Loans	$68,000 00
County tax	107,507 75
Ninety-five per cent. soldiers' relief fund	34,951 64
Road tax	2,033 34
Special school tax	14,129 70
Dog tax	1,806 43
Poor-house farm	1,500 00

The remainder is composed of small items:

Salaries	$7,807 58
Jurors	1,891 51
Bailiffs	1,646 05
Poor	9,383 54
"Specific"	5,597 67
Criminal expenses	4,642 16
Public buildings (care)	441 16
Coroner's inquests	326 75
Roads and bridges	6,718 99
Elections	89 00
Books and stationary	3,611 35
Assessing revenue	1,870 12
Special school fund	13,040 12
Road fund	1,997 50
Township fund	6,034 77
Interest on loans	3,441 42
New court-house	26,132 31
Relief soldiers' families	9,914 25
Loans refunded	70,900 00

Other small items not enumerated. Balance of receipts over expenditures, $59,047.30,

June 22, 1864, in accordance with the provisions of the law, the auditors of the counties of the congressional district met in Terre Haute to consider the question of land taxes, or assessments in the different counties. Auditors present from Sullivan, Greene, Parker, Vermillion, Vigo, Putnam, Owen and Clay.

This was a congressional district tax equalizing board.

Vigo county lands were increased twenty per cent. Other counties were reduced; others increased, and some unchanged.

October, 1867, Benjamin Mewhinney re-elected county commissioner for the Second District and Daniel Hollingsworth re-elected for the First District.

In 1869 B. G. Trueblood was elected county commissioner.

April 24, 1871, County Commissioners J. H. Blake, B. G. Trueblood and Nathan Balding convened to consider the subject, in response to many petitions, of purchasing the bridge across the Wabash, and also to consider the question of building a court-house.

The board ordered an election on May 2, 1871, to express the voters' desire in reference to purchasing the bridge, and also as to building a new court-house.

The auditor of the county, Samuel Royse, was then secretary of the board, and he informed the board that he declined to record the order for the election in reference to the bridge and court-house, whereupon the board authorized its chairman, J. H. Blake, to record the proceeding.

County attorney 1868, John T. Scott.

The matter of appointing a county attorney came before the board, December, 1868. Thomas J. Forrest offering to attend to all the duties of that office for the annual sum of $400 and was appointed; re-appointed on same terms, 1869, from December to December.

December, 1871, board ordered all paupers to be cared for at poor-house, appointed Thomas Dowling, Chauncey Rose, Curtis Gilbert, James B. Edmunds and C. H. Allen, committee to visit county poor-house every three months and examine, and report the condition of the same.

In 1871, Lewis L. Weeks elected county commissioner.

At June meeting board, 1864, the commissioner's districts, established in 1831, were abolished. Commissioners at this meeting, Lewis F. Weeks, Joseph F. Fellenzer and Stanley Robbins. The board then proceeded to establish new districts, as follows: All that part of the county lying north of the center of Township 12, to be and constitute the First District; all that part of the county lying south of the center of Township 12, and north of the center of Township 11, constitute the Second District; and that part of the county lying south of the center of Township 11 to constitute the Third District.

At the December meeting of the board, in 1872, the records say: The board finds that the building temporarily used for court rooms and county offices is unsuitable, and unsafe; that the court rooms are small, can not be properly heated, and are so situated that the noise from the street greatly interferes with the transaction of business; that the county offices are small, exposed to dust, and the records liable at any time to be destroyed by fire, and an incalculable loss thereby entailed on the people; the board further find that there should be erected on the public square a court-house with county offices, where the records will be safe and the court room in the proper place for the transaction of business.

It is therefore ordered by the board that a court-house with county offices be erected on the public square that shall be completed by the first day of December, 1875, to cost, when completed, $250,000. Bids to be received first Monday in March, 1873.

December 2, 1872, plans and specifications adopted for new court-house. Bids had been called for, and T. B. Snapp bid to do the entire work for the sum of $292,000. Accepted by the board: J. H. Blake, Nathan Balding and Lewis L. Weeks, commissioners.

This order rescinded December 10, 1872; giving many reasons therefor, among others the unanimous "voice" of the people "against the erection at this time, and for many years to come," etc. All preceding contracts and undertaking wholly revoked and annulled. "J. H. Blake voting against said proceeding."

December 17 following, another meeting of the board was had, and the original order for the building of a new court-house passed much in the same words of the first order, and again bids called for; bids to be received June 2, 1873.

Again at the board meeting, in 1873, the minutes recite that at the special election on the subject of building a new court-house, held May, 1871, the vote was 450 for and nearly 4,000 against the project; it is therefore ordered that no new court-house be built, and that the iron bridges advertized heretofore also be not built.

Commissioners Dowling and Weeks voted for this resolution, and Blake against.

January 29, 1874, Harman Blood was awarded the contract for building fire-proof vault and auditor's office.

The fire-proof safe in the auditor's office was sold April 30, 1874, to Fred A. Ross.

March 10, 1874, D. W. Minshall, acting for the president of the Draw-Bridge Company in his absence, offered to sell the bridge, road, buildings, etc., the entire franchise and property for the sum of $80,000.

This bid was accepted by the board, Commissioner Weeks voting against.

March 16, following, this order was rescinded. The next day, however, it was reconsidered, and the county purchased the bridge for the sum of $80,000, payable in ten-year bonds, drawing 8 per cent.

Stanley Robbins elected commissioner in 1874.

William R. Crossley's bond as county assessor, filed December 9, 1874.

January 27, 1872, Commissioners' Blake, Balding and Weeks contracted with Joseph Abbott to sink a well at the poor farm. The expressed hope was to strike a flowing vein of pure artesian water. In the records it is sometimes called the oil well and sometimes by other names.



G. W. Bryant

December, 1872, the board ordered Joseph Abbott paid $7,363.-63 for work on poor-farm well. No satisfactory water was obtained, and the well was abandoned.

December 16, 1873, the auditor was instructed to advertise for bids to build a fire-proof vault in the office of the county auditor.

April 26, 1873, Nathan Balding, commissioner, resigned, and Thomas Dowling appointed to the vacancy, Joseph H. Blake dissenting, and putting the reasons therefor on record.

An entirely new board was elected at the next election, to wit: Lewis L. Weeks, J. F. Fellenzer and Stanley Robbins.

October, 1874, election Lewis L. Weeks re-elected county commissioner.

Charles H. Rottman, elected treasurer for two years, commencing August 21, 1873; bond $400,000, with E. Ohm, Gerhard Eshman, F. W. Shaley, Anton Mayer, J. J. Baur, F. L. Meyer, W. R. McKeen, Philip Schloss and D. W. Minshall, sureties.

December 4, 1873, William H. Duncan appointed county attorney, $400 per annum.

John W. Wilson and John S. Jorden appeared as the newly elected commissioners at the December term, 1876. They were sworn into office by Martin Hominger, clerk of the Vigo circuit court.

At this meeting resolutions in memory of Thomas Dowling, ex-commissioner, whose death was appropriately noticed, and an engraved copy thereof presented his widow.

Newton Bledsoe elected commissioner at the October election, 1876, for the Third district.

October, 1875, William H. Duncan resigned office of county attorney, whereupon Isaac H. C. Royse was appointed to fill the vacancy.

December 4, 1876, Charles T. Burton appointed county attorney.

September term, 1875, commissioners agreed to defray one-half the expense of fitting up the inside of a work-house, and pay one-half expenses of boarding those detained therein.

Robert Allen, county surveyor, resigned March, 1875, and C. N. Demorest appointed to the vacancy.

The donation made by the will of Col. Francis Vigo of $500 for a bell for the court-house, was presented by T. C. Buntin, and accepted by the county, April, 1876.

March term, 1877, board thanked Frank Armstrong for the efficient work performed by him in keeping records and minutes of the commissioners.

James M. Sankey filed bond as county treasurer June, 1875.

March 9, 1875, the general assembly passed a law requiring all county and court clerks to enter into bonds. Therefore Martin

Hollinger, clerk circuit court, filed his bond for the unexpired term of his office, September 14, 1875.

September 12, 1876, commissioners concurred in the action of the city in its contract with James Hooks to build a brick pest hospital, to cost $6,000.

Newton Rogers executed bond as county treasurer, March, 1877.

June, 1877, commissioners contracted for a new draw-bridge at Terre Haute.

April, 1877, the "draw" in the Terre Haute bridge was reported unsafe. A new "draw" was ordered to be contracted for—the contract awarded to Jabez Smith.

June, 1875, John Royse appointed county superintendent for the term of two years.

December, 1875, Charles Gerstmeyer resigned office of coroner, and J. W. Boston appointed.

April 1, 1877, ordered that public square be kept free of horses and cattle, gates kept closed except Sunday, and no more shows allowed thereon.

October, 1877, Newton Bledsoe elected commissioner for the Third District.

September, 1875, board accepted invitation to attend laying corner-stone of Rose Polytechnic Institute.

A. Daily, superintendent, report of county asylum for August, 1875, shows number of paupers, seventy-nine, and cost of keeping each per day, 13 cents.

John S. Jordan and John W. Wilson, elected county commissioners at October election, 1879.

As a final reference to the history of the attempts to build a court-house that had come to naught, it is well enough to state that on December 6, 1879, J. A. Vrydaugh obtained a verdict against Vigo county for the sum of $10,425 for plans and specifications of a new court-house. The plans were made, it will be remembered, in 1872.

John K. Durkan succeeded Martin Hollinger, as clerk of the Vigo circuit court. October, 1876, John K. Durkan died, and the commissioners met in special session in July following, and appointed Thomas A. Anderson to fill the vacancy.

In 1880 John D. Baur elected county commissioner. March 22, 1881, ordered that the board meet in the criminal court room instanter to hear discussed the question of building a new court-house and jail. The meeting opened with Messrs. W. B. Warren, Dr. B. F. Swofford and Philip Newhort sitting with the board as advisers. The matter was fully discussed by N. G. Buff, J. W. D. Wolf, James Hooks, James M. Allen, I. N. Pierce, for the building, and Levi Dickerson and R. S. Tennant, opposing. The court,

advisers agreeing thereto, then passed an order reciting the substance of the order for a new court-house, passed in 1866, and that since that time the records have been deposited in the temporary building for that purpose, etc. And in short, ordered a new court-house to be built on the public square, not to cost exceeding $200,000, and a jail be erected, not exceeding $30,000 in cost.

Sugar creek and Prairieton roads graveled, 1879. In 1878, A. Daily re-appointed superintendent, poor asylum for one year.

At the November election, 1882, John W. Wilson elected commissioner of the First District, and John W. Roedel for the Second District. Martin K. Lee elected commissioner, November, 1883.

At the November election, 1885, Levi W. Dickerson was elected commissioner for First District, and Asa M. Black for the Second District.

November, 1886, Sandford S. Henderson elected to the Third District.

November, 1888, Levi W. Dickerson re-elected commissioner for First District, and Lewis Finkbiner, elected for the Second District. Upon contest court decided there was no vacancy in Second District, and Asa Black continued to fill the office of commissioner.

Clerks—Curtis Gilbert, 1818–39; Charles T. Noble, 1839–58; Andrew Wilkins, two terms; Joseph H. Blake, one term; Rufus H. Simpson, one term; Martin Hollinger, two terms.

John K. Durkan succeeded M. Hollinger in 1876. Durkan died June, 1880, and Thomas A. Anderson was appointed to fill vacancy.

Merrill N. Smith was next elected clerk, and served until 1886, when the present incumbent, John C. Warren, was elected. His term of office expires 1890.

CHAPTER XX.

BENCH AND BAR.

WHILE Vigo county became noted for its rapid development in the lines of agriculture, manufacture and as money changers, it has not lagged behind in those things that partake more of the professional side of life. Its bench and bar have contributed from the first to extend its name and fame abroad over the face of the earth.

The first circuit court which met in Terre Haute, within thirty days after the organization of Vigo county, was held by two of its sturdy old pioneer farmers—Moses Hoggatt and James Barns, the associate judges of the circuit court. There was then no president-judge for Vigo county. The provision of the law at that time was that the court consisted of three members—a president-judge and two associate judges—two of whom constituted a quorum to transact any business. The president-judge was required to be a man "well versed in the law," but the associates need only be good citizens of the county where their jurisdiction lay. The judge had equal jurisdiction in all the counties comprising the circuit, while the associates were confined to the county in which they resided and for which they had been appointed.

The law and the practice then were literally English, you know. The Common Law of England, as well as certain statute laws, was in force here the same as in England. The qualification, or rather the slight difference lay in the legislative enactments of the State.

The law pleadings were purely English, as laid down in Blackstone and Chitty's commentaries and forms. The law of evidence was literally as it came to us in the standard English books on those subjects. The decisions of the English courts were the law here the same as in Great Britain, except where they were in conflict with our statute laws. An English lawyer, therefore, fifty years ago, had to make but little preparation for the change if he wanted to come to America to practice his profession.

It would be the customs of the profession here that would, perhaps, bother him more to learn than the differences then existing in the law in the two countries.

The great lawyers they had here in those days, and it is no

exaggeration to say that we had many really great men in the profession, were all of the kind that were known as "circuit riders." They had to know the law better than their English brothers. They traveled over wide circuits, going with the judge from county to county on horse-back, and in their saddle-bags were their wardrobes and their law libraries. Hence, as they made long trips, sometimes like sailors, only after months returning home for a short rest, when they would resume their trip and go again over the same ground. Two trips a year, as there were two courts a year in each county. The counties were then much larger than now, and often it was many miles' ride to some new county seat, and the business at that probably the first term of the court in the new county would be no more, if as much, as was that of the first session of the court in Vigo county, which is quickly told. There were two parties who asked for a writ of *ad quod damnum*, that is to ascertain the damage that might result if they should build a dam and mill on some creek in the county. The early legislatures were very jealous of acknowledging that even the smallest creeks were not navigable streams. The early statute books are full of laws declaring nearly every place where there was a spring, branch or a creek that had high water in the spring freshets were "hereby declared navigable streams." These men saw no future to foreign commerce, except by navigation, and therefore they hoped, no matter how small the stream, that by locks and dams, some day they might become a part of the country's great highways. At all events it cost nothing to declare them navigable, and this would protect them from being choked and ruined by mill dams. While this was a good intention, it obstructed building water-power mills often, and the people found that they wanted something to grind their wheat and corn before they wanted transportation to foreign markets. The writ of *ad quod damnum*, therefore, was the first business often presented to the new court. There were two cases of this kind at the first court in the county, and the trial cases on the docket were a divorce case, which was continued, of course; then an assault and battery case was tried and the jury returned a verdict of 6 cents for the complainant.

Now this would strike a lawyer of this time as rather meager picking after, perhaps, as did these lawyers in this case, riding on horse-back all the way from Vincennes to attend the court.

But these lawyers knew what they were doing—they were laying up future treasures in the line of their profession. Everyone who was present at the court afterward became prominent lawyers in this portion of the State, and others occupied positions on the bench.

There has been a great change in the practice of the law in the

past twenty-five years, and more particularly in the past decade. In law pleading we have parted widely from much of the old English forms, and so abundant and varied are our statutes, and the increase of our courts and the many decisions, that now in this respect it may be called the American system. We retain the old English rules of evidence more nearly literal than anything else of the English law.

The law and the courts, in their broadest meaning, are one of the most marvelous outgrowths of civilization; evolved through the long centuries antedating the morning of authentic history. The vastness of the court machinery itself staggers the mind when it first comprehends something of it—courts, clerks, officers, lawyers, jurors, criminals on hand, cases dragging through generations, and cases in actual trial running through days, weeks, months and sometimes years, and are never completed. Great and magnificent buildings, and the armies of attendants, employes, the written records by rooms full, vaults full, and thousands of busy pens making every day more; the countless libraries and law schools, and offices and court-rooms are some of the palpable evidences of this institution. Behind and beyond these are the mysteries—the learned technicalities—the Draconian Code, the black-letter and the comparatively modern Coke-upon-Littleton are some of the conjuring that have grown from what must have been a very simple beginning. Indeed, why should not the common mind reel and stagger under the glimpse of realization of the stupendous whole.

Cui bono? What inherent principle is it in our nature that has rendered all this vast and involved machinery a necessity to our common mankind? Very much the same it prevails in all organized communities or nations. Is the demand for all this an artificial creation? Appearances would indicate that it was a natural and spontaneous outgrowth, like that of marriage, or war, some form of religion, or the universal ideals of beauty in women or horses. It is singular that some able biologist, like Spencer, has never taken this subject in hand, and at least tried to account for its universal outcropping in every civilization, and in substantially much the same form in all. The technicalities of the law are a phenomenal curiosity. The most august courts, where are the longest black gowns, the biggest wigs and the stuffiest figurative wool sacks, are often the splendid arenas for the legal gladiatorial contests. The *causae celebres* are where are decided the contests of the pennant winners among the great attorneys—simply legal tournaments where wealth and fame is in winning, "knocking out" as it were, the attorney on the other side, and where often the poor client cuts about as much figure as an ancient almanac. Then for instance, you look carefully over the Myra Clark Gaines ejectment case—

where millions are involved, and generations come and pass away, and the case goes on and on. Or Dickens' fanciful case of *Jarndyce;* and the last scene, where the pale young man drags himself into court and wearily listens to' learned arguments that he cannot understand what it is about, and finally gropes his way out of the court-room and lies down and dies. Another case where it was in court one hundred years, and the parties all being dead, it was then discovered that what was once a great estate was all gone, and the last penny was a little short of being enough to pay the costs.

"The curiosities of the law" ought to be some day the title of a great book that would reflame the fires of the old maxim, that truth is stranger than fiction.

The early law of this State was very particular to provide that the higher courts must be presided over by men "versed in the law." The subordinate branches they were not so particular about, and now although only the most prominent lawyers are as a rule selected for judges, yet if the people so will, in many of the States, they are not restricted to the licensed members of the profession in selecting the judges of their courts. Once in this country all judges were appointed. This was the case in the early days in this county. Then they were elected by the legislature, and now all State judges are elected, while all the United States judges are still appointed. And while, of course, there is not the same opportunities in the local courts for fame as in the higher courts, yet the standard of men elected by the people to the bench has not been lowered by the people who vote. It is true that the people sometimes elect the veriest demagogues, but this is unfortunately also true of presidential appointments. Our institutions are so vast and country so big that the president in his appointments can not often personally know his appointees, and he then must rely upon politicians to some extent, and often politicians have to rely upon party heelers.

There is one other thing about the study of the law that is striking in its features. Perhaps as much or more than any other school, it teaches the importance and authority of precedent. Hence the perhaps gross incongruities you may sometimes meet in the courts in a democracy that have been transplanted from the ancient monarchy. Wigs and gowns are simply comical in this country, where theoretically every voter is a sovereign. The uniform and tin star of a roundsman; the ceremony of kissing the Bible in making oath, about which you will find they are very particular in the older States, but which is now substituted in the west by generally holding up the right hand; the retention of the grand jury and the necessity of their formal and once hypercritical bill of indictment before you could put a man on trial; the

fictitious John Doe *vs.* Richard Roe are now about obsolete, but at one time and for centuries all ejectment suits were in the names of these unfortunates, and above all is the general faith that the older a precedent the better it is the law and the more binding its authority. There must be a close relation existing between the science of law and the science of State craft. The lawyer and the statesman are esteemed as one to a large extent.

The American law student when he commences his reading is put to the study of Blackstone exactly as is the student in England. This is the standard book on which all is based, even if Blackstone did believe that there were in ancient times swarms of witches and ghosts, but thought that modern cases needed careful looking into before believing. He writes most eloquently of the "garnered wisdom of the ages," and tells the young student in glowing sentences that in the knowledge of the law, at least the past, was the Golden Age; that here is the Pierian springs where he may drink long and deeply of the health-giving waters.

When you divest yourself of these accumulations that have gathered around the law, and think of it a moment in that mood, you can not but realize that once all this wonderful thing must have lain bundled up in the simple Golden Rule; if there is either right or wrong, justice or injustice that is not included in this short and simple rule of life you, can not imagine what it is.

Do as you would be done by, is the simple lesson easily understood by the savage or the child. To add to this statutes and laws neither extends its meaning, application, nor simplifies its terms. Simple as this is it must have been the source from whence came all this stream of law-making, law practice, law libraries, courts and officers, as well as the great and powerful profession of the lawyers.

The pioneer lawyer was, like the pioneer farmer, compelled to be a man of far greater resources within himself than his modern brother. The times are drifting away from the ancient technicalities of the law as well as from the ancient severity of the church dogmas. Men have grown more liberal as they have become less and less technical. The modern lawyer fits up his office, and there is usually a court library near at hand, and he has long since ceased to ride the circuit. He stays at home with his books and practice, and no longer is every successful attorney presumed to have Chitty's forms committed to memory. He may now write a warantee deed in fewer words than it once required lines, if not pages.

Again the profession of the law, like that governing skilled mechanics, is divided up into specialties, and this immensely lessens the labors of the preparatory work of learning the profession or

trade. We now have our criminal lawyers, chancery lawyers, corporation lawyers, constitutional lawyers, etc. Dividing the necessary preparatory work after the manner, for instance, of that of the workmen in a watch factory. This division of labor is peculiarly an American innovation on the old, and while it is destroying the old-fashioned, all-around workmen or professional men, it is perhaps bettering the work as well as lessening the time required in serving an apprenticeship. In Europe a man must yet serve a seven years' apprenticeship to be a licensed watchmaker. In the American watch factories you will find girls working machines and making very perfectly the one piece of the watch to which they confine their entire labor, and two weeks' apprenticeship was all that she required to learn her trade well. In her line she can probably do more in a day than the European seven-year-trained man can do in a week, and do it better. Striking off into specialties is the strong tendencies of modern times, found as distinctly in the learned professions as in the trades. In medicine there is the general practitioner, the surgeon, the eye and ear doctor, the corn doctor and the horse doctor, and for nearly every disease a specialist. In theology there is the revivalist, the organizer, the church builder, etc. It is the art of doing one thing, and thereby doing it better than one can many things.

Lawyers now gather in the great cities and work for a salary for large corporations. They seek no other employment than that of the one man or firm who hires them by the year. They simply need to know the law necessary to the business of their employer, and in that respect they are invaluable advisers.

It is these circumstances that have carried us beyond the age when the statutes required every lawyer to have a license before allowed to practice. In fact the law requiring this is a mere fashion —the relic of a past age. It is impossible to imagine how a community or State would suffer if this ancient law should be abolished. The man in search of a lawyer never inquires as to whom it was that signed his license.

The "circuit riders" present at the first Vigo circuit court held by Hoggatt and Barns were Nathaniel Huntington, George R. C. Sullivan, Samuel Whittlesy and Jonathan Doty. These came mostly from Vincennes and Sullivan county. They must have started as soon as they could have got word where and when the court was to be. The county was hardly a month old. Nathaniel Huntington had come to stay, and the court, in recognition of this fact, appointed him prosecuting attorney *pro tem.* As there was not a criminal case yet in the county his work was not onerous. If the grand jury "assembled on a log" he could get easy access to them, and when each one arose and announced that he knew of no busi-

ness, he no doubt advised them to adjourn in the hope that the festive law breaker would make his presence manifest before the next court.

There is a current tradition that the grand jury, after being charged by the prosecuting attorney, retired to a log just outside the cabin in which the court was convened, and here went through the forms of their short session, but the record made by the clerk, Curtis Gilbert says they "retired to their room." It is safer, evidently, to follow Clerk Gilbert than tradition. He was one of the best circuit clerks in the State, and the exact and beautiful records he has left, the work of twenty-one years (he was the all-around clerk and recorder and auditor for Vigo county), are a splendid monument to his memory. His peculiar chirography, as even and beautiful as copper-plate, all made with the old-style goose quill, has never been equaled by any of his successors in any of all the offices he held.

He was elected clerk over John M. Coleman, his opponent, it is not known by what majority, as the ancient election returns are not to be found. And it is not to the disparagement of Mr. Coleman to know that he was beaten by Curtis Gilbert. There were not many men here then to select from in choosing the first officers, but had the whole world been open to the choice, the people could not have done better than they did in his selection. They kept him there twenty-one years, three terms of seven years each, and with his consent it is probable that they would have kept him his life time.

The first motion made in court was by Attorney Sullivan in behalf of John Beard, who desired the court to inquire according to law the damage, if any, that would result from building a mill and dam on his land, the southeast quarter of Section 33, Township 14 north, Range 9 west. This is now in Parke county.

Isaac Lambert and John Dickson, by the same attorney, asked for a similar writ, to ascertain the damage in the erection of a mill and dam on the northwest quarter of Section 17, Township 11 north, Range 9 west. This was the first mill erected in Vigo county.

Alexander Barns presented his bond and security as coroner of the county.

Truman Blackman qualified as the first sheriff of Vigo county. He had been appointed to the office by the governor to hold until at the next election, when his successor should be chosen.

This was the total of the court's first day's work, when it adjourned for the day.

The next day Attorney William P. Bennett appeared, took the oath and was enrolled. The first trial cause at this term of the court was

Elenor Garber
vs.
Peter Garber. } Petition for divorce.

This was continued until the next court.

Then James Bennett sued out a writ of *ad quod damnum* as to the building of a dam and mill on his land, northwest quarter of Section 30, Township 12 north, Range 9 west.

The only other trial cause for this court was that of

Isaac Cottman
vs.
Abraham Markle,
Amos Rice. } Trespass *vi et armis*, damages $2,000.

A jury was called, the case tried as to Markle, and the jury retired, perhaps to the same log that had been used by the grand jury to consider their verdict, and soon returned and found for the plaintiff, awarding him 6 cents as against Abraham Markle. Thereupon the case as to Rice was dismissed. Markle had confessed, it seems, but stated the circumstances in such a way that the jury was not disposed to bankrupt him. The fact is that in that day the average jury inclined to the belief in letting bygones be bygones in the average scrapping matches. They recognized that they were bound by the letter of the law, but they could get around its spirit.

This was the entire business before the first Vigo circuit court. Thereupon the "court adjourned until court in course." Vigo county was then a part of the First Judicial circuit.

The second term of the court convened on July 27, following. Present: Hon. Thomas H. Blake, president of the First circuit, and Moses Hoggatt, associate judge.

Blake's commission bears date May 14, 1818, and is signed by Gov. Jonathan Jennings. His term of office to continue with the expiration of the next general assembly.

Judge Thomas H. Blake was sworn into office by Davis Floyd, president judge of the Second circuit.

The sheriff appointed James Cunningham bailiff. The additional attorneys appearing at this term were Gen W. Johnston, William Prince, Lewis B. Lawrence and Charles Dewey. Jonathan Doty was appointed prosecuting attorney.

The third term of the court, February 22, 1819. Present: Hon. Gen Washington Johnston president judge, Hoggatt and Barns associates. Judge Johnston was appointed for the term of seven years.

October term, 1818, Jacob Call, James Nash and James P. Bennett were admitted to practice.

May term, 1819, Hon. Jonathan Doty, president judge. His commission to run until the end of the next session of the general

assembly. Moses Tabbs and George McDonald appeared at February court, 1819, as qualified attorneys.

Jacob Call was commissioned president judge of the First Judicial Circuit March 7, 1822. He was sworn into office and held court in Vigo county in March, 1822. Daniel Jenckes was admitted to practice as attorney.

The State at that time was divided into four judicial circuits. This was the First circuit, composed of the counties of Knox, Sullivan, Daviess, Vigo, Dubois, Lawrence and Monroe. Vincennes was of course the professional and intellectual center of the State when Vigo county was formed.

Judge Jonathan Doty served from the May term, 1819, to the March term, 1822; Judge Jacob Call from 1822 until 1824.

In 1824 John R. Porter was elected president judge, and held his first court at the October term, 1824. Amory Kinney was admitted to the Vigo bar at that term.

Judge John Law succeeded Porter, and served from the February term, 1830, until 1831, when he resigned, and Amory Kinney was appointed president judge, who held his first court in October, 1831. He was then elected, and served a full term, until 1837.

Judge Elisha M. Huntington succeeded Kinney, and served until 1841, when he resigned, and was succeeded by Judge William P. Bryant, who served from the November term, 1841, to the May term, 1844.

Judge John Law served from 1844 until 1850.

Judge Samuel B. Gookins held, as the successor of Judge Law, the September term, 1850.

Judge Delana R. Eckles presided from the March term, 1851, to the March term, 1853; Judge James Hughes from 1853 until 1856.

Judge Ambrose B. Carlton, by an appointment from the governor, held the September term, 1856.

Judge James McLane Hanna held part of the September term, 1857, and continued the remainder of the January term, 1858.

Judge Solomon Claypool was appointed in 1858, and held the special term for that year, and was elected to a full term at the next regular election. This was then the Sixth Judicial circuit.

Judge Delana R. Eckles again became president judge in 1866.

On March 1, 1867, the Legislature made new circuits in the State, and this became the Eighteenth Judicial circuit, composed of the counties of Vigo, Parke, Vermillion and Sullivan. The new division created a vacancy in the judgeship, and Hon. R. W. Thompson was appointed by the governor judge until his successor should be elected. Sewell Coulson was elected prosecuting attorney.

At the November election, 1867, Chambers Y. Patterson was elected judge. He was re-elected, and died in office in 1881.

March 29, 1876, Samuel F. Maxwell, in the absence, it is supposed, of Judge Patterson, was sworn in as judge. He signed the records for some time, when the regular judge it seems, resumed his place. This lapse is accounted for by the forming of the Forty-third circuit.

At the August term, 1875, Judge Cyrus T. McNutt was presiding judge *pro tem.*

Judge Harvey D. Scott was appointed to the vacancy caused by the death of Judge Patterson. This was then the Fourteenth Judicial circuit.

At the October term, 1881, the record shows that by reason of sickness Judge Scott appointed Charles Cruft judge *pro tem.* He held court twenty-one days.

Again, at the October term, 1882, the minutes show that Judge Scott was absent four days at the beginning of that term on account of sickness, whereupon the sheriff, Jackson Stepp; auditor, Andrew Grimes, and clerk, Merrill N. Smith, "by vertue of the statute in such cases made and provided" proceeded to elect Henry C. Nevitt, "as judge to preside until the return of said regular judge."

Judge G. W. Buff, elected as successor to Judge Scott, held the unfinished term of October, 1882. He continued to preside until 1884, when by act of the legislature Vigo county was formed into a separate judicial circuit—the Forty-third, when the present incumbent Judge William Mack was elected for a term of six years—December, 1890.

George R. C. Sullivan succeeded Doty as prosecuting attorney. He retired in 1824, and was succeeded by John Law.

John I. Scott was prosecuting attorney in the early part of 1864. He was succeeded by Henry H. Boudinot.

Something of the order in which the attorneys became practitioners in the Vigo County circuit is the following list that was made by Charles T. Noble, who was the successor of Curtis Gilbert as clerk of the circuit court, and held the office two full terms—fourteen years, commencing in 1849, and ending in 1863. The list is found in the waste leaf of one of the old records with no other explanation than that it was made by Mr. Noble. It is not stated why he commenced in 1824, and then brought it down no later than 1846. To the list the compiler has added such names to Mr. Noble's list as he found mentioned in the body of records as being present and engaged in causes. With this explanation it is given as follows: In 1824, Amory Kinney, George Ewing; 1830, Joseph A. Wright; 1832, James Whitcomb, Salmon Wright; 1833, Samuel B. Gookins; 1835, Cromwell W. Barbour; 1838, Delany R. Eckles, William D. Griswold, Jesse Conrad; 1839, G. George Dunn, Edward Gaughey, Timothy R. Young; 1840, John P. Usher, Orson Bar-

bour, Welton M. Modesitt, Seymour Gookins; 1842, James H. Henry, Usher F. Linder, R. C. Gregory, J. K. Kinney; 1843, Richard W. Thompson, Grafton F. Cookerly, William K. Edwards, Wells D. Hamilton; 1844, Henry S. Lane, Hugh O'Neal, James C. Allen, Thomas H. Nelson; 1845, James M. Hanna; 1846, Alexander Thompson, William A. McKenzie, R. N. Watterman, Robert N. Hudson, Harvey D. Scott; 1847, J. W. Osborn, McRoberts, Hathaway; 1848, Luke Reilley; 1867, Thomas N. Rice.

Prosecuting attorneys were elected for a term of two years: Sant C. Davis, 1870–72; R. S. Tennant, 1872–74; A. J. Kelley, 1874–82, three terms; John W. Shelton, 1882–84; David W. Henry, 1884–88; James E. Piety, 1888 (present incumbent).

October, 1824, Samuel W. Osborn made application to the court for naturalization, stating that he was born in 1802, near York, Upper Canada, and removed permanently to the United States when of the age of twenty-one years.

At the April term, 1821, Judge Jonathan Doty ordered spread upon the records the following.

"In conformity with the 64th section of the act entitled 'an act reducing into one all the acts and parts of acts now in force in this State regulating proceedings in actions at law, and in suits in chancery,' I have examined the office of Curtis Gilbert, clerk of the circuit court for the county of Vigo, and do report that all the books in said office are kept correctly, and the entries therein executed in a masterly manner, and also the papers in said office properly arranged and carefully preserved."

Recapitulation of Judges.—Thomas H. Blake, the first president judge, held from May 4, 1818, to December, 3, 1818.

General Washington Johnston, Esq. (the "General" being a Christian name), held the office of judge from December 3, 1818, till the legislature elected, April 10, 1819; Jonathan Doty, then elected for seven years, served three, from April 10, 1819. Doty and General Johnston each appended to their names in signing the record great flourishes and quereques. Jacob Call was judge from April 22 to October, 1824; John R. Porter, from October 24 to May, 1830. The first nine years' sessions of the court are all in one record volume.

In May, 1830, John Law was appointed and resigned in August, 1831, and General Washington Johnston, Esq., was again appointed till the legislature would elect. He served until January, 1831, when Amory Kinney was elected, and served seven years.

In January, 1837, Elisha Huntington. He resigned in 1841, when William P. Bryant was elected and served till January, 1844, when he resigned and John Law was elected. He presided until July, 1850, when he resigned, and S. B. Gookins was appointed,

serving until January, 1851, when Delana R. Eckles was elected by the legislature for seven years. Under the new constitution his term expired in October, 1852, when James Hughes was elected for six years by the people. He resigned in April, 1856, and Ambrose B. Carlton was appointed until the next October election, when James M. Hanna was elected and served from October, 1856, until December, 1857, when Solomon Claypool was the presiding judge, and held it until the election of D. R. Eckles, in October, 1864. Eckles was legislated out of the circuit in 1867, and R. W. Thompson appointed. In October, 1867, Chambers Y. Patterson was elected and served until his death, in 1881. Harvey D. Scott was appointed in January, 1881, and held until November, 1882, when George W. Buff was elected. In February, 1883, the circuit was changed, leaving Judge Buff in Sullivan county, and Harvey D. Scott was again appointed, and held until Judge William Mack (present judge) took the office in November, 1884.

This recapitulation is taken nearly verbatim from a "list of circuit judges," published in the Terre Haute *Gazette*, July 12, 1887. The list was made out by the present judge of the circuit court, and agrees with the record as given in the preceding page, except that it overlooks the terms of Judge Samuel F. Maxwell. Judge Patterson, by election, succeeded Judge R. W. Thompson in 1867, but did not "serve from that time continuously until his death." He served, it seems from the record, his first term commencing in 1867, and was a candidate for re-election, and was beaten by Maxwell, who presided until 1878, when in the new circuit of Vigo and Sullivan, Patterson was again elected and during his term died.

Superior Court.—An act entitled "An act to establish a superior court in the county of Vigo, defining its authority and jurisdiction, providing for the election and compensation of the judge thereof, and providing for a vacancy in the office of judge of said court, *and to abolish the criminal court* of said county, *to take effect on the third Monday in November, 1882*, and to transfer the business thereof to the circuit court thereof at said date, and declaring an emergency, approved April 8, 1881." Clerk of the circuit court, and sheriff of the county shall be respectively the clerk and sheriff of said court. The courts shall be held on the first Mondays in March, June, September and December. The said court shall have original and concurrent jurisdiction with the circuit court in all civil cases, and jurisdiction concurrent with the circuit court in all cases of appeal from justices of the peace, boards of county commissioners, and mayors and city courts in civil cases, and all other appellate jurisdiction in civil cases now vested in, or which may hereafter be vested by law in the circuit courts; and said court shall also have concurrent jurisdiction in all actions by or against executors, guard-

ians or administrators, *provided, however*, that said superior court hereby constituted, shall not have jurisdiction in matters of probate, or the settlement of decedents' estates, but the same shall be and remain within the jurisdiction of the circuit court, as now provided by law." A vacancy was declared and the governors ordered to appoint a judge.

Immediately upon the passage of the act Gov. Porter appointed Baskin E. Rhoads judge of the said superior court of Vigo county, in the Fourteenth Judicial Circuit. The first session of the court convened June 6, 1881. The first order appearing on the record is as follows: "Ordered that the seal of the superior court of Vigo county shall consist of a circular stamp, in the center of which stands *Artemis* blindfolded holding pair of ballances in the left hand, and a drawn sword in the right." The friends of Judge Rhoads fancied they could see in this happy classical conceit his ready suggestion.

In 1882 Vigo county was made a separate judicial circuit—the Forty-third, and at the November election of that year Hon. James M. Allen was elected judge of the superior court for a regular term of four years. He was re-elected in 1886, and is the present incumbent. His term of office will expire in December, 1890.

Judge Thomas H. Blake, the first president judge of the circuit court of Vigo, lived in Terre Haute and practiced his profession with eminence for more than thirty years after retiring from the bench. He died early in the fifties in Cincinnati, and was buried in Terre Haute.

Among the earliest and for years among the most prominent attorneys to locate in Terre Haute was James Farrington. He lived here to old age and for many years was regarded as one of the leading men in Vigo county, prominent in all her public affairs, and was noted for his public spirit and enterprise.

Judge Amory Kinney was a native of Bethel, Washington County, Vt., born April 13, 1791, and died on a visit for his health at his old home at the age of sixty-eight years and six months. His education was derived from rather scant opportunities in the common schools. Before his majority he emigrated to western New York, which was then inviting emigrants from New England, and he settled in the town of Courtlandville, Courtland county, where he commenced work at the age of nineteen in a cotton factory. The factory was burned, and he was with others thrown out of employment. He was soon after elected constable. While in this position he engaged his leisure hours in studying law, and about the year 1819 was admitted to the bar in the United States court, when he at once came to the west and settled in Vincennes. From Vincennes he moved to Washington, Daviess county, practicing law at both

places along the counties on the Wabash from the Ohio to Terre Haute. In 1824 he became a member of the Vigo county bar. He became a permanent resident of Terre Haute in 1827. The next year he was elected justice of the peace, which office, after filling some years, he resigned. He was elected to the legislature in 1830, being successful in that contest over Judge Jenckes. He was appointed president judge by Gov. Noble in 1831, upon the resignation of Judge Law. He held but one term of the court under the this appointment and then was elected to a full term of seven years, filling the office during the entire term with acknowledged impartiality and ability. He was a candidate for congress in 1833, his competitors being William C. Linton, George Boone, John Ewing, John W. Davis, Hugh L. Livingston and John Law. He was again elected to the legislature in 1847–48. The court of common pleas was established in 1852, and he was elected judge of the court for a term of four years.

At the end of his term of judge of the court of common pleas for Vigo county in 1856, his robust constitution began to give way and his health was so impaired he visited his native State, in the hope of regaining his health, where he died.

Judge Kinney was the last survivor of the early lawyers at the Vigo bar. Of the long list of judges, lawyers, grand and petit jurors, officers, bailiffs and parties to suits and witnesses, all have long since departed. For years he was the head of the law firm of Kinney, Wright & Gookins, leading practitioners in all the courts in a wide extent of country.

Judge Samuel Barnes Gookins.—In 1877 he wrote: "It is only a little more than fifty-two years since I landed from the canoe at Modesitt's ferry. Indiana was then seven years old and had made quite a start in the world (1823). May 5, 1823, I set out from the home of my boyhood, Rodman, Jefferson county, N. Y., to reach the west by the new route, in company with my mother, a brother of twenty-three and myself, not quite fourteen. We traveled by wagon fifteen miles to Sackett's Harbor, where we took passage on the Ontario, the second steamer I believe that navigated the lake whose name she bore. The lake was unusually rough, and the steamer, a heavily laden and slow-going craft, propelled by a low-pressure engine, made slow headway. After contending with contrary winds for a night and day we put about for Sackett's Harbor. The next trial was more successful, and though encountering a heavy gale we reached the mouth of the Genesee, ascended that river to Carthage. * * Here I saw my first railroad, in other words there I saw an incline tramway running from the wharf to the top of the hill to the storehouse—a double track worked by a windlass at the top, the motive power being the dead weight; the

descending car drew the other up with extra weight to adjust the 'balance of trade.' * * [He then relates the long voyage and its perils in going from there to Johnstown, 'a little way up the Niagara river.'] The same day reached Lewistown, seven miles below the Falls, having consumed eight days in making the trip. Here we took wagons and came to a landing called Fort Slosher's, a few miles above the falls, then by open boat to Buffalo. [He tells of the difficulties they encountered here, and the change made in their intended route by the disappointment of finding no craft to take them to the mouth of the Miami of the lakes. After waiting several days for the 'Superior', the only steamer on Lake Erie, they finally embarked on a schooner for Detroit. They left Buffalo late in the afternoon in company with some forty passengers, most of them on their way to the new country, Michigan Territory. At Detroit they reshipped in a schooner for Fort Meigs, at the head of Miami bay.] The next feat to be accomplished was the ascent of the Miami, or Maumee as it is called. We there found an old French trader with a canoe constructed in a style much superior to a common pirogue. His price for it was $20, which we considered too high. * * * At Fort Wayne we procured an ox-team and a two-wheeled cart and made the ten-mile portage in that, hauling our canoe also. * * * We set our canoe afloat in a marsh covered with pond lilies, and had quite as hard work pushing through them as we had in pushing up the Miami. We reached the Wabash however after a vigorous effort, and set out upon its downward current.

"June had arrived and the water in the river was low. We had no pilot, and not being acquainted with the currents, the navigation of the stream was attended with much difficulty. One day we only made about five miles. When we found the water too shallow to float our craft, we went ashore, cut a hickory sapling, split it, pulled off the bark, and laying the flat side downward, mounted the canoe upon it and shoved it over into deep water. This accomplished, we were in a swift current, and my place was at the bow, with a setting pole, to keep her from striking upon the rocks, of which the river was full, while the other brother officiated as pilot at the stern. One afternoon, late, we were caught aground, and lay out in the middle of the stream all night. * * * The first settler we found on the river was near the mouth of the Wild Cat, not far from the present crossing of the New Albany & Salem Railroad. The next settler on the river was Filson, some two or three miles above the present site of Montezuma. We went ashore where is now the beautiful city of Lafayette. The Indians were friendly, often hailing us from the shore and wanting to trade, offering to exchange their wild game for cornmeal, an article always in demand by them.

"On June 18, 1823, we landed at Fort Harrison, and after having reconnoitered the post to our satisfaction, we again took water, and an hour later landed at Terre Hauté, having made the trip in six weeks and two days." Considerably more than half the time now required to go around the globe, and with ten times the exposures and dangers.

This part of Judge Gookin's narrative is very valuable for many reasons. It is a graphic representation of how one of the pioneer families (a widow and her two young sons) came to the west in 1823, and that, too, by the new route by the lakes. This was after steam navigation had become of practical use in travel and commerce between the east and the west. Even then, as is easily understood from the narrative, it required surely women of no ordinary mold to pick up their children and turn their faces toward the distant and unknown west. Such people should have bred a new race of men and women—and they did.

The true western character is a marked and strong one, and their achievements are the marvels in history. To this hour the descendants of the pioneers are distinctly characterized by strength of character, rather than by polish or finish.

Samuel B. Gookins was born at Rupert, Bennington county, Vt., May 30, 1809, the youngest of ten children of William and Rhoda Gookins. In 1812 the family emigrated to New York. The father died two years after, leaving the wife and eight children dependent upon the mercies of the world. He died in Chicago, where he made his home in the latter years of his life, June 14, 1880.

Hon. John P. Usher came to Terre Haute in 1839, and at once entered the firm of Usher & Griswold (W. D.). Mr. Griswold had preceded Mr. Usher some time, and had begun to have some practice upon the arrival of the latter. The first acquaintance and partnership were near the same time. The partnership was in time dissolved, because of the claims on Mr. Usher of C. Y. Patterson, a relative, but the warm attachment and esteem of the two men continued, and ended only in death.

Mr. Usher came to Terre Haute in an open buggy from his home in Chenango, N. Y., with a young man who soon returned to New York. Mr. Griswold says, at that time he was boarding at the Prairie House, kept by Theron Barnum, afterward a noted hotel man in St. Louis. He says: "That hotel was then a paradise, and there was such a charm about it as I have never felt before or since in my life. Of all those who then illuminated that place, and whose electric touch holds to the heart even now, I know of only four living, to wit: David S. and Mrs. Danaldson, of Terre Haute, and Burr P. and R. W. Noland, of Virginia."

"Here on a frosty morning in the fall, as I left the breakfast-table and walked to the fire-grate of the office room, I was followed, first by a young, strange guest, and meeting face to face before the bright grate we nodded our respects and opened up a talk, which was the introduction to an intimate business and brotherly association and intercourse of fifty years. I had then been in Terre Haute about a year and a half (half of the time a teacher). I had a compound lodging and office in the one-story building at the corner of Second and Cherry streets. The adjoining and connecting room was the mayor's office (B. M. Harrison was mayor—by jurisdiction justice of the peace—) by title mayor. Here I was lodged, and making my board and clothes as a lawyer. Terre Haute was a safe place. In the summer I slept with the doors and window open, and the only intrusion I ever had was by a dog which came in uninvited and took a place on the bed by my side.

"Into this place Mr. Usher first came with me. We formed a partnership which lasted many years, and would have continued but that his brother-in-law, afterward Judge Chambers Y. Patterson, who had studied in our office, had claims upon his thoughts and interests, and so we separated in all but affection. Mr. Usher almost immediately returned to New York, and by agreement after a few weeks came to Terre Haute. * * * He was my junior in age by about two months, and was then much of a lawyer, having had long education by reading and observation in the office of a lawyer of ability, and in the struggle of legal trials conducted by masters of the law. But his opportunities for general culture had been small. He was not a classical scholar nor a general literary student."

Mr. Griswold informs us that he landed in Terra Haute endowed with the change of half a dollar; that Mr. Usher had a few law books and a mere pittance of money, so the paid-up stock in that firm was small and nearly equal.

Mr. Usher is said to have become a national man through the political side of his life, especially when he became a member of Mr. Lincoln's cabinet, but the truth is his genius was greatest and best as a court and jury lawyer. The official positions he held were breathing spells in his busy life as a lawyer. That here he had genius of a high order was soon recognized when he was yet a young member of the Terra Haute bar. But the moral qualities of Mr. Usher's character were distinctive features of the man, and no man is great without these qualities. His virtues were not demonstrative, but natural and beneficial to many. His nature was unselfish and kindly, although he seemed unwilling that it should be recognized. Whatever cause he engaged in, he went into with zeal, and his greatest stimulus was his belief of the unmerited wrongs of his client. He

was a true and faithful citizen by a principle to which he adhered with conscientious tenacity. With no dogmas of religion and no bigoted opinions regarding the mysteries of death and eternity, he was scrupulous upon all points of practical morality, could bear no thought of wrong nor endure a knowledge of oppression or cruelty without abomination. His obligations of life he observed with sleepless remembrance, nor was he idle or easy until all was canceled and satisfied, whether pecuniary or social. He was helpful to the unfortunate, sympathizing and encouraging to the poor and needy, merciful to the wicked in distress, tolerant and charitable to the abandoned and profligate and indifferent to the proud and vain. His friendships were sincere and enduring. He was an affectionate son and brother. Soon after his establishment in Terra Haute his family followed him—father, mother, brothers and sisters. He was their patron; aided them all and severally, with his money and his interest, and with attention and solicitude, guarded and guided their movements of life. First and most notable he was a most loving and faithful husband and father. Such was John P. Usher.

He left Terre Haute some years ago to accept an important position offered by the Union Pacific railroad, and made his home during the remainder of his life in Lawrence, Kas.

He died in 1889 in Philadelphia from the effects of a surgical operation performed by Dr. Agnew, or rather the operation had been fatally delayed and his system never rallied from the effects of this operation, which was the only hope of prolonging his life.

A Philadelphia despatch, dated April 12, 1889, says: "Hon. John P. Usher, who was Secretary of the Interior under President Lincoln, died at the University hospital, this city, this morning. Mr. Usher came here from Florida, where he had a winter residence, about two weeks ago, to undergo an operation for the removal of a tumor from his throat.

Prof. Agnew successfully removed the growth, but the patient, notwithstanding the efforts made to save his life, died at 11 o'clock this morning. Mr. Usher was born in Madison county, N. Y., in 1816. For some years past he lived at Lawrence, Kas., where he acted as counsel for the Missouri Pacific and the Kansas Pacific railroads."

To this a local paper here added: "For years Hon. John P. Usher was a resident of Terre Haute, and was one of the ablest and best known lawyers that practiced at this bar. He lived here when he was appointed to the cabinet of President Lincoln, his residence being the one now occupied by H. Hulman, on Ohio street. Mr. Usher's wife is a sister of Mrs. Sarah Deming."

Col. William K. Edwards.—A notable funeral was that of Col. Edwards, who died in his room at Terre Haute house, Thursday

morning at 6 o'clock, September 25, 1878. The announcement caused the State to put on the emblems of mourning, and attending the funeral came special trains from all points of the compass, bearing heavy loads of people. The crowds from Indianapolis were very large, and among them were the entire State officers, staffs, guards and military commands. There was, it is said, but one occasion where an equal demonstration was ever made at a funeral in Indiana, and that was at the burial of Gov. Morton.

At a meeting of the members of the bar of Vigo county, called for the purpose of taking proper steps in regard to the death of Col. W. K. Edwards, Hon. H. D. Scott was called to the chair, and J. H. Blake appointed secretary.

Judge Carlton made appropriate remarks and moved the appointment of a committee to draft suitable resolutions of the bar "in regard to the demise of an esteemed friend and brother attorney."

Col. William E. McLane seconded the motion, and in support thereof spoke feelingly of the deceased and of his long and intimate acquaintance with him, and of the many good qualities of which the deceased was possessed.

Judge C. Y. Patterson, a friend of Col. Edwards for forty-two years, then through much emotion spoke for a short time.

Gen. Cruft, who first met Col. Edwards December 6, 1830, gave some early reminiscences of Col. Edwards' life, and a short sketch of his life after coming to Terre Haute.

Judges Long, William Mack, John G. Crain, Charles E. Hosford, James M. Allen, S. M. Stimson and B. F. Havens all spoke of the dead in tender and affectionate terms.

The committee, A. B. Carlton, William Mack, Charles Cruft and T. B. Long reported as follows:

"We, the members of the Terre Haute bar, having assembled to pay a tribute of respect to our lamented brother, William K. Edwards, submit the following:

"William K. Edwards, who departed this life on the 25th inst., had been a member of this bar for thirty-five years. During all this time, while he was not a solicitor for general practice, he did a large amount of legal business, and for promptness, accuracy and strict probity in his profession, he had no superior. His character for integrity, not only in his profession, but in every walk in life was spotless. As a gentleman he was highly accomplished, and was endowed with that obliging disposition and rare urbanity of manners which made him an universal favorite in the social circle. As a friend he was warm-hearted, self-sacrificing, and as true as steel. As a citizen he was the full embodiment of energy, liberality

and benevolence, and in all the qualities of head and heart he was a man such as we shall rarely meet again." Similar resolutions were passed by the board of managers of the Rose Polytechnic Institute, of which board Col. Edwards had been the secretary, and by the Terre Haute Lodge, No. 57, I. O. O. F. All the military and civil organizations of Terre Haute and the adjoining country were part of the great pageant that bore the remains to their final resting place. Col. William K. Edwards was born near Louisville, Ky., about the year 1820. His mother was a relative of Gen. Zachary Taylor. Col. Edwards graduated at the Indiana State University at Bloomington in the fall of 1841. He attended two courses of lectures at the Transylvania University at Lexington, and was a graduate of both these schools. He located at Terre Haute in 1843, and commenced the practice of his profession. In 1845 he was, with John Dowling, elected to the legislature, both Whigs. He served three subsequent sessions in that body, and was made speaker of the house in 1873. He was noted as one of the ablest parliamentarians of the country. Was elected the first mayor of Terre Haute after its organization as a city, under the act of 1853, and held that position two terms. And was one of the trustees of the Indiana State University nearly twenty years, and was president of the board at the time of his death. Also was secretary of the Rose Polytechnic Institute, and had contributed by his labors much toward organizing that school, delivering the address at the laying of the corner-stone; and was a director in the Terre Haute & Chicago, and the Terre Haute, Indianapolis & Vandalia railroads, and of the First National bank of Terre Haute. He was for years president and manager of the Draw-bridge company. An eminent Odd Fellow, and was past grand master of that order in Indiana; a prominent Mason. He was one of the executors of the last will of the late Chauncey Rose. In politics he was an earnest and leading Republican.

Judge Patterson.—Chambers Young Patterson was born at Vincennes, July 3, 1824. He received an academic education at the State University of Indiana and at Bardstown, Ky., where with high distinction he graduated in the summer of 1843. Soon after leaving school he entered the office of Usher & Griswold, Terre Haute, as a law student, and afterward graduated at Harvard University, where he enjoyed the rare privilege of being a student under Judge Story, the Gamaliel of American law learning; also of attending the law lectures of Judge Greenleaf, who was at that time a member of the Harvard faculty. He graduated at Harvard in 1847, and soon after entered upon the practice in partnership with his brother-in-law, Hon. John P. Usher.

In 1852 he was married to Miss Anna, daughter of Judge John

Law, for many years one of the eminent judges of western Indiana.

Judge Patterson was elected mayor of Terre Haute in May, 1856; re-elected in 1857 for two years, and again in 1859, but resigned to accept the bench of the Tenth Common Pleas district composed of the counties of Parke, Vigo and Sullivan. He was a candidate for re-election to this judgeship in 1864, but was defeated by Hon. Samuel F. Maxwell—the model man and judge. And this was the only defeat that ever overtook Judge Patterson who was the largest part of his active life in public positions. Soon after his defeat he formed a partnership with Judge James M. Allen.

In October, 1867, he was elected judge of the Eighteenth Indiana circuit, composed of the counties of Vermillion, Parke, Sullivan and Vigo; was re-elected in 1872 and again in 1878; this then being the Fourteenth Indiana circuit—Vigo and Sullivan counties. This place he was holding at the time of his death. His ambition followed closely in the grooves of his profession. The extent of his departure being that of a delegate to the National convention in New York in 1868.

No man as president judge of our courts was ever held in higher esteem than Judge Patterson, and this was true of all people. At the bar meeting Senator Vorhees among other things said: "I did not expect to speak here to-day, as I should desire to at some future time. * * I can not do justice to myself to-day, but I thought that my friends and neighbors here would justify me in leaving my post of duty to come and share in the general grief. We can not do anything for the dead—they are beyond our help. * * When I shall have returned to my post of duty I shall have traveled 1,600 miles to attend Judge Patterson's funeral, and that is some of the evidences of the respect I had for him. I formed his acquaintance nearly thirty years ago, and during that period he was a delightful person to me, and when we parted last fall we parted with as affectionate and sunny atmosphere between us as we ever had in our lives. It is a pleasure for me to say this. He was a man of strong and vigorous intellect; of great individuality and of robust temperament. Few men ever had more local influence, and there is scarcely a man in Terre Haute whose death could be more regretted. He was a man of public enterprise; he noted everything that was going on which concerned the community in which he lived."

Judge James M. Allen, at one time the law partner of Patterson, concluding his remarks at the bar meeting said:

"In conclusion, gentlemen of the bar, I want to say that I conscientiously believe that if there is such a thing as an upright and impartial judge; if there are strictly honest and conscientious

men in this world, Chambers Young Patterson was one of those men; and that the highest eulogy that can be paid to the honored dead, is to be able to say truthfully that he lived and died an upright honest life."

Hon. Bayliss W. Hanna concluding his remarks on this occasion said: "In this solemn presence, brethren, let us stand together in tender remembrance—every passion still, every harsh resolve forgotten, every trace of envy changed to reverence, all ambition melted into tears, and feel as we say, this is the last of earth."

He made his family residence at the Terre Haute house, where he breathed his last on the morning of January 17, 1881.

"God's finger touched him and he slept."

Judge Patterson left to mourn his loss a wife and two sons, John and Ewing, and a daughter, Margaret, a brother, James Patterson, of Parke county, and three sisters, Mrs. Deming, Mrs. Usher and Mrs. Linton.

John Pierson Baird.—In any future time the historian of this part of Indiana, will, as he continues to delve in the lore of the past, be sure to find one name that will at first, perhaps, make but little impression on his mind, yet, before he finishes his story, that name will grow and grow upon him, and he will come to love and reverence it. I imagine the one name that will pre-eminently thus act on his mind will be that of Col. John P. Baird. He was born January 5, 1830, and died March 7, 1881, aged fifty-one years, a native of Spencer county, Ky., on the old Baird farm on Simpson creek, eight miles from Taylorville, the son of Stephen and Sarah Baird. His father was a native of Ireland; his mother of Spencer county, Ky. In 1832 his father sold his Kentucky property and removed to Vigo county, and purchased his farm in Pierson township, where he resided until his death, about 1841. On this farm John spent his youth, with the exception of a short time clerking in a store at Lockport. His entire educational opportunities were in the neighborhood schools. When eighteen he attended school at Franklin College, Indiana, two years. He then came to Terre Haute and was given employment by Charles T. Noble, circuit clerk. In 1851–52 he attended the law school at the Bloomington State University, paying his own way all the time, assisted only by the noble generosity of his employer, Mr. Noble, which kindness he never forgot. March 10, 1852, he was admitted to the bar, and in the April following to a partnership with W. D. Griswold. He at once took a place among the foremost of the then able bar of the county. Mr. Griswold retired from the practice in 1854, and turned over to Mr. Baird the office, library and extensive practice. Soon after Salmon Wright and Mr. Baird entered into partnership in the practice of the law, this continued three years. Afterward he was associated with Edward E. Bassett.

In the summer of 1885 Col. Baird was elected on the Republican ticket a member of the legislature, serving in the call session of that body.

September 1, 1862, he was commissioned colonel of the Eighty-fifth Indiana, and went at once to the field, first to Covington, Ky., then to Falmouth, Lexington and Danville. In February 1863, he, with his command, went to Louisville, and from there by water to Nashville, and from there to Franklin, Tenn. He was brigaded with the Thirty-third Indiana, Twenty-second Wisconsin and Nineteenth Michigan, under. Gen. John Coburn.

March 5, at Thompson's station, Gen. Coburn met Gen. Forrest, and his entire command was captured. The prisoners, Col. Baird among them, were marched to Tullahoma, under great hardships, and from there the officers were sent to Libby prison, the rank and file being released. After being in prison a little more than two months he was exchanged; returned, and again organized his regiment and returned, to Franklin, Tenn., where nearly constant skirmish engagements with the enemy occurred. It was during his stay here that occurred the notable capture, trial and execution, under his command, of the spies, Williams and Peter. This was one of the stern and awful circumstances of war, and there is not much doubt it affected Col. Baird during the remainder of his life. He and command participated in the Atlanta campaign, engaged in the many battles of that campaign, and notably at the charge at Resaca. During this campaign his health gave way, and he had to resign June 20, 1864, after which he returned to Terre Haute and resumed the practice of the law. He soon after formed a partnership with Gen. Charles Cruft. For the next ten years this firm had an immense practice, and probably as much from overwork as anything else, but from various causes, his health again failed him, and in 1875 it was painfully evident that impairment of the mind had taken place. He continued at home under medical treatment until April 1, 1876, when he consented, under the advice of friends, to be taken to the Indiana Hospital for the Insane for treatment. He went pleasantly, never to return alive. With varying hopes to be again dashed, he would improve, and at one time his health so improved that the greatest hopes were encouraged, but "Canst thou minister to a mind diseased?" An ac ute attack of the kidneys set in and in three weeks thereafter the end came. He was in the hospital five years, lacking a few days, and his friends think that in all that time his clouded mind experienced little or no suffering.

Col. Baird left no lineal descendant to bear his name. An infant son, born to him in March, 1876, after his mental infirmities, survived him but a few months. His widow and a brother and a half brother were all that were left behind him of close kith or kin.

His body was brought to Terre Haute, and after its long fever, sleeps peacefully in Woodlawn cemetery.

While more of him is said in the foregoing as a soldier than as a jurist, yet it is in the latter that is all the real man. He was a born lawyer, and no training nor circumstances could have ever made him a soldier. Full of idiosyncracies, this many-sided man was peaceful, kind, benevolent, and his mere physical nature was more of a nurse, succoring affliction, rather than destroying or maiming and killing.

He was twenty-two years old when he became a member of the Vigo county bar. Among those in full practice at that time were William D. Griswold, John P. Usher, Richard W. Thompson, Amory Kinney, Salmon Wright, Samuel Barnes Gookins, Cromwell W. Barbour, and among the younger members, Harvey D. Scott; Newton Booth, afterward senator from California; Blackford B. Moffatt, Charles Dewey, Jr., Thomas H. Nelson, and others who have since made national names and fames.

There was none of the polish in either his professional or literary training and education, but strength in every direction. His memory and also his knowledge of human nature were extraordinary. He quoted the law from memory, giving volume and page, and it is said could for months after a trial give the important details of every witness' testimony; having scant imagination and none of the arts of oratory, yet so well did he know the jury that in his peculiar interrogative way of conversational addresses, he would, in an incredibly brief time make, as he would sometimes call it, his same speech twelve times over, once for each juror. The rock on which this great lawyer's life was wrecked was the army. He watched and studied himself; in the latter time of his practice he must in his lonely musing have looked the coming madness in the face. He realized the seeming lack of adjustments in his mind that would come upon him, felt the opposing forces at work there, and to his most inward friends he sometimes spoke of it, and then referred to the subtle forces in that pathetic humor that would have pierced the heart of a stone as his "wild cats"—pointing at his head. The first kindling of the fever, and when it came in its resistless force, the same pathetic, gentle humor kept him so often conscious of his condition, and ever willing to hearken and obey the advice of his friends. He told his friends that he was ready to go to the asylum, and was to his dying moment always talking of getting well in a few days, often, "I'll be well to-morrow." That "to-morrow" did come at last—the end of his sickness and of his pilgrimage on earth.

Patrick Henry Lee died a young man, and while serving a term in the State legislature of 1872. He was the fourth son of Dr. H.

D. Lee, late of Riley township, born on the old homestead, April 17, 1875, and was but twenty-eight years old at the time of his death. He was educated at Asbury University, but his health failed him while there and compelled him to leave before completing his course.

Judge Randolph Wedding, died of pneumonia, December 10, 1866. He was born in St. Charles county, Md., April 15, 1798, a son of Thomas Wedding, who was one of the revolutionary fathers, who had a large family of children, of whom Randolph was the eighth and the last surving member of his father's immediate family. In 1817 he was married to Mary De Puy, August 28. Of this union there were seven children—four daughters and three sons —of whom three daughters and a son survived their father. Mrs. Harriet, wife of Judge James M. Allen, and Mrs. Roach, wife of Judge Roach of Indianapolis, Mrs. Cullin, and Oliver Wedding. Judge Wedding came to Indiana in 1817, immediately after his marriage. His first wife died in 1833, and in 1834 he married Jane Stringham, sister of Rear Admiral Stringham. Judge Wedding spent half a century of his life near Terre Haute, and was a prominent factor in advancing the material prosperity of the city and county.

Judge Ballard Smith died at the residence of his father-in-law, Curtis Gilbert, in the forty-second year of his age. He became a member of the Terre Haute bar in 1861. A meeting of the bar was convened on the occasion of his demise at the office of Judge Mack, Hon. Thomas H. Nelson, presiding, and W. K. Edwards, secretary; Gen. Charles Cruft, Judge William Mack, Judge James M. Allen, J. T. Scott, and Gen. W. E. McLean were appointed a committee on resolutions. And Judge William Mack was appointed to present the resolutions to the circuit and the common pleas courts. The resolutions expressed the universal sorrow at the untimely death of Judge Smith.

Hon. James Farrington was born in Boston, Mass., December 6, 1798, and died at his family residence, Terre Haute, 1870, aged seventy-two. He completed his academical and professional education in his native State, and immediately came west, and located in Vincennes in 1819. In January, 1822, he made his permanent location in this place, and was by some years the senior member of the Terre Haute bar at the time of his death, being a resident of the place forty-eight years. During the first twelve years here he devoted himself closely to the practice. He soon gained an extensive practice, being a careful lawyer and prompt and attentive to business, well versed in the principles of the common law, and always laborious in the preparation of his cases. He was elected to the legislature in 1825, and in the sessions of 1831–32 and

1833-34, he represented this district in the State senate. In these bodies he was conspicuous as a hard worker, and an able parliamentarian and valuable especially on all questions of finance. He had much to do in laying the foundation for Indiana's public school system, and was one of the originators of the charter of the old State bank. In 1834 he retired from the law firm of Farrington, Wright & Gookins, and wholly relinquished the practice of law. He became cashier of the branch bank of the State in Terre Haute, and then became president of that concern. During the entire existence of the bank he was one of the directors and the financial adviser. For a number of years he was heavily engaged in pork packing as the senior member of the house of H. D. Williams & Co.

In September, 1862, on the establishment of the Seventh United States Internal Revenue district, he was appointed assessor thereof. He filled this position to within a few days of his death, when he resigned, being convinced that his sickness was fatal.

Horace B. Jones departed this life January 24, 1890, at noon. He was taken sick only on the Saturday previous at his room at Mrs. Lewis' on Ohio street, and from the hour of the attack seemed to sink to the last moment. The cause of his death was neuralgia of the stomach.

Mr. Jones was born at Harrisburg, Penn., December 14, 1841, and was but forty-one years of age at the time of death. He was the last of the family except a nephew, Horace B. Jones, Jr.

Mr. Jones was a clerk in the quartermaster's department during the war, and had lived in Cumberland previously. At the close of the war he was for some time a claim agent at Washington. In 1868, in company with his brother, he located in Terra Haute, and they formed a partnership in the agricultural implement trade on South Third street, in this they were very successful when Horace B. retired from the business and commenced the practice of law, for which he had fitted himself before coming west. After practicing several years alone he formed a partnership with Judge John T. Scott, which firm existed fifteen years. Mr. Jones was a carefully educated scholar as well as lawyer, and in his miscellaneous reading kept well with the latest and best literature of the day. As a lawyer he had the confidence of his brethren and the community. He was the sole legal adviser of some of the leading business firms of the city; was popular and a society favorite. He never married. He was a member of Terra Haute Chapter No. 11, R. A. M., and Terra Haute Lodge No. 19, F. & A. M., also of the I. O. O. F. and the G. A. R.

Lewis B. Lawrence was one of the first attorneys to locate in Terra Haute, and in the list of deaths of members of the profession

his is the first on the record. The particulars of his life and death are not now attainable. It is the few facts of incidental mention that are found on the old records that are all that remains. The county officers called him in for counsel on legal subjects. In the arranging of the machinery of the county he was the authority and the law—the county's adviser and attorney. The administrator of his estate was Lucius H. Scott, and it is recited on the court records that at a special session of the board, March 3, 1821, was allowed said administrator the sum of $150 for services of the said deceased (Lewis B. Lawrence) "rendered the county in collecting and for advice." There was no learned bar then here to hold a meeting of the brethren to pass resolutions in memory of the deceased. There was no newspaper to publish them, had there been a bar to pass them.

Welton M. Modesitt was a schoolmate of Cromwell W. Barbour. They attended the law school together, and were admitted to practice about the same time. Mr. Modesitt was in the practice at Terra Haute for about the period of two years. When under the ministration of the noted Henry Ward Beecher in Terra Haute, he joined the church, and at once began preparations to become a Congregational minister. He attended the Beecher-Stowe Theological Seminary at Walnut Hills, Cincinnati, was duly ordained, and has been in the ministry since; is now making his home in Buffalo, N. Y.

Vigo Law Library Association was formed in February, 1890. Nearly all the practicing attorneys became members. An organization was formed after one or two informal meetings, and articles of association adopted. William Eggleston, president; Joseph Davis, treasurer, and Addison Scott, secretary. A room was secured in the court-house building, and already about 1,000 volumes have been collected.

In view of the fact of the organization of a State bar association, steps were taken by the attorneys of Terre Haute to form a society and have proper representation in the State society meetings. A few attorneys met and talked the matter over, and in April a meeting was called. This adjourned, and a second meeting began to take action. A constitution and by-laws were adopted and the following officers elected: Judge Cyrus F. McNutt, president; S. C. Stimson and J. Jump, vice-presidents; I. H. C. Royse, treasurer, and S. M. Huston, secretary. The following are the members: C. F. McNutt, S. C. Stimson, J. Jump, S. M. Huston, I. H. C. Royse, George W. Faris, H. J. Baker, John O. Piety, P. M. Foley, Alvin M. Higgins, J. C. Foley, M. C. Hamill, L. D. Teveque, J. H. Kleiser, William Eggleston, B. V. Marshall, James E. Piety, John C. Robinson, Robert B. Stimson, R. J. Smith, George E. Pugh, F. A. McNutt, B. E. Rhoads, J. P. Harrah, John T. Scott,

David W. Henry, S. R. Hamill, David N. Taylor, Samuel Royse, A. H. Donham, F. C. Danaldson, John G. McNutt, J. L. Davis, Thomas W. Haymond, George M. Davis, T. H. Hite, E. H. Redman, George A. Scott, S. B. Davis, T. W. Harper, John E. Lamb, George W. Kleiser, W. W. Rumsey.

CHAPTER XXI.

PROBATE COURT—COMMON PLEAS—ETC.

FIRST meeting of Vigo Probate Court was at the house of Henry Redford, the third Monday of July, 1818. Associate judges present were Moses Hoggatt and James Barns. On the first day the clerk, Curtis Gilbert, laid before the court the following business:

Administration of the estate of Oliver Jones, the administrator was James Jones, with James Chesnut and James Wilson as sureties; éstate of John Lynch, letters to John T. Chunn, with Isaac Lambert, security; John M. Coleman moved to revoke letters to Chunn, and have letters himself, which was done. This was the first day's work of the court, and the end of the first term. A special meeting was held in October, following, by Hoggatt and Barns. James Scott was granted letters on the estate of Jonathan Murdock, with John M. Coleman and Truman Blackman, securities. This court adjourned to meet at the house of Charles B. Modesitt the next day, October 18. James B. Winter, a minor over fourteen years, on that day came into court and made choice of Elisha U. Brown for his guardian. Ariel Harmon was appointed guardian of Hannah Winter, who was under fourteen years of age.

At the May term, 1819, a special court was held by the associate judges, Moses Hoggatt and James Barns, when the clerk laid before them the administration granted on the estate of Jacob Dick to Thomas Gordon, with Truman Blackman and John Earle securities; also on estate of Robert Nelson to Mary Nelson and John Earle, with Benjamin Cory and William Hamilton securities; also, the administration on estate of Alanson Church to John Harris, with John Campbell and Robert Bratton securities; also on the estate of Thomas W. Taylor to Elisha Bentley and James Jones, with Ariel Harmon and Henry T. Irish securities; also on the estate of James Austin to Henry T. Irish, with Elisha Bentley and James Jones securities; and the estate of John Chamberlain to Alexander

Chamberlain, with Abraham A. Markle security; the estate of Zebulon Jennings to John Durkee, with Lucius H. Scott security; the estate of Isreal Post to Gersham Tuttle, with Curtis Gilbert and Nathaniel Huntington securities; and the estate of Isaac Hunter, deceased, to Jacob Kuyger, with John Blair and Samuel Blair securities.

At the next May term of the probate court the following business was transacted: Estate of Simeon Gillet, letters to Salmon Gillet, with Peter B. Allen and William Nelson as sureties; estate of Calvin Ellis to Betsy Ellis, and William Nelson and Peter Allen securities; estate of Andrew Himrod to Caleb Crawford, with Isaac Lambert and Morris Robbins securities; estate of Luther Whitwood, with Lewis Northrup and James P. Jones. Sally and Lydia Church, over fourteen, made choice of Isaac Lambert, guardian, when the court also appointed him guardian for Eliza, who was less than fourteen years of age. Hannah Winter was old enough to choose Ariel Harmon guardian. Pamela Sisson selected for her guardian, Daniel Jenckes; for Phebe and Phillip the court appointed Daniel Jenckes.

May 15, 1820, a special term of the probate court was held at the house of Robert Harrison, in Terre Haute, by the associates, Moses Hoggatt and James Barns. Letters were granted on the estate of Andrew Bell to Samuel McQuilkin, with Gideon Sleeper and Richard Jaques sureties; estate of John Chenoweth to Isaac Chenoweth, with James Barnes and Joseph Walker securities; estate of John Ray to Barbara Ray, with William Ray and Samuel Ray securities; estate of Jeremiah Mote to May and William Mote, with Isaac Lambert and William Durham securities; estate of Gideon Stillson to Ashley Harris, with James Jones, Robert S. McCabe and James S. Turner securities; will proved on estate of James Lee; letters to Polly Lee, with Ebenezer Pocock and Thomas Forgason; estate of John Ewing to Alexander Ewing, with Robert Sturgus and Robert Curry sureties; estate of Elihu Hovey to Zebina C. Hovey, with Samuel McQuilkin and Eleazer Aspinwall; estate of John McIntire to Eleazar McIntire, with John Hamilton and John Earle sureties; estate of John Earle to Anna Earle, issued December 1, 1819, with John Hamilton and Peter Allen.

Next session of the probate court commenced on April 16, 1821, at the house of Robert Harrison; associate judges, John Jenckes and Demas Deming; when the clerk reported the following letters, issued during vacation: Estate of Elijah Anderson to George Clem, with George Wait; estate of Collins C. W. Morgan to Robert Harrison, with Henry Redford and Ezekiel Buxton; estate of William Coltrin to Elisha Parsons and John Durkee, with Will-

iam C. Linton and Robert Harrison; estate of Martin Braddock to William Durham, with William Walker and Joel Dickson; estate of Lewis B. Lawrence to Lucius H. Scott, with Andrew Brooks and Charles B. Modesitt; estate of Samuel L. Richardson to John L. Richardson and Ann Richardson, with William C. Linton, John F. King and Truman Blackman; estate of Joel Sherman to Charles B. Modesitt, with Lucius H. Scott and Robert W. Gale; estate of Isaac W. Ashton to Jacob D. G. McDonald, with Caleb Crawford and John Harris.

The next term of the court, October 15, 1821, was again at the house of Robert Harrison, John Jenckes and Demas Deming associate judges. The clerk reported letters granted: Estate of Truman Blackman to Remember Blackman and Francis Cunningham, with Peter Allen, John Hamilton and Caleb Crawford; estate of Richard Cox to David and John Cox, with Elijah Bentley and John Starkness; estate of A. Elliott to David Lykins, with Thomas Brown and John Pike; estate of Ebenezer Wilson to Salem Pocock, with A. A. Markle and Alexander Chamberlain; estate of William Souls to Ezra Jones and Charles B. Modesitt, with A. A. Markle and Robert S. McCabe; estate of P. Porter to Gersham Tuttle, with Chester Tuttle and Gaylord Porter; estate of Mark Barnett to Rachel Barnett and William N. Perry, with Robert Sturgus and Thomas H. Blake.

The next term of the probate court convened March 4, 1822; associate judges, Demas Deming and John Jenckes; estate of Sally McIntire, letters to Charles B. Modesitt, with John Campbell and Caleb Crawford sureties; estate of John F. Thompson to William Kelso, Moses Hoggatt and Samuel F. Thompson.

At the court held at the house of Israel Harris November 5, 1822, present Demas Deming, when the clerk reported the following letters testamentary issued during vacation: Estate of Robert Lacey to William Ramage, with Lucius H. Scott and William Clarke; estate of James Johnson (will) to Benjamin Kerchival and Thomas Pounds, with Moses Evans, John Kester and William Welch; estate of George Kirkwood to John Kirkwood, with Samuel McQuilkin and George Jones; estate of Robert Hays, with John Hamilton and Peter Allen sureties; estate of John Kirkwood to Mark Williams, with Thomas H. Clarke and Samuel McQuilkin; estate of Eddy Raymond to Ansel Harris, with Ashley Harris and Daniel M. Brown; estate of William Mulholland to Robert Hoggatt, with Nicholas Yeager and Moses Hoggatt; estate of Emma Coltrin to John Coltrin and William Coltrin, with Robert Graham and Alban C. Davis. Ira Coltrin selected in open court John Durkee as guardian.

At a special court at the house of Israel Harris the third Mon-

day of April, 1823, present, Demas Deming and Ezra Jones, associates. The proceedings of the term are signed by Deming and Jones and below this it is written "examined by J. Call, Pres. judge." The next term commenced Monday, September 1, 1823. Deming and Jones present; clerk reported letters issued as follows: Estate of Solomon Teverbaugh to Joseph Mark, with Charles B. Modesitt and Robert S. McCabe, sureties; estate of Stephanus Hayworth, Micajah Hayworth and Margaret Hayworth, with Lewis Northrup and Eliphalet Shattuck; estate of Eli Linderman to Samuel Miles, with John Campbell and Isreal Harris; Jesse Teverbaugh, infant son of Solomon Teverbaugh, made choice of Joseph Shelby as guardian; James Blackman, son of first sheriff, selected Francis Cunningham as guardian; J. Call again examined and corrected the proceedings.

At a probate court, October 9, 1824, present John B. Porter, president of the First Judicial Circuit, and Daniel Jenckes, associate. First business, Elenor Braden, late Elenor McIntire, administratrix presented report; Asa Wallace appointed guardian for John Moore, orphan of Samuel Moore, and Charles Turner appointed for James and Margarett Moore.

The circuit court setting as a court of probate convened on April 23, 1825, present, George Webster and Robert Hopkins associate judges. To the court proceedings the signature of Hopkins is nearly a fac-simile of that of the same surname to the Declaration of Independence.

At the April term of the probate court, 1826, Reuben Newton applied for letters on the estate of Harold Hays, which the court refused, whereupon he appealed to the circuit court; George W. Maynard appointed guardian of Isaac Thompson, son of David Thompson; last will of John Brocklebank probated; letters granted Daniel Pocock on the estate of Salem Pocock; same to Stephen S. Collett on estate of Charles Thompson; and Margaret Curry and Elliott Adams on estate of William Curry.

April 1827, special term of court—no general business reported.

At December term, 1829, letters granted Julia Lambert and James Hall on estate of Isaac Lambert; at same time letters to John Cox and Robert Hopkins on estate of Isaiah Wallace; same time to Joseph Bennight on estate of Samuel Rudleman, and to Matilda Johnson on estate of Benjamin Johnson.

September term, 1828, present, Robert Hopkins and Thomas H. Clarke, associate judges; the law changed in 1828, and a probate judge elected; Elisha U. Brown elected probate judge. This court organized for business September 7, 1829. The first order "That a scrawl with the words 'Vigo Probate Court' written thereon be the seal of the court until another seal is procured." Next

order was that Joshua Crow and Elizabeth Crow, his wife, were appointed guardians for Aaron Wilson, Reuben Wilson, Samuel Wilson and Miles Wilson, children of Jeremiah Wilson. July 2, 1829, John R. Porter, president judge, certifies that Elisha U. Brown was duly qualified as probate judge; Anna Hicks and Moses Hicks, guardians of minors of James Bennett's heirs, namely Charles, Margaret, Temperance, Ruby, Eliza and Jane, made application to sell real estate.

November, 1830, Robert Hoggatt appeared as probate judge and held his first term. The first will filed is that of William Winter of date September 18, 1818, and is witnessed by James Jones, Martin Patrick and Moses Hoggatt; next, that of Alanson Church, and was dated August 18, 1818, signed by "his mark" and witnessed by William Henry, Willis, Fellows and Henry Burlingame. The next filed is that of James Lee, dated March 3, 1819; witnesses, Isreal Lykins, Ebenezer Paddock, Sr. and Jr. The third was that of Eleazer Aspinwall, September 20, 1820; witnesses, Lucius H. Scott and William C. Linton.

Curtis Gilbert, clerk, certifies that the subscribing witnesses to wills "made oath on the Holy Evangelly of God" that they saw, etc. Next is that of Richard Cox, dated July 7, 1820; witnesses, Elisha Bently, John Harkness and Jeremiah Hayworth. At the August term of probate court Robert Hoggatt was succeeded by James T. Moffatt, as judge. August, 1837, Joseph S. Jenckes, probate judge. At February term, 1839, Jesse Conrad, probate judge; 1841, John H. Watson, probate judge; 1848, Andrew Wilkins, judge; 1850, Nathaniel Lee, judge; 1853, Amory Kinney, judge.

In 1853 the probate court changed to the court of common pleas, and Judge Amory Kinney held the first term of this court for probate business in October of that year; he continued in office until 1857; in 1857 John W. Jones, judge of the common pleas court, first session in January of that year; 1860, Chambers Y. Patterson judge, common pleas court; December 19, 1864, Judge Samuel F. Maxwell appeared as sole judge of the court of common pleas and held court. The record shows that the last proceedings of the common pleas court signed and approved by Chambers Y. Patterson, judge, was August 19, 1864. January term, 1869, John T. Scott, judge. In 1873 the common pleas court was merged, and the judge of the Vigo Circuit Court was vested with the jurisdiction and functions of the same, and it is still continued in that form.

CHAPTER XXII.

MARRYING AND GIVING IN MARRIAGE.

THERE were no doubt marriages in what is now Vigo county before the county was created, when they had to go to Vincennes for license, when this was a part of Knox county, and afterward when it was Sullivan county, and they had to go to Sullivan for license, and the record is there and has not been transferred to this county.

1818.—The first marriage license in Vigo county issued and recorded by Curtis Gilbert was to William Foster and Elizabeth Wilson, April 4. William Wilson, it seems, was reminded by Elizabeth's marriage, and seventeen days after, April 21, he was licensed to marry Roxanna Sniffin. The same day Peter Redford and Carrissa Webster; June 2, James Hall and Mahala Winter. Then a long wait to July 23, William Mulholland and Lucy Campbell; followed by a much longer wait, to wit, October 29, Thomas H. Clarke and Mary Dickson; December 22, Cheesbro Taylor and Catharine Nettleton; December 25 (a jolly Christmas to wind up the year), William Walker and Martha Durham. This completes the record for the first fractional year of the county, 1818.

1819.—The marriage market of this year opened January 19, Andrew Brooks and Mary Winter; January 25, John Winter and Mary May; Abraham A. Markle and Luna Jones; January 28, John Price and Betsey Swall; William Nelson and Saloma Gillett; February 23, Gabriel Wilson and Sarah Frakes; April 9, George Dougherty and Sally Delk; April 23, John D. Christy and Mary White; May 5, Jacob Teverbaugh and Elenor Graham; May 11, John Kuykendall and Polly Perry; May 18, Enoch Davis and Sally Munson; May 25, Thomas Goble and Rhoda Paddock; May 26, Joseph Lockwood and Sarah Medford; June 8, William Briggs and Mary Anne Maiden; William McComb and Catherine Campbell; June 14, Daniel Helt and Mary Detrow; June 29, John Vandever and Eliza Kibbey; Ira Allen and Lydia Cargill; July 3, William Bales and Sally Durham; July 26, Charlton Britton and Jane Herrington; August 7, William Black and Eliza Woods; August 21, John F. King and Sally Redford; September 13, Curtis Gilbert and Catherine Allen; John Britton and Harriet Allen; September 25, Thomas Boden and Elizabeth Rush; October 19, Salem Pocock

and Rebecca Hartman; November 16, Salmon Lusk and Mary Beard; November 24, Nathaniel Huntington and Aula Markle; December 3, Gordon Hale and Nancy Whitehead; December 23, Ashfield Hunt and Lucinda Williams; Robert Manwarring and Martha Hankins. This concluded the good work for the year 1819. They had no wedding Christmas day this year as they had in 1818, to wind up the old year with, but they made amends by a bright and early start on the new year.

1820.—January 1, Peter Desaine and Charlotte Martin; January 11, Alfred M. Rector and Martha Robertson; January 10, Thomas Cirry and Jane Barnes; January 25, Simeon Stephens and Maria Barnes; February 10, Thomas Lakey and Catharine Derr; February 11, Christmas Dashney and Mary Ann Isaac; February 12, Daniel Goble and Eunice Pounds; February 17, James Farnham and Sally Van Horton; February 26, James P. Jones and Julia Manwarring; February 29, Elijah Thomas and Sarah Pounds; March 21, John Peck and Elenor Manwarring; April 10, James C. Turner and Susan Stilson; April 20, William Rowe and Susana Hardray; April 22, Dexter Angel and Clementina Burnett; May 13, Charles Trowbridge and Martha Hood; May 15, Eleazor Elmore and Rachel Elliott; May 20, Heman Nelson and Betsy Ellis; May 29, Samuel C. Thompson and Sarah Boles; June 6, Joseph Browning and Sarah Barker; June 17, John M. Laferty and Nancy McNutt; June 24, William Soule, Jr., and Mary Baker; July 8, Gaylord Peter and Parmela Tuttle; August 2, Hugh Carnes and Catharine Phillips; August 24, Robert McCoy and Elenor Garber; August 16, Amos Smith and Sally Martin; August 23, Thomas C. McCaskey and Ruth Kester; August 26, William Baylis and Hannah Taylor; October 21, Sylvester Sibley and Catharine Rockwell; October 24, Asa H. Mack and Sally Ann Church; October 28, John Gear and Esther Judd; November 6, Lewis Bryant and Mary Hortman; November 17, Daniel White and Dorothy Reeder; November 18, George W. Minor and Nancy Perkins; November 21, Daniel Shaw and Clarinda Seeley; November 28, Alvah Hotchkiss and Mary Tuttle; November 29, Jonathan Elwell and Jane Stewart; December 25, James A. Ashmore and Sarah Beard; George Kirkpatrick and Betsey Barnes; December 27, William C. Linton and Ann Aspinwall.

1821.—January 9, John Harkness and Mary McCoy; January 13, James Thompson and Susan Paddock; February 6, Holder Sisson and Clarissa Broson; February 28, Boston Derr and Isabella Kay; March 3, James Hendray and Betsey Griffin; March 22, Thomas Scott and Mary Barker; April 5, Oliver A. Story and Elinor Souls; April 17, Jacob D. G. McDonald and Betsey D. Taylor; April 30, Robert W. Gale and Mariah Barker; May 19, William

Woodward and Elizabeth Olds; May 23, John Maun and Lethina Combs; June 23, Norman D. Palmer and Ann Jones; June 25, George Conn and Eunice Cheeney; July 3, James Lee and Mary Ann Kerchival; August 25, Griffy Griffis and Hannah Benjamin; September 22, Jacob Garner and Betsey Maun; November 7, Joseph Dehange and Mary Larwell; November 8, Stephen Collett and Sarah Groenendyke; November 14, Nathaniel Huntington and Cynthia Porter; December 26, Jacob Iles and Hannah Stevenson. This finished the year 1821 and reached exactly the mark from the beginning of one hundred marriages.

1822.—January 15, David F. Durkee and Freelove Frink; January 23, Lewis Van Winkle and Brucky McKee; January 23, John H. McGillett and Rebecca McKee; January 28, John Chesnut and Jerusha Jones; February 11, Caleb Wilson and Mary Mote; February 12, Stephen Hawley and Deborah Rector; February 19, Rawley Hamilton and Ede Delk; February 23, Joshua Olds and Jane Kirkwood; February 26, John Ferril and Rebecca Noblet; February 26, William McFadden and Elizabeth Lee; March 2, James Brot and Hannah Christy; Jordan Peter and Betsey Hansbrough; March 12, David Thompson and Barbara Ray; March 21, Robert S. McCabe and Martha Roach; March 23, James C. Bradbury and Mercy Hovey; March 30, Spencer Edward (a man of color) and Juno (a woman of color); April 2, Hallam Huntington and Jemina Bennright; April 6, Price Cheesman and Lavina Trueblood; April 18, Simeon Dicken and Patsey Elliott; April 25, Samuel Baker and Almyra Smith; May 9, Byram McComb and Nancy Pucket; May 23, Horatio G. Collins and Maria Satterlee; June 28, Joseph A. Denniston and Polly Frakes; July 27, William Malone and Peggy Boyls; Absolom Kester and Fanny Hurby; July 31, Ezekiel Buxton and Betty Rammage; August 17, James Sherwin and Mary Chenoweth; September 17, Joseph McCasky and Rachel Hickson; September 21, James Cross and Rebecca Boyd; Daniel Rieves and Susan Franklin; October 23, Hiram Smith and Sarah Jacobs; October 28, Benjamin Johnson and Mary Hynes; October 30, George Teft and Harmony Mitchell; November 2, Joshua Skidmore and Sally Olds; November 13, William Walker and Susan Durham; November 26, Joseph Kester and Nancy Elliott; December 4, William F. Holmes and Elizabeth Church; December 10, John Paddock and Leathy Furguson; December 24, John Hendray and Mary Ramage.

1823.—February 1, Ichabod Wood and Catharine Mars; February 26, William Nevans and Mary Briggs; March 1, Jacob Goodrich and Betsey Hoffman; March 6, Henry Allen and Zetoka Cargill; March 10, David M. Jones and Sally Chesnut; April 1, John M. Doty and Mary Nevans; April 8, Jubal Welch and Betsey McCabe; March 9, David Lilley and Elizabeth Kelly; April 12,

Reuben Newton and Elizabeth Chase; July 5, Seba H. Chase and Mary Stilson; July 9, John Greene and Lucy Mallory; July 18, Stephen Sweet and Sally Lyons; July 19, Benjamin F. Stoggs and Rebecca Thompson; July 29, John Sibley and Betsy May; August 4, Hector Smith and Mary Sibley; August 14, John Wilson and Margaret Cochran; August 29, John D. Christy and Mary Lindsey; September 15, Samuel B. Keen and Lydia Shattuck; September 18, William Mars and Zilpha Sutliff; November 11, William Ferrill and Margaret Greene; November 12, John Nolen and Mary Teverbaugh; November 15, James T. C. Shesser and Mary Brockway; December 3, Isaiah Craton and Mary Hale; December 10, James Helms and Betsy Combs; December 10, Benjamin Hensley and Hannah Scott; December 18, Isaac C. Elston and Maria E. Allen; December 24, Benjamin Hicks and Lydia Seeley.

1824.—January 27, Joseph Pounds and Perlina Elliott; January 28, James French and Malissa Pound; February 14, James Vermillion and Catharine Woodworth; February 19, Asa Frakes and Rebecca Dickason; March 17, Elijah Metts and Elizabeth Morehead; March 19, Jeptha Kenman and Elizabeth Hale; March 20, John Strain and Leana Hayworth; December 31, Peter Cooprider and Nancy White; April 12, John Pound and Margaret Liston; April 14, Robert McGuire and Jane Wilson; April 17, Samuel Ferril and Elenor Graham; April 26, Joseph Swall and Sally Garner; May 22, Church Mattox and Fanny Hawkins; June 18, Thomas Rakestraw and Eliza J. Owens; July 3, Cornelius Doty and Sally Johnson; July 21, John Roberts and Susana Mote; July 31, Jacob Hiner and Angelina Ringo; August 2, Levin Woolen and Abagail Robertson; August 3, James Benedict and Jamima Graves; August 11, Charles Turner and Nancy More; August 14, George Wright, Jr., and Mary Briggs; September 7, Lewis Earnest and Cynthia Lykins; September 9, William Taylor and Matilda Anderson; October 15, William Stephens and Cynthia Benjamin; October 19, Samuel Hawe and Olive Bayington; October 20, John L. Richardson and Elizabeth Hamersley; October 22, Hopkins Seeley and Mary Bowles; October 30, Joseph Haynes and Hannah McKee; November 11, George Jordan and Judith H. Bennett; November 23, Jacob Young and Elenor Coffee; December 11, William Sinnuarl and Anna Hiner; December 13, Hiram Brock and Mary Rector; December 15, George Hussey and Mary Brockway; December 28, Andrew Adams and Mary Harris.

1825.—January 5, Elisha Bentley and Mary Chesnut; January 6, Samuel Hyde and Olive Franklin; January 7, David Hogue and Sally Kilbourne; January 18, Isaiah Mote and Catharine Daniel; January 21, Edward Miles and Edith Wilson; January 22, Jeremiah Kinman and Martha Hale; William Scully and Nancy

Gough; January 28, William Stone and Jane Hendry; February 3, John Crews and Elizabeth McCowan; February 14, Jacob Coopsider and Polly White; February 18, Charles Jackson and Rachel Pedichard; March 14, Silas Hoskins and Amanda Allen; March 15, Wallace Rea and Eliza Huntington; March 15, Henry Markle and Amanda Tuttle; March 26, Edmund Bowles and Anna Timmons; March 31, John Jarret and Lydia Church; April 30, Joseph Hogue and Anna Caldwell; April 30, Pryne McDonald and Almyra Tracy; June 21, George Armstrong and Betsy Chesnut; July 27, Amos Haward and Nancy Connor; August 15, John Batman and Fanny Linderman; August 22, Elijah Robertson and Mary Harrington; September 21, Isaac T. Bennight and Mely Seely; October 8, William Coltrin and Drusilla Crawford; October 12, James Lamb and Margaret Reed; November 12, William Blocksom and Rosanna Mottocks; November 12, Tillinghast Atony and Betsy Gosnell; November 26, Henry Drake and Alicy Paddock; December 1, Nathaniel Robbins and Sibil Beach; December 5, William Kirchival and Eliza Jane Cummins; December 5, Anthony Creal and Melinda Williams; December 28, James Johnston and Mary Bentley.

1826.—January 3, Samuel Strain and Rebecca Wilson; January 16, Moses Pearson and Polly Liston; January 18, Eben Stone and Elizabeth Taylor; January 24, John Britton and Eliza Roach; January 25, Thomas B. Moore and Larina Mitchell; February 7, Hansey Christy and Susannah Hatfield; February 7, William McMillan and Almanda McGowan; February 13, Lewis Paddock and Mary Shattuck; February 16, Thomas Rogers and Sarah Ann Brasher; March 29, Richard McGriff and Susan Marsh; April 1, John Carpenter and Betsey S. S. Pointer; May 2, Athel Liston and Kasiah McGlone; May 12, James Learing and Mary Williams; May 18, Simon Bundy and Rebecca Coffett; May 22, Ira Sale and Telitha Biggs; June 14, Terris Marnahan and Margaret McClafflin; June 19, Thomas Bland and Susan Bennett; June 21, Samuel Watkins and Sarah Davis; June 26, Jacob Baldwin and Margaret Blaze; July 18, Phillip Frakes and Polly Dickinson; July 25, Benjamin Johnston and Matilda Tryon; July 26, Josiah Lambert and Perlina Young; August 2, George Smith and Polly Hearn; August 7, John Gilcrease and Jemima Pinkston; August 12, Isaac Hascoll, Jr., and Betsey Meeks; August 16, John Russell and Ruhanna Barnes; August 22, William Moody and Lucy Hale; August 22, Gersham Jaques and Nancy Wait; August 26, Henry Brasier and Susan McKee; September 2, Isaac Hatfield and Priscilla Woolen; September 5, John Pointer and Susan Decker; September 5, John Davey and Maria Hatton; September 8, John M. Pinkston and Mary Dickson; September 11, John Black and Dorcis Perry; Oc-

tober 11, John Noblett and Amy Davis; October 14, Gooding Halloway and Mary Milros; October 14, Joseph Miller and Margaret Bradley; October 14, Samuel Haury and Jemina Russell; November 2, Charles Peck and Peggy Daniels; November 7, William Perry and Hannah Lykins; William Cowgill and Laura Wallace; November 8, John Strouce and Mary Reed; November 13, Nathan Trueblood and Catharine Brock; November 18, Samuel Mops and Elizabeth Oafs; December 6, Alexander Eagleton and Jane McCullock; December 21, Ira Barker and Margaret Stewart; December 21, John Jessups and Cynthia Mounts; December 22, James W. Shattuck and Sally Hayworth.

1827.—January 9, Jacob Carpenter and Fanny Norris; January 10, Jacob Kester and Margaret Pierson; January 16, Samuel Paddock and and Isabella Armstrong; January 25, William Gano and Mary Dawson; February 10, Miron H. Allen and Nancy Jackson; February 12, Absolom Snoddy and Irena Jones; March 13, Benjamin McKeen and Leathey Paddock; March 30, Samuel Bentley and Elisabeth McDonald; April 5, Nelson Souls and Rebecca Sherman; David Smith and Mary Souls; May 8, Leonard York and Susanah Lenderman; May 9, Felix Evans and Elizabeth Perkins; May 19, Joseph Bennight and Sally Biddleman; June 4, Hugh Scott and Mary Lewis; June 5, David C. Creesey and Betsey Brumley; John Johnson and Nancy Ferguson; June 8, Zachariah Beard and Dicy Forgason; June 21, Joseph Pucket and Zerish Mattock; June 23, Abijah H. Hopkins and Dicey Scott; June 26, Thomas Meeks and Betsy Smith; July 11, Francis Brock and Agnes Bowles; August 1, Samuel H. Challace and Betsy Seering; August 6, Richard I. Trueblood and Jane Seward; August 8, Joseph Thompson and Louisa Yeager; William Bentley and Lethy Staggs; August 20, Lee Ray and Elizabeth Crews; September 8, James Saunders and Lucinda Lancaster, September 22, Lemuel Baker and Rachel Jessup; October 1, Nathan Hogue and Emeline Ray; October 6, Ezra M. Jones and Elizabeth Burget; October 9, William Hale and Mahala Barnett; October 10, James Perkins and Diadama Bruington; October 30, John Curry and Jane Jordan; October 31, Henry Ross and Mary Seeley; November 6, Gideon Foster and Martha Lemaster; November 17, Cyrus Edgerton and Roxana Wilson; November 19, David Swall and Nancy Moore; Slaven Samuel and Elinor Moore; December 3, George Ray and Jane Caldwell; December 15, Isam Pucket and Ede Gosnell; December 26, Thomas Williams and Anna Chenoweth.

1828.—January 9, D. M. Jones and Mary Ann Snoddy, Jacob Walker and Mary Snodgrass; January 26, Charles Souls and Mary McLaflin; January 28, Loyd B. Harris and Martha Snoddy; January 29, John Knox and Jane Slaven; February 1, George W. Markle and Julia McIntire; Isaac Anderson and Mary Ann Mc-

Daniel; February 4, Benj. Harris and Polly Siner; February 9, John Gosnell and Lucinda Garrett; February 12, James G. Gillespy and Elenor Caldwell; February 13, Jeremiah Raymond and Laura Browning; February 16, John Whitaker and Sarah Ann Cummins; William Whitaker and Elizabeth Taylor; March 3, David Smith and Nancy Noel, Jesse Cheasle and Susan Gibson; March 10, Isiah Lewis, Jr., and Mary Smith; March 19, John Strader and Polly Hodge; March 20, Samuel Graves and Mary Mann; March 22, Thomas Chapman and Betsey Wood; March 26, Joel F. Martin and Elizabeth Clemens; March 29, William Scully and Almy Evans; April 15, Camma Gregory and Rachel Barnett; April 26, John Balding and Lydia Ann Bowen; June 4, Dove Arnold and Catharine Reed; July 9, William Hamilton and Gulielema Bailey; August 27, Carlton Belt and Chloe Allen; September 1, William Strain and Rosanna Seymour; September 27, Samuel McIntire and Mary Ann Ratliff; October 23, William Fenimore and Margaret Gordon; October 27, Edward Woolen and Anna Brown; October 28, Simon Andrew Peters and Susanna Barton; November 3, George Ferrill and Mary Harris; Hiram Sparks and Laura Tychenor; November 11, Thomas Manchester and Charity McCuen; November 17, Michael Shipley and Parthena Smith, William Furguson and Frances Barnett; November 26, John Sumpter and Mary Hall; November 29, Britton M. Harrison and Adaline Allen; December 16, Jonathan Carter and Elizabeth Rogers; December 18, Jeremiah Hayworth and Lavina Campbell; December 20, Joseph Cox and Phebe Conaway; December 30, Thomas Durham and Jane Clem.

1829.—January 1, Strother Bridewell and Sophena Wallace; January 2, Oliver M. Heacox and Elizabeth Thompkins; January 6, Daniel Durham and Eliza Watt; January 10, William Lathy and Anne Lundrum; January 20, David Kirsey and Susan Daniels; January 26, Harrison Elliott and Polly Barbree; January 30, David Canada and Rebecca Wilkinson; February 7, Horatio Baker and Jane Jessup; February 12, Lewis Redford and Elizabeth Ann Herrington; February 18, Meritt Adams and Rebecca Nevans; February 24, Moses Chandler and Matilda Johnson; March 21, Aaron Hatfield and Sarah Price; March 30, William Woolen and Polly Mattox; April 2, Joseph East and Sarah Himrod; April 3, John S. Burget and Elizabeth Weston; April 10, John Amomon and Sarah Grant; Arrow McDaniel and Polly Field; April 25, Samuel E. Carpenter and Elizabeth Mattox; April 29, William McMullen and Mary Nevans; May 5, Elijah Dean and Malinda Combs; May 7, James Dickson and Lydia Hyde; May 18, Joshua Crow and Elizabeth Wilson; June 2, Burwell Bassett and Elizabeth Field; June 5, Rufus Boyll and Catharine Carr; June 12, James Field and Margaret McDonald; June 25, Joseph Sutton and Ange-

line Mathews; July 10, Josiah Richardson and Sarah Sutton; July 21, John L. Graham and Mahala Combs; July 23, Isaiah Wilson and Sarah Meeks; August 3, Samuel Robertson and Mary Woolen; August 4, Reuben Bramlet and Casander Hughstead; August 13, James Barnett and Mary Paine; August 25, George W. Smith and Eliza Bowlen; September 7, John Chesnut and Martha Durham; September 23, Calvin Thompson and Margaret Thompson; September 26, John Sailes and Sallie Hughstead; October 13, Joseph Miller and Margaret Hickson; October 14, George W. Markle and Hannah E. Hickox; October 16, James Bennett and Margaret Pettit; October 21, Jehu Gosnell and Jane Leek; October 22, Ephraim L. Higgins and Rosella Nichols; October 24, Septer Patrick and Sally Ann Ross; October 28, William Dudley and Susan Dancey; November 4, Richard Skippeth and Amy Spangler; November 25, Benj. Bushnel and Eliza Ann Beaty; December 4, John Westfall and Margaret Lambert; December 7, Peter Brock and Martha Cummins; December 16, Thomas D. Berry and Emily Barnett; December 19, Handy Hudson and Theresa Lemaster; December 21, Richard Brock and Anna Maynard; December 22, Ira Coltrin and Siddy Benjamin; Jefferson Benjamin and Lunday Booth; December 23, Solomon C. Smith and Mary Langdon; December 24, George Conn and Harriett Allen; December 30, Isaac Worth and Mary Barnes.

1830.—January 11, William Beacham and Easter Beacham; January 9, Nelson Markle and Matilda A. Bennett; Nathan Redfield and Frances Nort; January 11, William James and Barbara Dancey; William Dancey and Patsey James; January 12, Daniel Reeves and Eliza Souls; January 18, Jamison Leeper and Eliza Sankey; January 19, Caleb Wilson and Maria Loveless; January 25, Richard F. Wright and Rachel Paddock, William Shattuck and Debora Robbins; February 9, James H. Neeley and Nancy Lee; Beverly Walker and Sally Sheets; February 13, Vincent Yeager and Sally Pietz; February 15, Ebenezer Paddock and Amanda M. Shattuck; February 27, Joel Tryon and Rachel Ringo; March 1, James Drake and Polly Pierson; March 13, Charles E. Bentley and Mary Jones; March 17, Henry Messer and Susan Barry; John McCune and Amanda Wood; March 20, Stephen G. Burnett and Anny Scully; March 26, Joseph T. Liston and Sarah Welch; March 27, Joshua Gosnell and Catharine Medow; April 2, John Hamilton, Jr., and Lavina Scott; April 13, Joseph Smith and Rebecca McMullen; April 16, William Hall and Julia Ann Neille; April 17, Ebenezer Payne and Sally McKean; May 12, James U. Notherly and Clarinda Kite; John Kilbourne and Catharine Ray; May 13, John Briggs and Sally Mounts; May 15, Joseph Thayre and Abigail Hamilton; May 18, George B. Bennett and Martha Tucker; May 21, Henry

M. Wilson and Axcyasnn Lancaster; May 26, Andrew Roads and Anna Medaugh; May 31, James Anderson and Phebe McGlane; June 1, Jonathan E. Green and Sarah Pittingill; Thomas H. Blake and Sarah Linton; June 8, Jonathan Frakes and Sarah Frakes; June 18, John Thompson and Eliza Yeager; July 6, Stephen Bias and Mary Hall; July 8, William White and Eliza Houge; July 12, James King and Elizabeth Washburn; July 15, Benjamin Reed and Margaret Reed; July 21, Michael Price and Catharine Mann; July 27, John Britton and Catharine Croy; August 2, David Robertson and Harriett Perry; Joseph W. Denton and Anna Miller; August 11, William Bayless and Elizabeth Nelson; August 12, James Meriweather and Mary Eversole; Amos Rice and Sarah Compton; August 24, Nathan Cote and Abigail Warren; August 25, Benjamin Dawson and Sarah Elliott; September 9, Elias Reeves and Rachel H. Hammell; September 15, James Weston and Anna Norris; September 22, Hugh Shepherd and Susan Adams; Gabril Durham and Martha S. Thornton; September 23, Greenbury T. Riggs and Nancy Stanley; September 25, Thomas Wilgis and Elizabeth Graham; October 5, Jonas Reeves and Martha King; October 8, Thomas Jones and Celia Baty; October 15, Paul Evans and Nancy Bates; October 22, James Siner and Sarah Waggoner; November 2, William Durham and Rebecca Dickson; Thomas Ferrel and Sarah Joslin; November 3, Isaac Williams and Margarett Whaley; November 15, William Blocksaw and Edney Atkinson; November 20, John Taylor and Susan Trueblood; November 24, William Green and Martha Woolen; December 6, William Thompson and Deborah Morgan; December 7, Thomas Black and Lavina Dudley; William Black and Sarah W. Dudley; William G. Dudley and Levisa Ann Ashmore; December 16, William McMorrow and Elizabeth Hodge; December 21, John McKee, Jr., and Lucinda Shull; John Wilkes and Elizabeth Fields.

1831.—January 6, John Coleman and Sally Lambert; January 10, George Kelly and Sarah Staten; January 13, William P. Bennett and Eliza Haynes; January 14, Levi Dodson and Elizabeth Norris; January 15, Thomas Pound and Nancy Carr; January 17, Abraham Finch and Sylvania Harden; January 28, William Saunders and Susan Lancaster; February 7, Humphrey S. French and Julia A. Browning; John Ellis and Barbara Miller; February 8, Thomas Green and Hetty Brown; February 16, Thomas Owen and Sophia Isaac; February 19, Owen Sparks and Lucinda Osborn; John J. Mundle and Elizabeth Kerchival; March 1, Berkley Watson and Sarah Woolen; March 8, Almeron Compton and Nancy Ferrel; March 11, John Smith and Hannah Wood; March 21, Anthony Smith and Hannah Sparks; March 28, Daniel Stark and Patience Welch; March 29, James Bissex and Sarah Jaques;

March 30, Elijah Whitaker and Rachel Taylor; April 2, Enoch Harlan and Catharine Pope; April 5, George Biggs and Nancy Ann Taylor; April 6, William Logan and Sally Kuykendall; April 11, Benjamin Aler and Maria Stewart; April 12, Jeremiah Blocksom and Nancy Atkinson; Ephraim Sparks and Elizabeth Pound; April 18, James M. Wallace and Eliza Dulan; April 21, Shadrach Pointer and Emily Smith; April 28, Walter Malcom and Margaret Thompson; May 5, Charles Taukersley and Jane Lattee; May 18, Absalom Harden and Delia Ashcroft; May 19, John Lane and Betsey Kirby; May 21, James S. Smith and Cyrena Cox; May 23, Samuel W. Angier and Hannah Angier; June 1, Joseph J. Allison and Rebecca Cowan; June 4, Daniel Sink and Maria Oldfitch; June 9, John L. Monelle and Rosanna Dilby; June 11, William T. Perkins and Elizabeth Ray; June 18, Samuel Milligan and Malinda Dawson; July 4, Samuel McCollester and Mary Downey; July 5, Jacob Taylor and Elenor Whitaker; July 16, John L. Monelle and Mary Sumpter; July 27, George Hoaks and Sarah Arthur; July 28, Michael Maun and Hetty Price. August 1, John K. Watts and Dicey Paddock, Samuel Utter and Mary Duggins; August 13, Dominicus A. Allen and Catharine Taylor; August 24, Samuel Moore and Edy Kirby; September 1, Henry Drummond and Hester Wells; September 3, Lemuel Carpenter and Susan Hart; September 9, Jefferson Bennett and Cynthia Hart; September 13, David Thornburg and Elizabeth Lenderman; September 4, K. B. Perry and Asenath F. McCowan; September 17, Gabriel Wilson and Hannah Barrett; September 20, John Sutton and Hannah Holdaway; September 17, Robert Curry and Jane Thompson, Joshua Shotwell and Jane Black; September 18, Harbert Ferguson and Elizabeth Barnes; November 8, Warren Harper and Catharine McCabe; November 19, Henry Souls and Jane Ingraham; November 21, Simpson Starke and Elizabeth Liston; November 23, Jeremiah Crabb and Susanna Powers; November 29, Milton Hern and Eliza Jane Tucker; December 3, James Shields and Martha Kirby; December 6, Levi Scott and Mahala Liston; December 7, Horatio N. Manning and Pauline Hodge, William R. Denny and Milcha S. Browning; December 10, Isaac M. Dawson and Rachel Belt; Anthony M. Ostrander and Lucinda Lyons; December 20, Samuel May and Mary Havens; Addison Dayton and Emily Bilderman; December 24, John V. Pope and Margaret Haywoth; December 27, Samuel Crawfor and Eliza Cunningham; December 24, Eli Russell and Harriet Eliza Mills; December 31, Lorin L. Burget and Hannah Coltrin.

1832.—January 4, Isaac T. Whitaker and Nancy Taylor; January 5, James Hussey and Athey Stewart; January 10; George Brocks and Leanah Thomas; January 19, Horace Blinn and Julia

Bishop; January 21, Joel Jackson and Mary Donnelly; January 23, James Lemaster and Emily Denton; January 25, Joel Reeves and Maria Ellingsworth; January 28, John N. Jones and Adaline Beaumont; January 30, Ashley Harris and Sarah Boswell; February 18, Septer P. Camach and Mary Hotchkiss; February 20, Hezekiah Ballat and Mary Barnes; February 27, John Long and Melinda Kuykendall; February 29, Wylie Walden and Sarah Wilson; March 2, Mathias Rice and Jane Simmons; March 6, James Taylor and Nancy Paddock; March 13, Joseph Burnham and Sally Ann Ireland; March 15, Jacob Jones and Arbella Williams; March 20, David Cox and Mary Pope; March 25, Seaborn Barbara and Isbel McGlone; March 28, Thomas Trueblood and Nancy Mattox; April 2, Elisha Olney and Charlotte Anderson; April 21, Elisha Gilbert and Eleanor Ferrel; John Norman and Elizabeth McLin; May 1, Robert McCullock and Margaret Eagleton; Chauncey Warren and Frances Ann Modesitt; May 7, Amos Rice and Sarah Howard; May 11, Clark S. Tuttle and Harriet M. Sweany; May 14, David Noel and Sally Peters; Harvey Rea and Elizabeth Walker; May 17, William Ellingsworth and Elizabeth Conner; May 31, Jacob Welch and Milly Goslin; June 1, Azaria Casto and Maria C. Franklin; June 4, Andrew Nevins and Elizabeth McKee; June 5, Jared Belt and Mary Saxton; June 13, Simon Winchinn and Mary Winchinn; June 21, John Ray and Rebecca Gallaher; June 27, Jonathan Smith and Polly Mattherly; June 30, William Merriman and Maranda Jane McCollister; July 12, John Franklin and Sophia Ewing; July 21, Francis Baxter and Sarah Pickings; August 4, William Sutton and Elizabeth Devore; August 6, Silas Tychenor and Littisha Sparks; August 15, Ruphus Brown and Nancy Tillotson; Lewis Creal and Nancy Messer; August 22, Christopher Stark and Polly Akers; August 24, Thomas Houghton and Sally Riddle; August 29, Isaac Cotteral and Margaret Stewart; September 19, John Cox and Arcadia Musgrove; October 6, Asher Hunt and Abigail Foster; October 8, James Carruthers and Isabella Ireland; October 9, Jeremiah Hayworth and Elenor McDaniel; October 15, Asa Kemp and Jensy Jewell; October 18, John Butler and Margaret Chunkwilder; October 26, John Winter and Mary Montgomery; November 5, George Smith, Jr., and Mary Campbell; November 14, Robert Jackson and Nancy Hull; November 22, Charles Haines and Maria S. Harris; November 26, James Mathews and Matilda Baty; November 28, Isaiah Noel and Eliza Treat; December 4, James Caton and Eliza Jane Simmonds; December 15, Jesse Carmody and Rachel Smith; December 18, Lewis Depee and Delilah Clark; December 21, Isaac Hawk and Matilda Goldsby; December 25, James Smith and Artamissa Edwards.

CHAPTER XXIII.

EARLY LAW-MAKING.

INDIANA became a separate and defined Territory in 1800. To organize the machinery of the new Territory and enact a code of laws for its government was neither a small nor an unimportant part of the work for her people to do. A convention of the representative men and then a legislature to enact laws was one of the first requisites. Hence the statute laws governing the entire Territory which was all then the three counties that covered what is now Indiana and Illinois, commenced with this century.

The statesmen of that day commenced building from the foundation, and the story of the growth of our system, the law of the land and the judiciary, is an essential part of the history of the country and of our people. It is as instructive, if not really more so, than any other part of our history. From the law-making and executing department of government is the powerful influence as strong in shaping our civilization as perhaps all other things combined.

The first law-making body in a Territory in those days was the governor, and the three members of the Supreme Court, all appointed. These gentlemen would meet, and in two or three days enact the few measures that in their judgment the people required. They would provide for local officers in designated districts, and also for future elections for certain local authorities. Nothing could be simpler or less complex than were these first steps in the formative days of the new government. It would be when the legislature met in the advance grade of the Territory that the first cumbrous and complex enactment would arise which always followed after the general government in adopting nearly entire the Common Law of England.

You may imagine about how plain and simple the following would be to the average ancient, simple-minded pioneer, who knew more about fighting Indians, hunting deer and catching coons than he did about what Blackstone has called the "garnered wisdom of the fathers." The following was enacted in this as it was in nearly all the new Territories: "Common Law of England and all statutes made in aid thereof, prior to the 4th Jac. 1st except 2 § 6 C. 43. Eliz. 8 C. 13. Eliz. and 9 C. 37 H. 8.—not local, with statutes of Territory, rule of decission, shall be the law of the Territory."

This brief paragraph meant a great deal, and even the children in the wild west were "presumed to understand," not only the above, but all of its tremendous implication, and they had to shape their conduct accordingly, even to the "rule in Shelly's case," as well as the subtle lines running in "a distinction without a difference, and a difference without a distinction."

Here are the footprints of those good old times—many centuries ago in the Old World, when the earth's greatest and wisest met in august councils over such practical and important questions of "which was the eldest, the father or the son," or when long and bloody wars followed the earnest, but vain efforts of the wise to settle the question of "how many angels could sit on the point of a cambric needle." When such natural questions arose among an intensely earnest people that had to be settled in some way, the sword and the faggot were the only things that could do it, it seems. Men then were mightily in earnest, and it is fortunate that we of this day did not live then and run the elections, because we have come to be too indifferent on many of those subjects that were so effectively argued out some centuries ago by men who seemed to understand what they were trying to do.

In 1807 a revised code of the Indiana laws was published by John R. Jones and John Johnson. This revision had already become a necessity, it seems, from the conflict of so many acts referring to the same subject matter. This was adopted by the legislature of 1807, and "all former ones (acts) repealed." But after another eight years the same confusion, it seems, again arose, and General W. Johnston (named for General Washington and not for George) published, from the printing office of Elihu Stout, Vincennes, "*A Compend of The Acts of Indiana.*" This is now one of the earliest law publications of Indiana extant. It is the laws from 1807 to 1814, inclusive, and is dated at "Vincennes, I. T., October, 1815." Some idea of the work, as well as of General W. Johnston, Esq., is to be found in the quaint and explanatory preface, which is addressed to

"*The Citizens of Indiana.*"

"Prolix prefaces and vaunting assurances do not at all times give an insight into the work, any more than gaudy plumage discovers the viand of the bird—indeed, we often find sweet and nourishing meat under homely feathers; and in many works which have but short prefaces, we found ample matter to instruct us.

"In the Compend I have been as *laconic* as practicable—and to render my work servicable and acceptable I have spared no pains to analize the Territorial Statutes, commencing with the revised code in 1807 and ending with the acts of 1814. And to methodize the matter in the plainest manner has been my aim.

"The complicated state in which the Statutes of our Territory are at present, from the variety of acts upon the same subject, suggested to me the necessity of an analysis. To be of some service to my country, and not pecuniary reward, has been my excitement."

This is the most admirable "preface" ever penned. On opening the curious little old yellowed volume and reading General W. Johnston's "To the Citizens of Indiana," I confess that nothing could restrain me from the most careful perusal of the whole.

On the next page is a certificate signed by Isaac Blackford, Davis Floyd, G. R. C. Sullivan, A. Buckner, H. Hurst, W. Prince and John Johnson, certifying they had examined the manuscript and "we give it as our opinion that the design is well conceived and the subject matter disposed of in considerable order."

General W. Johnston, in his "Introduction" further explains:

"The Acts of a general nature are desected and arranged in alphabetical order, with much integrity and all the ingenity at the controle of the author." * * *

"The *malitia law* of 1813–14 is the only act of a public nature which has been omitted to be analysed and brought into the Compend. The author's reasons for this omission were, that any attempt to systematize the Act would be confused, *and his notes have been too prolix.*"

From this "Compend" we learn that the first general court established was called the court of common pleas, but the act making it a general court (all jurisdiction, it is inferred) was repealed in 1807. That year appeals were allowed from "the c. p. to the gen. court." (Frequently the courts are referred to as the c. p. and the g. c.)

After the term of the legislature of 1813 each county, as well as the new counties to be formed, was to have a member of the legislature.

In 1807 "notes for the payment of money" were made assignable by endorsement.

Burglary was to "be whipped with thirty-nine lashes, and give security for good conduct for three years;" bigamy "whipped from one to 300 lashes and rendered infamous;" "disobedient children may be punished on application to justice peace." The whipping post was the handy instrument for the punishment of those smaller crimes. "Three hundred lashes and rendered forever infamous" may not seem like much to read of now, but after all it was pretty severe.

A list of the "free male inhabitants was required to be made by the listers of taxable property" in 1813.

The common pleas court was to be formed by three judges, acts 1807. This court had limited jurisdiction, and was to hold six

terms a year. No jurisdiction in cases of "life or imprisonment for more than one year." In the States what was then the court of common pleas became the county commissioners, with jurisdiction limited to the business affairs of the county.

"The former C. C. (circuit court), as a branch of the general court, had power to try issues made up at bar, and issue execution; fine delinquent jurors, and had exclusive cognizance of divorce cases. But all original jurisdiction is arrested from the general court, and this court as a branch abolished," laws 1814.

The county business was taken from "c. p." and given to the associate judges in 1814; governor to appoint during good behavior three associate judges in each county. By this act the "circuit and associate judges to hold a Court in each county and perform all the duties formerly exercised by c. p., c. c. or chancery."

Some of the Latin words and abbreviations are instructive: The plural of dedimus is "dedimus's;" recog. for recognisance; gov., a little irreverent, but hits the old man nicely; c. c. and c. gen., cir and ass. judges; "the c. p. shall issue *spas* to another Co." and "the judge in vaca;" "'till court in course;" "grant ad quad dam;" "the sh'ff;" "to lease thro' trustees;" "fi fa to shff;" "the body shall not be taken in exon;" the character "&" is of frequent use; "a copy of the Admon bond" * * and but one "imparl allowed."

"The jury shall take the *whole* evidence and decide according to the *equity* and *justice* of the cause."

"In order to compel a specific performance of the contract the plff. shall pay therefore in his '*Decon.*' and the jury etc."

"The above '*salvo's* and *cures*' etc. Those of *viet* armies in three years. Accepting of his appointment and failing to descharge his duties—or the clerk failing in '*his'n*,' that is very clever indeed. He shall make out 2 fair Alphabetical lists."

The old lawmakers were serious and religious men. They were resolved upon duly punishing immorality, so they enacted:

"Any person above 16 years cursing, damming or swearing by god, christ or the holy ghost shall be fined from 50 cts. to $2." Such words as alphabet and vagrant he uses capitals as well as when speaking of the "Servant's Master" and "Bastarday"

"Judges of the genl court may suppress Taverns." But after this sentence the author puts this in parentheses (*Quer: Is not this power arrested from them by the circumcission act of 1814.*) This act of 1814 must have been copied from Moses.

"Persons affirming false shall etc."

"The summons shall bear *teste.*"

Here is a sentence especially intended for law students; it is the entire paragraph:

"If so far not apig, or defg. or abiding the judgt the pltff. may by sci. fa. have judgt. and exon thereon"—page 177.

The author deserved a patent for his labor-saving printer's invention.

The county seat was called "scite."

The plural for attorney is *attornies* all through the book.

Many cases occur where parties are fined, the fine to go to the use of the "*ter.*" or as half to the "*terry*" and half to the Informer.

They were explicit on the subject of gaming:

"Causing or promoting Cock fighting by betting, Playing *Bullets* for a bet, or in any public road. Playing at Cards or any game of hazard for money or property shall forfeit and pay $3."

I don't know whether the old time way of "Playing with Bullets" was the same as the modern or not—possibly they "knowed it was loaded."

Murder and treason they punished with death, and manslaughter they branded in the hand "M S." They had no penitentiaries, and so they did not seem to miss these improvements very much. They whipped instead of sending to the penitentiary, and yet there were some cases where they confined culprits in the jail. They enacted that every jailer should provide separate apartments for debtors from the ordinary prisoners. So after all they had some mercy for men who could not pay their debts.

For ordinary crimes they provided a regular "bill of fare" with prices annexed. The list is a long one. Here are a few:

Rioters, $16; burglary, whipped; perjury, $60 and incapacitated; larceny, double amount and whipped; forgery, same; assault and battery, not to exceed $100; swindling, same; hog-stealing, $50 to $100; altering marks and brands, $5 and value of animal; killing wild hogs, $10; mayhem, $50 to $1,000; keeping tavern without license, $1 a day; harboring children or servants, $3; selling over the court rates, $20; millers taking extra toll, $5; bullet playing, $3; challenging to fight with fists, $1 to $5.

These are a few of the long list. They must have been very convenient. When a man felt so frisky that he must commit some crime, he could look over the list and choose his partner for the next dance.

The legislature of 1814 established circuit courts in each county, and divided the territory into three districts as follows: First circuit—the counties of Knox, Gibson, Posey, Warwick and Perry; Second—Washington, Harrison, Clark, Jefferson and Switzerland; Third—Dearborn, Franklin and Wayne; to consist of one circuit judge as president, "who shall be learned in the law, and have practiced in some court three years, be a citizen of the United States, and a resident of the Territory. And two associates who shall reside in the county" [Not compulsory to be anything]; to have jurisdiction in the several counties over all crimes and

causes, and hear and determine the same, etc. So far as the actual law business was concerned these associate judges were purely ornamental. The president judge was appointed during good behavior, and his salary was fixed at $700 a year. The associates were to be paid $2 a day for each day's actual attendance.

The legislature of 1813 fixed the following rate of taxes: "First-rate land shall pay at the rate of 75 cents per 100 acres; second rate 50 cents, and third rate 25 cents, and every ferry not exceeding $10." The courts of the respective counties were allowed to levy one-half of the above on lands for local purposes.

The sheriff was required to pay over taxes collected by the first of April. This explanation will render quite lucid the following: "Failing the A (trea) at the next g. c. may motion against him."

Here is another: "The court shall lay a tax on persons of color from twenty-one to fifty-five of $3, and this tax in Knox county shall be appropriated by the court to some public school."

On the subject of schools these men showed a commendable public spirit to carry out the provisions of the Virginia grant, and the acts of congress in reserving one section in each township for school purposes. The legislature provided for leasing these lands, but the lessee was not permitted "to cut or destroy sugar trees nor waste timber," and then a clause provides: "The *nete* proceeds of leases to be applied by the c to the use of schools."

Something of the financial affairs of the early day may be gained by again referring to the taxes then levied and collected.

Every slave servant of color from twenty-one to fifty-five years, $3; horse, mare, mule or ass, 37½ cents; retail store, $20; town lots, 50 cents on the $100; tavern, not exceeding $20; billiard table, $50.

Each sheriff, in 1807, was made by law county treasurer, and once a year he was required to make a statement of all the transactions of the treasurer, and paste a copy on the court-house door during a term of the court. His fees as county treasurer were $6 per annum, and he was to be fined $100 if he neglected the duties of treasurer.

Imagine the treasurer of to-day with his whole force of deputies pasting their books on the court-house door.

These are some of the striking items that appear in General W. Johnston, Esq.'s book, entitled the "Compend," probably the first law book ever published in Indiana. That the author assures us in its publication he only desired "to be of some service to my country, and not pecuniary reward, has been my excitement," and in looking carefully over the quaint old volume one could not but realize in part the warning in his preface that "we often find sweet and nourishing meat under homely feathers."

For many years this little book has been "out of print." It will

never be reprinted, because the trade has not the type for a fac-simile, especially in the curious black-faced capitals that are so oddly used as noted in a paragraph above referring to profanity.

I sincerely hope every reader will heartily join me in the greatest respect to the memory of "General W. Johnston, Esq.," for his inestimable little book, the *Compend.*

Some of the conditions of society in the early day is given in a joint resolution of the general assembly of 1818, on the subject of "persons claimed as fugitives from labor," which recited among other things, that there were sundry persons "destitute of every principal of humanity are in the habit of seizing, carrying off, and selling as slaves, free persons of color who are, or have been for a long time, inhabitants of this State," etc., and then they proceed to say, "therefore most solemnly disavowing all interference between those persons who may be fugitives from service, and those citizens of other States who may have a just claim to such service, whenever such claim is legally established we deem it our just right to demand the proofs of such claim to service according to our laws," etc.

This item refers to two things: The return of fugitive slaves to their owners in free States, in which the State solemnly disavowed any interference, and a species of man-stealing, more profitable and somewhat less risky than horse-stealing, that was at one time carried on by thieves quite successfully. This was to simply go at night and arrest as a fugitive from labor a negro, carry him across the Ohio river, and then south to New Orleans or some southern market and sell him into slavery. There were, of course, men in the South, as there are to-day everywhere, who would buy such slaves, as some men now buy stolen horses, because they could get them cheaper. Hence one of the first laws of Indiana was launched against man-stealing.

CHAPTER XXIV.

REMINISCENT.

IN the chapter preceding there is much said of the people of Vigo county, those who were here at the beginning as children and young men, who, fortunately, had strong marks of that part of our nature that is more or less in all good men and women, in old age to turn in their musing upon the past, and write letters in their old days, and make excellent copies in words of the pictures that have remained upon their minds when their young eyes first beheld the Wabash, Vigo county and Terre Haute. Some of them have written out these recollections, and, in rare instances, diaries were kept. These, all, to the compiler of the local history of this section, are, in miner's phrase, rich pockets, where the virgin gold gladdens the eye of the patient digger and delver. Conspicuous among those who made mental notes in very young life, and, in long-after years wrote them out, only too scanty, but, so far as they do go, every word and sentence is a nugget of pure gold, was Capt. William Earle, the first-born male white child in Terre Haute, the real boy, the boy with his Indian pony, stocky, stubborn, full of tricks, and that could gallop all day under his boy rider and then throw the next boy that got on him to ride him around to the stable, and stop and wait for the lad to get on again, and, as plain as pony language could say it: "What did you fall off for?" And he was that kind of a boy that nearly always had his dog with him, an ugly, mangy cur, with coarse long hair and big tail, that traveled, as a rule, on three legs, until a rabbit would appear in sight, and then down went the lame leg, and a race would follow that was the supreme delight in life to the boy. No chariot or horse race in history ever gave such infinite pleasure as that three-legged dog after the white-tailed rabbit did to that boy that had a preternatural relish for little knotty green apples, or little sickly-looking watermelons about as unripe as the best of the apples he would pick nearly as soon as the blossom fell off. The love of a healthy boy for his ugly dog and stubborn pony are nearly measured by the ill looks of the one and the ill nature of the other. They, however, understand each other—they quarrel and fight, but it is like brothers, and, in the hottest engagements, let any third party say a word, and how instinctively they drop hostilities at home and turn upon the com-

mon enemy. The healthy real boy, not omitting the cur and pony, is a great and glorious Anglo-Saxon institution—a western "plant," in the commercial sense of that term, a Wabash masterpiece, in short. Here is a combination worth its weight in gold. As one of the brace-pieces in the framework of society, there is no other such bundles of possibilities as the robust real boy, cur and pony. He never needs but one suspender, but the larger his one pocket the better; his only troubles in life are getting at the sugar on the sly and nursing his stone-bruises on his heel. If he is a farmer's boy he is apt to cut off all the pigs' tails and enjoy the fun of seeing them wiggle the bleeding stumps, and he has been known to learn to chew twist-tobacco in order to slip up on the sleeping big hogs in the shade of the fence corner and spit in their eyes, and then wait and see the fun when it finally oozes through the closed eye-lids and they are roused to quick movement. Such a boy never walks down the stairway, but slides on the baluster railing head foremost, and the faster the better, as it increases the chances of his heels going over his head at the end and breaking his neck in the tumble to the floor. If, in time, he can get the broken-off end of an old black umbrella handle, this fixes him off for a pistol to run down his waistband and be a fierce cowboy, or Jesse James, to hold up imaginary trains and gallantly come to the rescue of imaginary frightened girls. In his contact with all real girls he is apt to despise them—they can't play, ride his pony, play "marvels," or go swimming—they are simply great big babies, or dolls, in his estimation. The real boy prefers the hired hand. He is willing to run his legs off waiting on him. He has long since despaired of ever, in all the eternity of time before him, becoming old enough to be a man, or even a big boy who can go to town by himself, smoke, or go to see the neighbor's girls. And so he lives by proxy in the hired man—a kind of pupilage that every real boy goes through. His father, of course, is the greatest man in the world, and he and the hired man soon speak of him between themselves as the "governor," and, when enraged at him, as "the old man." He is apt to do a little sneaking for the hired man, especially if that individual has sense enough to play him to do all the waiting on him that his little short legs enable him to perform, and has paid for everything in advance by putting his fish-hook on the line, or letting him ride the horse, while he would lead the animal and hold him on. The real boy is a thorough barbarian. He kills birds with stones until big enough to be allowed to take the old smooth-bore shotgun and go out and shoot a meadow lark or a dove, and, in shooting these poor birds, he creeps on them as close as possible and literally blows them to pieces. He is as merciless toward the little birds as he was toward the poor flies and "lightning-bugs." After he gets about

big enough to dislike his sister thoroughly, then he begins to like some other "feller's" sister—generally a cousin to commence on.

It is clear from Capt. William Earle's writing in his old days, of his boyish times in Terra Haute, that he was a typical Western boy with all that term implies. The things that he writes about as a much-traveled weather-beaten old tar, are the true index of those mental notes that he "plastered" on his mind as a boy.

When Terra Haute was a cow-path town, with a little fringe of log houses along the banks of the Wabash, and there were then here the native sugar trees of the forests; when the dense and graceful willows bordered heavily the water's edge; when in those days there were the sparkling springs of delightful cool water bursting out from the foot of the hill, near the water's edge, and every cabin had its separate path to these springs, both where they secured all their water for domestic purposes as well as where the women and girls regularly repaired to wash and "beat" the clothes each week, and gossip without the proverbial "tea" that writers of all fiction esteem so essential to all female conversation; the separate paths from each cabin to the spring and looking eastward were the cow paths toward the broad and flower-covered prairie that extended before the vision to the distant bending horizon. These were the surroundings amid which William Earle was born September 22, 1818. When he was quite an old man, writing on board his ship which tossed on the waters at the opposite side of the globe, it would seem that he can very nearly remember how he first mastered the intricacies of learning to walk. A child is a good judge of the character of people it is thrown with, even when very young. Generally a far better judge then than when full grown and is ready to listen to the song of the siren. And when grown he has forgotten completely those better judgments he had even when in his cradle. In this respect Capt. Earle was an exception, and hence his description of those who were grown here when he was a mere child are often the best pictures of those that could be transmitted from one generation to another.

There have been the fewest men who in mature life carried out to the full the dreams of their boyhood. As a rule it is this or that trivial circumstance that shapes all our lives, the merest accident that has brought men and women together, whose whole lives were linked as that of husband and wife. And similar accidents fix our mature pursuits often as well as the place where we make our homes, and finally where we sleep in the unbroken silence. But with Capt. Earle this was not so. He as a young boy would a sailor be, travel and see the world—go everywhere upon earth; this was his dream, and he lived to carry it out to its fullest extent. He was but little more than grown when he went to sea, before the mast, and

after he had become the master of his own vessel he was on one whaling voyage that lasted nearly twelve years. He had long since become the veritable "old sea dog," and like the stormy petrel, had been driven before the storm on every sea.

Once more upon the waters,
Once more; and the waves bound beneath me like the steed that knows his rider.

When he left Terre Haute, his birthplace, it was never to return to visit here. One or two short visits, impelled by the sentiment of the poet who said and sung, "How dear to my heart are the scenes of my childhood," and in lieu of visiting the place, in the realization of the fact that the most of those he remembered had passed away from earth, he did the next best thing possible, namely, sat down at his ship's desk and wrote something of his recollection of Terre Haute and Vigo county as the picture he had carried with him all over the wide world.

Capt. Earle had made his home in New England, near the sea shore, and to this place he finally retired when age and declining life had admonished him that the end was not far off. He died in 1888.

In 1871 he wrote on board his vessel in the South Sea a communication to a Terre Haute paper, which is in some respects so much a part of the early history that it is here transcribed nearly entire:

Bark "Emily Morgan."
At Sea, Lat. 0° 16′ S. Lon. 121° 17 W.,
March 25, 1871.

May I be allowed to recur to olden times? May I lift the veil that conceals the past and peer down the long, dark vista of bygone years? May I again feel "the touch of a vanished hand," or hear "the sound of a voice that is still?" As I wander over the realms of memory my feet again thoughtlessly crush the wild flowers of the prairie or rustle amid the fallen leaves of the primeval forest. All the hopes and joys, the cares and sorrows of childhood return. My playmates crowd before me again with their happy faces. But the wild flower lies crushed forever; the fallen leaves have moldered away; many of the companions of my youth have long since passed away, and the hearts that beat so wildly are now but as clods of the valley. My home has been upon the mountain wave; my sails have whitened on every sea, from the frozen regions of the north to the ice-bound shores of the Antarctic world. I have tasted the bitterness of death from cold and hunger; beneath a burning sun I have suffered with thirst till my parched lips cracked and blood flowed from them in streams. I have battled with the mightiest creatures, the hughest monsters of God's creation. Through a thousand perils I have been safely brought. From the

puny, sickly boy I became the strong and hearty man; from the green backwoodsman I became what I am—a sailor. Pardon this egotism I could not help falling into it while remembering that so many of my old-time companions have passed away and that I am left.

I like to bring back the olden days for their pleasant memories —there were so many good people when I was a child; they must have been good for they were good and kind to me. This retrospect is like a ship sailing along a line of coast, passing bold promontories that throw their overshadowing cliffs far out to sea; deep, receding bays; low, sandy capes; green and beautiful islands; huge black rocks of fanciful form; the low reef, partly submerged, partly above water, with fragments of wreck washed hither and thither, and wild breakers dashing foaming, roaring, while lightnings gleam and thunders rave; then through tranquil waters with pleasant breezes passing gently; rolling hills covered with verdant foliage; meadow lands reaching to the waters' edge, and fair flowers blooming in garden and lawn. Looking farther and farther along, the outlines become more dim and indistinct, till at last nothing can be seen but a blue haze hanging above the horizon; beyond is the long gone-by, as fathomless as the past eternity.

In going back to olden times I propose to describe Terre Haute as it was at my earliest recollection—1823. I think there were then about fifty houses in the town. Commencing at the south end of Water street, half way between Oak and Swan on the west side of the street was a story-and-a-half hewed-log house. On the east side of the street half way between Swan and Poplar streets, stood a similar house; on the bank of the river in front of this house was the slaughter house. On the southeast corner of Water and Poplar streets, standing a few yards back from the street, stood a story-and-a-half house; one-half of it was of hewed logs, the other part was of frame; in that house, on September 22, 1818, was born the writer of this. On a line with this house, but facing on Poplar street, was "the store" which my father had occupied as such previous to his death, which occurred in 1819. Between these two houses and the street was a pleasant little flower garden with borders of currant bushes. On the southwest corner of Water and Poplar was an old, dilapidated house, of round logs, and the remains of the blacksmith shop near it. On the south side of Walnut, at the southwest alley corner, was the dwelling of Mr. George Hussey, which was part of logs and part of frame. On the northwest corner of Water and Walnut streets was a small log house. On the southeast corner lot of Water and Ohio streets, at the south part of the lot, was the dwelling of Dr. C. B. Modesitt, which was a frame building, two stories high, painted white with a red roof. Front-

ing on Ohio street, on the same lot was a long, low frame house sometimes used for a school-house. Hon. William P. Dole finished his schooling in that house. On the northeast corner of the same streets was a house similar to Dr. Modesitt's; there was a store in it, and I think it was kept by John H. Cruft. There were no other houses on Water street.

Taking the south end of First street, the first house was a blacksmith shop, on the northeast corner of that street and Poplar; William Marrs worked in it. On the next lot north was a two-story frame house, occupied by Mr. Ezekiel Buxton, a painter. The next house was midway between Walnut and Ohio streets, a small frame house with the end to the street, and was occupied by a man by the name of Bacon, a carpenter by trade; a small lean-to house adjoined it on the north. On the west side of the street, nearly opposite Mr. Bacon's, was Mr. McCabe's hatter shop. On the southwest corner lot of First and Ohio streets was Col. Thomas H. Blake's law office; Dr. Clarke's office was in the same house, law and physic in the same room. On the northwest corner of the same streets was a large frame building; Isaac C. Elston had a store in the corner room and Dr. Shuler lived in the other part. I can remember when this house was finished, but I can not recollect anything in regard to its building. On the east side of the street, midway between Ohio and Main streets, was a small house with one room, occupied as a grocery. On the southeast corner of First and Main streets stood the Eagle and Lion tavern; it was built of hewed logs and weatherboarded. At the corner on two posts hung the sign representing an eagle picking a lion's eyes out—America tearing England into shreds. On the west side of First street, nearly up to Mulberry, was a small frame house occupied by James Hanna ("Jim Hanners"), a chair-maker by trade. On the southeast corner of First and Mulberry streets was quite a large two-story house, in which lived Mr. Enoch Dole, and nearly adjoining it on the south was another house of the same size, in which last named house was born, early in October, 1818, Matthew Redford. This finishes First street.

Beginning at the north on Second street the first house stood on the southeast corner of that street and Mulberry, a two-story, hewed-log house, occupied by Mr. Jacques, a wheelwright. Turning off Cherry street east, on the northeast alley corner, between Second and Third streets, stood a little square framed house, in which worked a man by the name of Charles Thompson, a shoemaker. One day, while at work on his bench, a boy by the name of Decatur Hanna (Cate Hanners) came in, and, seeing a gun in the corner of the room, said: "I am going to shoot you, Thompson;" at the same time pointing the gun at him. Thompson told him to put the

gun away, as it was loaded, but the poor man had scarcely ceased speaking before the trigger was touched and Thompson was almost instantly killed. Hanna could not have been more than nine years old at the time, and of course it was an accident. This was the first dead person I ever saw.

Still following Second, the next house was on the west side, second lot north from the corner of Main, a two-story frame. In that house was first printed the *Western Register* and Terre Haute *Journal and Advertiser*, by John W. Osborn, Esq., editor, proprietor and publisher. On the northwest corner of Second and Main streets was a tavern kept by Francis Cunningham. On the northeast corner was the store of Mr. John D. Early, a large frame building. On the north side of the public square, midway (nearly) between Second and Third streets, was a store kept, I believe, by Messrs. Josephus and Stephen S. Collett, two-story frame with red roof—afterward by Mr. John F. Cruft. On the west side of the square was the store and dwelling of Mr. Wilson, father of Mr. Ralph Wilson; they were frame houses, and one story. Half way between Ohio and Walnut streets was the store of Maj. George W. Dewees; it was of round logs, with the end to the street; his dwelling was in the rear of the store, and was a one-story frame building. On the southeast corner of Second and Walnut streets was the dwelling and hatter shop of Mr. Robert Brasher. On the northwest and southwest corners of Second and Poplar streets were two large, hewed-log houses. There were no more houses on Second street. The jail stood on the southeast alley corner on Swan street, between First and Second streets. It was built of smoothly hewn logs, the floor being the same. Light was admitted by a small grated window and the keyhole. I remember of one person being confined in it, that was black Dan, for stabbing Bill, another negro. He made his escape by digging away one of the floor logs, which was rotten. Aunt Sue, a colored woman, lived in a little log cabin a few yards south of the jail.

The first on Third street, commencing at the south, was Robert S. McCabe's dwelling, on the west side, south, and near the corner of poplar street, built of hewed logs, two stories. It was afterward occupied by Mr. Salmon Wright, who weatherboarded it. On the opposite side of the street was a large two-story, hewed-log house belonging to Dr. Modesitt. On the southeast corner of Third and Walnut streets was a frame dwelling, occupied by Mr. Malcomb McFadden, but owned by Joseph and Samuel Eversol, coopers, whose shop was of round logs, adjoining to the south. On the east side of the street, a short distance from Walnut street, was Miss Hannah Austin's house, a small frame, of two rooms, end to the street. On the west side of the street, near the alley, was George

Ellison's blacksmith shop. On the east side of the public square, near the corner of Main, was the store and dwelling of William C. Linton, Esq., a two-story house, painted white, with red roof. On the northeast corner of Third and Main streets was Mr. McQuilkin's tavern, a large frame house. The sign was on a post at the corner, a war horse fully caparisoned, rearing, as if impatient for some one to mount and ride into some imaginary battle to the southwest. We boys always called it the "Light Horse Tavern." On the northwest corner was a two-story house, painted white, with red roof, occupied first, I believe, by Mr. Barnet; afterward by James Farrington. The next house was midway between Cherry and Mulberry streets, well back from the street, and on the west side. A small frame house, also on the west side, stood near the southwest corner of Third and Mulberry. The last house on Third street was on the west side, nearly up to Eagle, and was occupied by Mrs. Patty Nelson, mother of the late James Nelson, at one time sheriff of Vigo county.

There were only two houses on Fourth street; the northernmost was on the west side of the street near the corner of Eagle, a small frame house occupied by Mr. John Disbrow. When his little daughter died, I for the first time realized that the young could die. I remember well looking at her pale, sweet face as she lay in her little coffin, and wondering if she were never to wake from her still sleep. On the northwest corner of Fourth and Walnut streets was the other house. In it lived, solitary and alone, old Jacob, a negro, who was small in size, with hair very white. He could play the fiddle, and always kept time with his half-shod foot. I think he must have been very kind, as the boys delighted to go to his house on rainy days, to hear the music and dance. Old Jacob brought water from the river, for a great part of the town, on a sled made from the fork of a tree, and drawn by an old horse, which, had its body been as rich in flesh as its tail was in burs, would have shown its ribs less conspicuously. Adjoining Jacob's house to the west was a dilapidated old mill from which Jacob supplied himself with fuel. Both houses were of round logs.

On Oak street, north side, lived Mrs. Hodge. As this was "out in the woods" in my young days I am at a loss exactly where to locate it, but I think it was on the corner of Fourth and Oak streets. It was built of round logs. The only houses on Fourth street were William Marrs' blacksmith shop, frame, at the southwest corner of that street and Main. Mr. Marrs' dwelling of hewed logs stood at the southwest corner of Cherry and Fifth streets, and the school-house at the northwest corner of Fifth and Mulberry, a roughly hewed log house of one story; by the shape and size of the windows, I think it must have been built for a school-house.

On the south side of Mulberry street, a short distance west of the school-house, was a large two-story hewed-log house. That finishes the town as I first remember it, which was in 1823, with exception of the court-house. I can not remember when it was commenced; it was not finished however, till 1832 or 1833 when William Probst, Ebenezer Paddock and somebody else were county commissioners.

On the public square to the south of the court-house was a small grove of sycamores, and near the southeast corner of the building was a low stump of a large tree. Tradition says that a carpenter by the name of Hovey fell from the eaves of the house upon this stump, and a chisel or gouge which he held in his hand, entered his breast and he was killed.

The first brick houses were built in 1826 or 1827. I was absent from Terre Haute from May 1826 to May 1828, and I do not know which was the first, but I think Mr. Linton's two-story house on the southwest corner of Second and Main was. The other brick buildings erected were as follows: A two-story store and dwelling, built by Lucius H. Scott on the southwest corner of Third and Ohio streets; one on the southeast corner of First and Swan streets (very small); one on the southwest alley, corner of Swan street between Water and First streets. Benjamin I. Gilman, pork packer, had built one on the northeast corner of First and Mulberry for an office. Russell Ross had built another of one story on the west side of Water between Eagle and Chestnut streets. Joseph Miller had erected another of two stories on Chestnut, a little way east of Water street, and James and Harry Ross one nearly abreast of the end of Second street, also two stories high, both on out-lots.

The first burial ground was on the square east of Sixth street, between Ohio and Main streets. Curtis Gilbert afterward built his dwelling on the site. The second burial ground was on the out-lot north of the town, on the hill overlooking the river west of Water street. Many good people were buried there. It was in what was called the "Old Indian Orchard." The third one was on Third street north of the town on land which, in my early childhood, was an Indian cornfield. A lone grave surrounded by a picket fence was on the west side of Seventh street near the end of Walnut street. The man buried there was Mr. Davenport. I never knew anything of him.

In my remembrance there were no large trees in the town plat east of Water street, but many stumps were standing, and large stumps of trees were lying in several places in the town. The river bank was lined with willows and sycamores south of Modesitt's ferry, and north of it was a large growth of maple, cottonwood and sycamore trees, with willows on the bank. The line of lots on the east

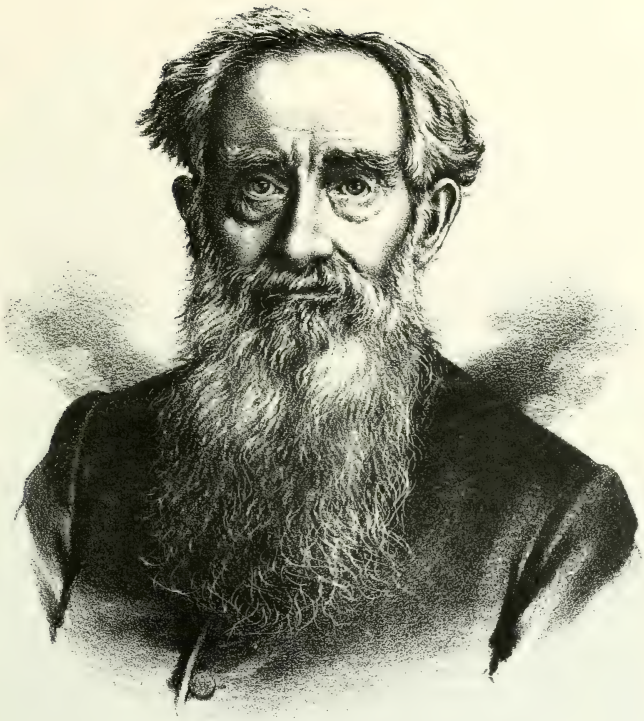
side of Water street, from Swan to a little north of Ohio street, was cleared. The line of bushes, hazel and oaks, was along the alley between Water and First streets, from Swan to Walnut; thence eastward upon this last named street to Second street; thence south along Second to near the corner of Poplar; thence northeast to nearly the crossing of Third and Walnut; thence southeast to the prairie land; from the northwest corner of Water and Walnut streets, northerly to half way between Ohio and Main streets; thence northeasterly to the crossing of Second and Cherry streets, till it reached the prairie line near the school-house, corner of Fifth and Mulberry streets. There were several fenced fields east of the town on the prairie, and I remember being called out at night to fight the prairie fires as they threatened the fences. Some of the streets were pretty well worn, but roads and paths crossed the town at all conceivable angles. The principal one was the Vincennes road, which left Second street at Poplar, running southwest, nearly to the corner of First and Oak streets; thence south. Another road, much used by Indians in those days, left the corner of Water and Poplar streets, led down the hill to the bottom land and southerly along the river bank to the "Island Ford." Another road left the north part of the town along the bank of the river to the "Indian-Ripple Ford," two miles above the town. A gulley led down to the river from Walnut street, commencing in front of Mr. Hussey's house; another from Poplar street, but I can remember when Thomas Rogers ran a plow over the brink of the hill to make this gulley. There was another gulley just north of Poplar, which was older. There were very few wells in the village, and many people brought their water from the springs that then gushed out from the river banks. I can barely remember when the Indians lived to the north of the town, near the old Indian orchard. There were only a few families of them. A number of backwoodsmen lived "over the river" in the Sugar Creek country. They often passed our house, roaring drunk. The next worst animals were the wolves, but there were not many of them, I never saw the large kind but once. I was riding behind Mr. Elisha U. Brown, coming from his house to town; just as we passed the old Hunnewell house, on Strawberry Hill, we came upon a gang of four or five devouring a hog. Of the common prairie wolves there were more, but they were timid, and I have seen them scampering through the long grass, frightened at the very sight of anything human, no matter how small. A panther I never saw or heard, but it was not unusual to hear people say that they heard a "painter" last night. The first steamboat arrival occurred in 1824 or 1825. Her name was the "Florence." She landed at the old boatyard south of the foot of Oak street. Of course, the whole town went to see her, besides

all the country round about. The steamboats were always welcomed by firing the "old cannon." This old cannon was an institution; it had no carriage, and was elevated by placing a log of wood under it near the muzzle. James Hanna, a poor jolly fellow, acted as artilleryman. Every time he discharged it he would have to spin a long yarn about what he had seen while "in the sarvice." On the Fourth of July the old cannon would be honored with a pair of cart wheels. On the approach of the Fourth of July the people of Clinton would steal the cannon, thus compelling the worthy people of Terre Haute to steal it back again, which they always did, being adepts in that branch of the fine arts. The people of Clinton stole it once too often, for it burst on their hands. Before the days of steamboats, goods were brought overland in wagons—mostly dry-goods—and by keelboats, which came up the river in summer time when the water was low, propelled by men with poles. These men, I remember, were a particularly rough set, the citizens of the town having very little communication with them. I give you my recollections of several of the earliest citizens of Terre Haute who have passed away. They are the impressions made on my memory while a boy.

Mr. George Hussey was our nearest neighbor. If I remember rightly he was a middling-sized man, with thin, sandy whiskers. He had a custom of thrusting his thumbs into the armholes of his vest, throwing his shoulders back, and making a particular kind of h-e-m. He was a player on the flute; how good I don't know. He would come to our house of evenings, play awhile on the flute, and then sit down (he always walked when he was playing) and talk about Baltimore. Of the two performances I liked the Baltimore part the best. He was always very kind and good to me, and I liked him very much. After he moved to his farm I was often a guest of his for weeks, when he always kept me tagging after him over the farm. I don't remember which talked the most. The last time I saw him was in 1853. I paid him a visit on his farm. It was a long time before he could realize I was the once white-headed and often ragged little boy of long ago, but when he was satisfied of the fact his mind seemed to leap over intervening years, and he talked of the olden times as of yesterday.

Dr. Charles B. Modesitt was one of those rare old gentlemen that we meet but once in a lifetime, tall, erect, with hair white as snow. He was the very embodiment of "Old Virginia," aye, even Culpepper county itself. He was extremely polite, would say "sir" to old or young, white or black, man, woman, boy or girl. He was very kind to we little boys, and kept an orchard of sour apples on purpose for us to rob.

Maj. George W. Dewees was a grim old man, thick-set, with



Andrew Dunlap.

iron-gray hair and whiskers, small eyes, and a very sour look. He was universally unpopular. His two ferocious white dogs made him most of his reputation with boys of my age. All that glitters is not gold, and somebody is said to be painted blacker than he is; so with the old Major. He was better than he was represented to be. I know of his furnishing a poor young woman with money to pay her passage from Louisville to Terre Haute, and even refusing to be thanked.

Col. Blake was my beau ideal of a gentleman. He was six feet in height, and well proportioned, light hair, neatly trimmed side whiskers, well brushed forward, always well dressed, the ruffle of his shirt standing out beyond his vest, with a smooth glossy hat, polished boots, and corns on his toes. I stepped on them once. He would always give me his fourpences. I liked him for that. I have heard that he was once engaged in a duel with somebody, but no one was hurt. In short, Col. Blake was the greatest man in Terre Haute, in my youthful imagination, except Maj. Lewis.

Of Lucius H. Scott I remember very little previous to 1828. He was a thin, erect man, quick in his movements and precise in speech. He came to Terre Haute very poor, but prospered. He was sheriff of the county at one time. The last time I saw him was in 1853. I happened to meet him in the cars, and traveled with him nearly 200 miles. Our talk was of the olden times.

Robert Sturgis. I hardly think there is anybody that remembers him but myself. Poor Bob was a universal favorite—he would keep people laughing all the time he talked, and he talked about all the time. Ostensibly he was clerk in somebody's store, but his most constant occupation was drinking whisky. I remember well the day he died. I was in the habit, small as I was, of calling to see him every day while he was sick, and he was sick some time. That day I called as usual. Mr. John Cruft was the only person in the room, or even in the house. When I entered the room he faintly called me to his bedside. As I approached he held out his emaciated hand, and taking mine in his feeble grasp, he said, "You are very kind, Billy, to think of me on such a day as this." It was the Fourth of July. After a short pause he continued, "Billy, I am dying, when you are a few years older you will know what killed me, do not let it kill you. Be a good boy and you will become a good man. Good-bye." I cried like any child, and Mr. Cruft told me I had better say good-bye too and go, for Mr. Sturgis needed rest. Mr. Cruft remained with him till he died. If I remember rightly he was buried with Masonic honors.

Mr. John W. Osborn, editor, printer and proprietor of the *Western Register and Terre Haute General Advertiser*, was a man who, in my estimation, carried in his head all the knowledge of this world.

He was quiet in manner and kind in speech, never passing anyone on the street without a pleasant word. He was particularly opposed to horse racing (then a custom of the country universally indulged in), from a moral point of view. He was particularly sensitive in regard to razor-strops, but I never understood why. To me there were two points of interest in the *Western Register;* one was that the news was always "two weeks later from Europe," and the other was Lewis Redford's advertisement, with the picture of a bureau at the top and "tf" at the bottom. It was always in the paper. Mr. Osborn sold out his paper in 1832 to Thomas Dowling, a gentleman who then held different views in regard to horse racing. Mr. Osborn was a candidate for sheriff in 1833 or 1834, but was unsuccessful. He afterward published the *Plow Boy* at Putnamville or Greencastle.

Thomas Rogers was the ferryman at Modesitt's Ferry. He was one of those hard-working men who toil and sweat but never get along in the world. Besides tending ferry he would cut wood, drive oxen, feed hogs, kill hogs—do anything in short that an honest man could do, still he lived poor and died poor.

Mr. Robert Brasher was a hatter by trade, and was one of those good, pious, quiet Christians, inside and out, that we read of but seldom see. He was a tall, spare man, and the veins in the backs of his hands were very large. He made excellent hats, with three trifling faults, viz.: uncouth in shape, too soft in body, and altogether too durable. I used to delight in the snap, snap, snapping, and the twang, twang, twanging of that long bow of his as he beat up his fur. His wife was a very kind-hearted woman, and prided herself on her hospitality. She was an excellent cook, and much given to novel reading. Her three youngest children had several names each. When she stood at the door and called her absent sons (and they were generally absent), it seemed as if she were calling a school. If, however, she happened to be calling her daughters one would hear half the female characters in the "Children of the Abbey" called.

Francis Cunningham kept the tavern at the northwest corner of Second and Main streets. "Uncle Frank," as he was universally called, was one of those genial-hearted men that all love; off handed, generous, liberal, prone to anger, but soon and so easily appeased that his anger often became ludicrous even to himself. He was much given to horse racing, as was the entire community in those days, always had very fast horses—just fast enough to be beaten. He was very persevering in that pursuit, but never successful. Whenever I went to the tavern he made me sit on two chairs and told me stories just the same as if I had been a man. Dear old "Uncle Frank," I think I can see him now. He was postmaster a

number of years, and was an ardent democrat. Mrs. Cunningham was no less kind than her husband. I was a great favorite of hers when I was small, and always had a share of the good things when I went to her house. I have traveled far and wide, during the last thirty years, and I have seen but few women so good as I have deemed her to be. In 1853, when I was on a visit to my old home, she sent for me to come and see her. She was very glad to see me. For a few minutes she looked steadily at me with a kind of dreamy expression that told me her thoughts were far back, beyond me in the dim, unreturning past; the tear gathered in her eye, and she said, "I can see your mother in your face." Was it unmanly in me to allow the unbidden tear to moisten my eye? Surely the weather-beaten, storm-driven, tempest-tossed sailor may be allowed to have a heart.

Joseph Thayer was my first schoolmaster. He was a man of very steady habits, during vacation, that is, steady at the whisky bottle, but, in term time, he was never known to drink. We boys had to mind how we carried sail or we would get our head sheets flattened in on the wrong tack. "Yet he was kind, etc.," see Goldsmith for the rest of his character.

We once had a schoolmaster by the name of Rathbone. I remember nothing of him except that the big boys locked him in one Christmas and burned brimstone beneath the floor. This was such great sport that Ralph Wilson, in the exuberance of his joy, sawed two of his fingers to the bone with a rusty penknife. As we advance in life we look fondly back to our school days, and I think we do rightly, for there was all our fun. We had one teacher who took the starch out of our sails, yet he never flogged us. He made a threat to flog a boy once, and sent a couple of young scapegraces out to cut him a switch for the purpose. They were gone nearly the whole afternoon, and returned just as school was about to be dismissed with half a dozen sycamore rods ten or twelve feet long and lugged them up to the teacher's desk. "School is dismissed," said Mr. Brown, and made a cut at the two young scamps with one of the rods. They were not long in getting outside the school room. The boy who was to be flogged escaped his punishment. How well I can remember my first school day. I was a small boy a little more than four years old, my sister and I loitering along the way to the school, picking flowers and tying them up in little nosegays. Mr. Thayer took me on his knee and called me "a little man." I knew I was only a little boy and thought him very wicked for telling stories. My last school day was when I was fourteen, and as I carried my books home, I felt a premonition that I had seen the last of a school room as a scholar. Since then the world has been my teacher.

Since then I've looked on many a scene
Far, far beneath the stranger's sky;
Upon the deep's blue, glossy sheen,
It's wrathful heavings wild and high,
Palace, bath, temple, glacier, flood,
The classic haunts of olden time
Where once a godlike race hath trod;
Now wrapped in misery and crime.

How I love to linger over the past. In memory I live my young days over again. The companions of my youth have nearly all passed away, some of them have lived as they ought not to have lived, and others have died as they ought not to have died, yet I only know them as they were in my boyhood days.

John Britton was for many years a magistrate, and was esteemed a good one, he also kept the county library. He was a great teacher of mine. He taught me how to guide a horse by hauling on the starboard rein if I wanted to steer to the right, and hauling on the port if I wished to veer away to the left. He was rather plain in manner and speech. It was said that at a trial before him, a man by the name of Leatherman jumped up and exclaimed: "So and so swears to a d——d lie." Squire Britton then, in an excited voice said, "John Leatherman I fine you $5 for swearing, by G—d." Hewas very fond of fancy gardening and "Britton's garden" was a great place of resort thirty and thirty-five years ago.

James Farrington has too recently passed away for me to say anything interesting of him. He was for a number of years my "guardian," and a kinder-hearted man never lived. I received a letter from him in 1861, while I was in Washington City. He expressed much regret at being absent when I was in Terre Haute and a heartfelt pleasure to learn that I had turned out so well in the world. He enclosed a letter to the Hon. Caleb S. Smith, Secretary of the Interior, requesting him to use his influence to assist me in any way.

John Campbell was for many years a merchant in Terre Haute, but he took to drinking and went from bad to worse till everything was gone. He was always very kind to me, but I do not think he was so kind to other boys. I was very fond of his company. We would take long rambles over the prairie, and through the woods, making Mr. George Hussey's farm our objective point, where we would remain three or four days. I remember well the last time I saw him. He bade me "good-bye" saying that I should never see him again, and wished me to remember that he had always thought a great deal of me. He pressed my hand as we parted, and I could see tears in his bloodshot eyes. I have never seen him since. The next day he was gone. I have always thought that he drowned himself.

Salmon Wright was a hatter by trade, and worked for Mr. Mc-

Cabe, but being of a studious turn took to the law, which he practised successfully for many years. I never heard him make but one speech in court, and that was in a murder trial at Marshall, Ill. I took dinner with him that day and we rode home in the night through the almost unbroken forest.

Robert S. McCabe was a hatter and carried on the business on First street. He was a short thick-set man, "Jack-of-clubs" built, or as a sailor would describe him, a "regular-stump-top-gallant-mast." He was a driving sort of a man, with many irons in the fire, and had a store, but it was seldom open. His wife was small, but very good and kind-hearted and her name was Patty.

Of William C. Linton I can remember very little in the long ago. I know that he kept store on the east side of the public square. He was a small, spare yellow complexioned man. He would walk back and forth behind his counter, when not busy, very rapidly with his arms swinging or gesticulating as if in fierce debate with some unseen person. He was a very nervous man, but not without courage. I saw him exhibit this quality once in a very remarkable manner. He held a paper in his hand which he proposed to read to the people on election day, 1828. Jehu Gosnell, a burly ruffian, stood near him, with his clenched fist, and told him if he dared to read a word he would knock him down, but Mr. Linton read the paper and Gosnell did nothing but threaten. I do not remember what it was about. All that I remember is that Mr. L. read this: "Jehu Gosnell says that he will swear upon a stack of Bibles"—and here Gosnell interrupted him with, "A lie, read right or I'll knock you down," at the same time drawing back his fist to strike. Mr. Linton merely said to him, "We have a jail for such fellows as you." "What did you say?" "A stack of Bibles as high as this court-house," was the reply. No man ever did more for Terre Haute than William C. Linton in his day.

John H. Cruft, for many years a merchant in Terre Haute, looms up as conspicuously as any of the "old settlers." At my earliest remembrance, I think his store was at the northeast corner of Water and Ohio streets. Subsequently his store and residence was on the north side of the public square. I do not think there were any of the first settlers who possessed a more varied fund of information than Mr. Cruft. In conversation with him at two different periods (1853 and 1861) I was much surprised by the extent and accuracy of his knowledge in regard to the branch of nautical life I had chosen as my profession, and his correct ideas relative to the many out-of-the-way parts of the world I had, from time to time, visited in the course of my voyages; the manners and customs of the different peoples; the different kinds of government, laws, etc,; their geographical positions, productions, exports, imports and the

like. He seemed to me like a man who had traveled the world over. The last time I saw him was in 1861. On a warm, clear September day we took a stroll along the river bank and through the town, establishing the old land-marks and talking over olden times. Mr. Cruft was always kind to me and gave me great encouragement and aid when I was a boy.

I remember nothing of the Colletts (Josephus and Stephen S.), except they had a store on the north side of the public square, and that Samuel Groenendyke was their clerk. I know he was a very kind-hearted young man.

William Marrs was a blacksmith, and there is no person I remember so far back in the past as I do him, and no house further, in the long gone-by, than his shop. When I was a little fellow, very little, for I wore petticoats, "Uncle Billy," as he was called, found me anchored in a snow-drift, opposite his shop, which stood on the corner of First and Poplar streets. He took me into his shop to warm me up, although he did not know whose boy I was, for he was a new comer. I remember nothing about his taking me out of the snow and carrying me into his house, but I do remember sitting on the forge, while he, with one hand stirred the fire with a poker, and worked the bellows with the other, the ruddy flame, the while, lighting up his swarthy features and the unsteady light causing his shadow to perform strange antics on the wall. "Uncle Billy" was a queer stick, very fond of telling stories, especially about his having seen Washington in Philadelphia. He said he never saw a picture of Washington but that looked like him. "Uncle Billy" was the butcher of the town, at least he had the cattle killed and sold the beef. John Eveline, a Dutchman, was the professional butcher.

Demas Deming was the best friend I had in all the young part of my life, and I always think of him with a sense of the deepest gratitude. He was willing to do almost anything for me, and time and again he offered me assistance in whatever I might undertake. He did many acts of kindness for me, and would have done more had I permitted, but my mind yearned to see the world, and my desires have, in part, been gratified, without being a burden to my friends. I have traveled far and wide, and have made many warm, true friends, in different parts of the globe, but none whom I value so highly as I did Judge Deming. If I had met only him as a friend, in all my wayward wanderings, I should still think this world worth living in.

To mention all the old settlers would take too much room. There are a number more who have as strong claims on my memory as many of those whom I have mentioned. There are not many towns in the great Northwest that can boast of having had so large a

number of respectable citizens in their early existence as Terre Haute. Besides those I have mentioned, there were others who have left their imprint upon the place. Chauncey Rose, the Messrs. Warren, Early, Curtis, Elisha M. Huntingdon, Nat Huntingdon (who died when a young man), Elijah Tillotson, Lester Tillotson, James B. McCall, Gen. John Scott, Israel Harris, Samuel McQuilkin, the Messrs. Eversol, Joseph Bradt, Enoch Dole, the Messrs. Redford, James Riddle, Sr., Thomas Houghton, the Messrs. Ross, the Messrs. Collett and Barnetts, Dr. Shuler, Dr. Clark, Dr. Ball, Dr. Septer Patrick, the Messrs. Markle, B. M. Harrison, Matthew Stewart, Theodore C. Cone, Ralph Wilson, Daniel H. Johnson and others were among the earliest settlers, or at least came during the first decade. This is a goodly array of goodly names for a town of only 200 inhabitants, which was fully as many people as there were there in 1826. In the country around many of the farmers were equally respectable: Mr. Coleman, Gen. Peter Allen, Capt. John Hamilton, Messrs Aspinwall, Bennett, Dickson, Elisha U. Brown, the Rectors, the Brocks, and many more. Certainly here was salt enough to preserve the good name the place always bore.

The first two families I remember settling in Terre Haute were those of Judge Elijah Tillotson and Mr. Gosnell, but which came first I can not say. Mr. Tillotson occupied a little shop on the west side of First street, between Poplar and Ohio streets, which had a bow window, in which he hung his watches. The Gosnells, for a short time, lived in the old store on the southeast corner of Water and Poplar streets. In 1826 and 1827 a great many new families came in, but I can not shake off the idea that they can not be classed among the early settlers.

Although Terre Haute had such a large portion of respectability, it was often disturbed by street fighting. On election days and muster days, whisky was drunk freely, and then came the fighting. Election day seemed to me to be set apart for some of the older Haynes boys and the Hiners to bring up their old fued and fight over it. When they inaugurated the fighting it was a signal for half a dozen other battles, in which striking, kicking, biting, or anything was legitimate warfare. Everybody was urging on the strife and none were peacemakers. I do not think any fighting would have been allowed on election day, unless it was either in the interest of the Hayneses or Hiners. I do not know how many years this fued lasted, but this I do know, if they fought it out on that line it took more than one summer. On muster day the fighting was miscellaneous and desultory, and not so bitter, but more like fighting for the sake of making friends again, and drinking whisky over the make-up. Most of these fights would occur near the drummer, Davis, who would be rattling away at his drum, regard-

less of the disturbance around him. This Davis was a very short-legged, long-bodied, red-faced, big-nosed little man, if you can imagine such a being. He had a loud voice, awfully profane, and while beating the drum he would throw one of his sticks in the air, toss off a glass of whisky, catch the stick in its descent and never lose a note, so some of the boys said. Davis was in the war of 1812, and came very near being killed several times.

The first fire I remember of seeing in Terre Haute was the store of Stephen P. Cammack on the northwest corner of First and Walnut streets. The house belonged to Thomas Parsons, "own freeman," as he loved to style himself, a carpenter and afterward a physician. Yet I can remember something of a fire on Cherry street, between Third and Fourth, a cooper shop owned by Montgomery & Francis. I merely remember that the shop was burned, I did not see the fire; this must have been prior to the burning of Cammack's store. The first person I remember being sent to the State prison, from Terre Haute, was a young man by the name of Felix Cunningham. He was lame in one knee and awfully profane. He was sent for two years and never returned again. This was in 1828. Stealing money was his crime. I have now used all my paper, and more than that, perhaps, of the patience of your readers. If I have in any way pleased them, or recalled to their minds any incidents of the long past, I am amply repaid. My forte is not writing, I am better with a marlin-spike, splicing the rope; I am better acquainted with Bowditch's Epitome of Navigation than any grammar, and have more logarithms in my head than words.

Old Document.—Time is a great factor in adding value to documents, or to what, at the time of the occurrence, were looked upon as trivial things. It is the links of the long past to the present that makes really insignificant things interesting, and, often, very important. The cracked and yellowed scrap of paper on which is written or printed anything of the long past is valuable. The living never realize that there can ever be any importance attached to anything concerning themselves. They can feel this strong impulse toward the old, but it is only what is old to them, and, seldom, reflect that the now will some day be the old and silent past to others. We see men come and go. In their brief time they contribute their share in the busy, noisy world, and then silently drop out, and the noise goes on unabated. The individual life to the great whole seems so utterly insignificant that it is nearly impossible to connect any idea of now and the long dumb future which will come to the ever living.

A gentleman handed me an old soiled paper that he had picked up, and, noticing its appearance, put it in his pocket. It is dated Terre Haute, July 31, 1824. It was a circular address printed and

published by Samuel Eversol, and is addressed to: "*Fellow citizens.—The voters of Vigo county.*" Reading the document, we find that Eversol had got into a dispute with Thomas H. Clarke, sheriff, about a bill of costs the latter had charged as an officer on an execution. In the publication Mr. James Farrington is mentioned as having been called upon to settle some legal points in the controversy, and Eversol also mentions "the Tools with which I earn my subsistence," etc. (With his brother, they had a cooper shop.) There seems to have been only a matter of $9.15 between the parties, and yet Eversol felt that he was justified in paying the printer to inform the world of his wrongs.

It is a peep at what and how neighbors were having their little troubles here sixty-six years ago. This is all the value there is to it. Evidently Samuel Eversol little dreamed, when he wrote and published in hot indignation that, in long future years, the historian was to be born who would read his circular and make a note of it.

Nathaniel J. Cunningham died in this city at the Terre Haute House, Thursday, July 7, 1881, aged seventy-one years. He was born in Warren County, Ohio, in the town of Waynesville, December 7, in the year 1810. In 1820 he moved with his father to this city from Vincennes, having lived in the latter city but a short time before he moved here. Mr. Cunningham received his early education in this city, where afterward he became one of its most prominent citizens. In the year 1834 he moved to Lafayette, Ind., and married Eliza Brown. Afterward he moved back to this city. In the meantime he had become one of the prominent democratic politicians, not only of this county, but of the western part of Indiana. In 1840 he was nominated and elected by the democratic party to the office of county treasurer for a term of four years. At the closing of his term of office he was re-elected to the same office for four years more. At the close of his second term he was renominated by his party for the same office, but was defeated after a very close contest by Henry Fairbanks, formerly mayor of this city. At the close of Mr. Fairbank's term of office, Mr. Cunningham was re-elected to that office and served another term of four years. At the close of his last term as county treasurer he engaged in the stock business and was quite successful, and accumulated a fortune. In the year 1857 he was elected to the office of treasurer of the State of Indiana and filled the office with great honor to himself and the party that elected him. In 1859 he was re-elected on the democratic ticket, and served two more years as treasurer of State, after which he retired from active political work and resumed his private business. About seven years before death Mr. Cunningham received a paralytic stroke in his right side and

continued an invalid the remainder of life. Mr. Cunningham left a family of nine persons, most of whom were grown men and women. They are all known to the citizens of this city, being Charles Cunningham, Frank Cunningham, Mary Cunningham, Nathaniel Cunningham, Welton Cunningham, Mrs. Sarah Ringer, Mrs. Capt. Carliss, James Cunningham and Ella Cunningham. He left also his two sisters, Mrs. Margaret, of this city, and Mrs. Dr. Schuler, of Indianapolis. He has besides these, five other relations in the city, among whom are Mrs. Frank Crawford, Mrs. W. R. McKeen and Crawford Scott. Mr. Cunningham had always been one of Terre Haute's most prominent citizens from its earliest history, and has always been known everywhere as an honest and fair man. In politics he was a man of firm convictions, and was known throughout the entire State as such. As a politician he belonged to the Jacksonian school, and was always true to its principles. And whatever may be said of him, it can be truly said that a more honest man never lived in our city.

James Piety came to the county in 1818, and settled in Praireton township. He was one of the prominent men of the county and a leading and successful farmer. He died on his farm about 1887. Two of his grandsons, James E. Piety (prosecuting attorney) and John O. Piety (brothers), are attorneys in Terre Haute.

CHAPTER XXV.

POLITICAL.

INDIANA politics have always been of first quality. It started in life with two actual (afterward) Presidents, and both of the same party and both might it seems date their great political careers as commencing in Vigo county. This of itself is a remarkable incident, and has been always one of the strong appeals to the home pride of Indianians that has decided many of our State and National elections. Prior to 1840 it is very difficult to arrive at any definite idea of the party divisions in Vigo county. It is indeed doubtful if there were, strictly speaking, any such thing as national politics here prior to that time. There were parties, as earnest and sometimes fierce as anything of modern times, but it was simply divisions on certain men, Jackson and Clay, with such national questions as banks, etc., were all there was then. Men

talked about the "removal of the deposits," "the veto of the bank," etc., but with most men all this simply ment Clay and Jackson.

These two remarkable men in the course of nature passed away, and practically with the death of Clay came the end of the whig party as an active, living organization. In old times names and men were the true substances in parties and party strifes. In history, Harrison is classed as a whig, yet up to the time of his election in 1840, he claimed to be a pro-slavery democrat. He denounced, and so did his friends, all attempts to fix upon him the character of a free-soiler. And as the first territorial governor of Indiana he boasted that he was in favor of making it slave territory. Nearly all western Indiana territory was settled by Kentuckians and Virginians, and they mostly favored making this slave territory. They believed if declared for slavery, it would soon be settled up with others from the southern States who would not come unless they could bring their slaves in the same security as in Virginia or Kentucky. At that time there were many and plausible reasons for their favoring this course. Probably the original "free-soiler" here (not an avowed abolitionist) was the Canadian, J. W. Osborn.

From the ruins of the old whig party arose the "know-nothing" and the Republican parties, the former chiefly in the south and the latter in the north. The American (K.-N.) party swept over the country like a quick-coming tornado, and had spent its force just before the presidential election of 1856, and this practically ended it. The division of parties in this latitude down to 1856 was between the whigs and democrats, then the American party and Democrats, and the Republicans and Democrats came really to be the two parties, only in 1860, when voters well knew they were voting on the question of civil war.

In April, 1824, the grand jury of the county nominated a candidate for the legislature and a candidate for congress. They explained that certain "prominent men were called in to consult." This was innocent politics surely compared to our present system of secret caucus and conventions and instructions to "vote as a unit," etc. But the *Register* of that day deprecated such action "because it might lead to practices injurious to the interests and liberties of the people." It was "usurpation" on the part of the jury.

In 1843 the tickets of Col. R. W. Thompson, candidate for congress in the Bedford district bore the heading "Democratic Ticket."

When the war came in April, 1861, then all political questions were for the time forgotten in those troublous days. The war over, the political parties were confronted with such great questions as reconstruction, negro suffrage, etc., and rapid exchanges of places in

the ranks of the two parties began. Many who had been intense pro-slavery democrats went over to the republicans, and some who had been original abolitionists to the democrats. When Greeley could become a democratic candidate for President, there was no fixed political law that would have prevented such rebel generals as Mosby or Longstreet from being full-fledged candidates on the opposition ticket. In Illinois, and this was no exception, Trumbull, one of the fathers of the republican party, simply swapped places with John A. Logan, the author of the Illinois "Black Laws." Virginia sent two republican rebel brigadiers to the United States, while Ohio, if Vallandingham had lived, would no doubt have sent that once "banished-to-the-South" man to meet these "reconstructed" Virginians with a friendly hand-shake across the bloody chasm, and attack them politically as fiercely as he ever did Garrison.

When these temporary questions began to die away, their place happily were taken by real questions of government policy, and on these new lines parties have been ranging themselves the past twenty years. The leading literary monthly periodicals of the country are now publishing many political articles, some of them on all sides of the questions of the day from the pens of the leading statesman of this country and Europe. Here is a wonderful public free school now open to the eager voter.

During the war and immediately thereafter the republican party held undisputed sway in this city. In 1865 the last of the civil war, the candidates for mayor were Albert Lange, republican, or as it was then called on the printed ticket, "union," and Col. Cookerly democrat. These were representatives of something of the political coloring of the city politics in the May election of that year, and the division of parties, because these two men were the leaders of their respective parties. At the election the vote stood 900 for Lange, and Cookerly 501. The Third ward was the only one that was democratic. There were five wards in the city. The democratic First ward contained all that part of the city between Ohio and Mulberry streets from the river to the eastern limits of the city.

Col. Cookerly was the "unterrified" however, and was again a candidate at the next election, 1867, for mayor. The papers then were the *Express* and *Journal*, and each was striking blows straight from the shoulder. The late Gen. Charles Cruft was proprietor of the *Express*, and Perry Westfall was one of the paper's staff. The office was at 65 Main street, east of the St. Clair House. The *Journal* office was on the second floor in the same block but nearer the corner of Third. Dr. Ezra Reed was then serving as postmaster under Johnson, and James B. Edmund's facile and vigorous pen made the music for the *Journal*. The township trustee was George W. Naylor.

The result of the mayor's election in 1867 was a veritable sur-

prise all around. The *Express* told on the eve of election about the certainty of Maj. D. A. Conover's election on the republican ticket, and placed his majority at 300 at the lowest. The count, however, elected Cookerly by 252 majority—the vote was Cookerly 1,279, Conover 1,027. But it was not a Waterloo for the whole republican ticket. Carl A. Goodwin the union nominee for treasurer beat Sparks (D.) 444 votes; Warren Harper (union) beat Grover (D.) for city clerk 421 votes; Capt. John A. Bryan (union), for assessor, beat Daily 296 votes. The democrats elected Gotleib Reiss city marshal over Allen Alloway by 42 votes. For councilmen the union party elected W. R. McKeen, First ward; A. L. Chamberlain, in the Second ward, over George McHenry, and Noyes Andrews, in the Fifth, over J. E. Wilkinson. The democrats secured two councilmen, Louis Seeburger, who beat A. H. Luken 192 votes in the Third in a total of 513, and Tom Dowling beat C. E. Hosford in the Fourth by 151 in a total of 479; the council then stood seven republicans and three democrats, the members being D. W. Minshall, W. R. McKeen, L. A. Burnett, A. L. Chamberlin, V. A. Sparks, L. Seeburger, S. K. Allen, Thomas Dowling, Thomas E. Laws and Noyes Andrews.

Police Board, Its Origin.—At the May meeting, 1867, of the city council, Mr. Minshall introduced an ordinance with an emergency clause, creating a board of police of three members and the mayor, and providing for the election by the board of a chief of police. This board was abolished by the substitution of the police commissioners in January, 1885. The first police board was composed of Councilmen Allen, Andrews, Minshall and Mayor Cookerly. The council elected William Barrock street commissioner, John D. Bell, fire-chief (he was re-elected), and L. F. Muzzy, city attorney. The police board appointed Allen Alloway, who was beaten for city marshal, chief of police, the first in the city's history.

Capt. Alloway died soon after going out of office. The police force at that time was three night and two day policemen, and the marshal guarded the property and persons of the citizens. The chief of the police had charge of the night men, who were A. J. Robinson, Thomas Stewart and William Van Brunt; the day men were James O'Mara and Joseph Rowland. June 4 of that year the council allowed the city marshal a deputy, the increasing business of his office being the cause.

It was under Mayor Cookerly's administration that the cornerstone of the Normal Institute was laid. Speeches were made on that occasion by Gov. Conrad Baker and Senator Morton. Sewell Coulson was prosecuting attorney in the circuit court and James T. Johnson was county attorney in the common pleas court.

The republican county convention met August 24, 1867, to nomi-

nate county recorder and two county commissioners. Over this meeting presided John E. Woodruff. Fredrick Cornell was nominated for recorder on the fourth ballot over Alex Thomas and Jacob E. Voorhees. The nominees for county commissioner were Feilding Shepherd and Nathan Lee. This at that time was the Eighteenth Judicial circuit.

The republican judicial convention was held in Terre Haute October 1, 1867. John Collett, of Vermillion, was chairman, and B. E. Rhoads, secretary. Col. Richard W. Thompson's term as judge, to which he had been appointed, was about to expire. He was put in nomination for re-election. Col. Thomas H. Neslon, then by the authority of Mr. Thompson, withdrew his name, whereupon resolutions were passed eulogizing Judge Thompson. Gen. Cruft nominated Judge Maxwell, then the common pleas judge, and his nomination was made unanimous. Sewell Coulson was renominated for prosecuting attorney.

The democratic convention, which met soon after, nominated Chambers Y. Patterson for judge; G. B. Hanna, of Sullivan, for prosecutor; John B. Meyer, for recorder, and D. Hollingsworth and Benjamin Mewhinney, for county commissioners. This judicial circuit was very close. The main interest was in the election of judge, and it was not for several days after the election that the result was known. Judge Patterson was elected by less than 300 votes. He carried Vigo county by 309 majority, and Sullivan by 860. Maxwell got Parke by 575 and Vermillion by 350. Hanna was elected prosecuting attorney, and John B. Meyer beat Cornell for recorder 421 votes. The total vote of Vigo county at that election was 3,806.

At the next judicial election, after the expiration of Judge Patterson's term, the same candidates were presented by their respective parties. The republicans counted confidently on their small majority in the district, and something on the confusion going on in the ranks of the opposite party, arising from some internal local quarrels that were abroad. For the first and only time in a long official life Judge Patterson was beaten by a small majority. He was off the bench, however, only two years, when Vigo and Sullivan were made a new circuit, and he was again elected and continued to preside until his death in 1881. The campaign leading up to his last election is given fully toward the conclusion of this chapter.

The republicans held their mass convention to send delegates to the State convention, February 6, 1868. Col. Thompson introduced the resolutions. The important one of these read as follows: "In the northern States there is no necessity for extending suffrage to the Negroes; these States having the right to decide that question for themselves, independently of congress. It is in no sense a

national question, and its agitation in this State at this time is unwise and impolitic, the subject of our State convention not being before the people, and there being no disposition on the part of the union-republican party of the State to make it so."

February 15, 1868, a Grant club was organized at the court-house. It was named the Central Grant club. P. B. O'Reilly and Albert Lange were the speakers at the meeting to organize. While Mr. O'Reilly was speaking quite an exciting incident occurred. Martial music was heard outside, and soon the G. A. R. were descried marching up Third street. The procession halted in front of the court-house, gave three cheers for Grant and then filed into the building where they were received with vociferous cheers. Samuel H. Potter was a member of this club, which afterward elected Col. McLean, president, and the club decided to build a wigwam.

At the April township election, 1868, the republicans elected their whole ticket. G. W. Naylor beat J. B. Otey, then one of the most prominent democrats in the county, 389 votes for trustee. William Woollen got 363 more votes for justice of the peace than did J. D. Murphy; and James O'Mara, B. F. Reagan, E. O. Whiteman and J. A. King were elected constables. The democrats carried eight of the twelve townships of the county. Councilman V. A. Sparks (democrat), of the Third ward, died a few days before the election, and on the same day of the township election a special election was held in the Third ward to fill the vacancy. Dr. Robert Van Valzah was the democratic nominee and Solomon E. Gibbs, the republican. The election resulted in a tie, each one receiving 130 votes. April 29, following was fixed for the next election, and Dr. Van Valzah won, receiving 267 votes to 260 for Gibbs.

In the republican State convention of that year Col. Thompson was chairman of the committee on resolutions, and Col. Nelson selected as elector-at-large.

The fourth national convention of the Republican party met at Chicago, May 20, 1868. Col. R. W. Thompson was a distinguished member of that body, being chairman of the committee on resolutions, and wrote and reported the platform. And he was largely instrumental in securing the nomination of Colfax as a candidate with Grant.

The republican county convention, June 13, 1868, put in nomination the following county ticket: State senator, H. D. Scott; representatives, Isaac N. Peirce and Elmsley Hamilton; clerk, James H. Turner; treasurer, M. C. Rankin; sheriff, Nicholas Filbeck; real estate appraiser, James Burgan; commissioner, B. G. Trueblood; surveyor, Alexander Cooper; coroner, David Christy; assessor, Harrison township, D. B. Weir. One of the two delegates from Harrison township was Maj. O. J. Smith. The convention

announced for Col. McLean for congress. This year the old court-house in court-house square was abandoned by the courts and was fixed up as a public meeting place. The democrats held their June convention in it that year and nominated the following ticket: State senator, James B. Edmunds; representatives, Sanford C. Davis and P. Y. Buskirk; clerk, Martin Hollinger; treasurer, Samuel A. Hull; sheriff, William H. Stewart; real estate appraiser-James H. Mullen; county commissioner, Ebenezer Paddock; coro, ner, John D. Murphy; surveyor, Robert Allen.

By the new apportionment the Sixth Congressional district lost Putnam county and gained Monroe and Lawrence. The Sixth district comprised the counties of Vermillion, Parke, Vigo, Sullivan, Clay, Owen, Greene, Monroe and Lawrence, nine in all.

At the congressional convention W. E. McLean was supported by the thirty-two votes of Vigo. W. W. Carter, of Clay was nominated.

The democratic convention was held at Terre Haute, and nominated Daniel W. Voorhees. He received all the votes of the convention except seven of Vigo, which were cast for Hon. B. W. Hanna.

George H. Pendleton was the choice of the Vigo democracy for President at that time. When the New York convention was in session a public meeting was held in Terra Haute in which they denounced the action of a part of the Indiana delegation in deserting Pendleton. Seymour was presiding officer of that convention, and he, with Frank Blair, were the nominees.

The campaign in Vigo county in 1868 was a memorable one, and was turbulent and noisy. The party papers were "hot boxes to every wheel." To read the republican papers the democrats were all wildly hurrahing for Jeff Davis, while the other side denounced their opponents as villains of the deepest dye. The republicans organized what was called the fighting boys in blue, composed of those who had been in the army. James O'Mara was captain (now dead), and John F. O'Reilly was orderly sergeant. September 22 Gov. Baker and Judge Hughes spoke at the court-house. The meeting was enlivened as follows: Hughes, who afterward acted with the democrats in organizing the State senate when it was a tie, in the course of his remarks made reference to Col. Bob Stewart. Col. Bob was in the audience, and at once interrupted him, and rose and made an explanation. As he left the stand he turned upon Judge Hughes and told him he must not use his name any more. A movement was made to remove Col. Bob, but he quietly seated himself, and the disturbance passed away. On the afternoon of the same day Baker and Hendricks, opposing candidates for governor, held a joint debate at Brazil, and a large number of Terra Haute

people went over. The democrats made their hottest fight for Hollinger and Stewart. An article in the German paper, the *Burger Zeitung*, came out favoring Hollinger, because he was a soldier. This aroused the ire of the German republicans, who, to the number of several hundred, signed their names to a card, saying the article was not their sentiment "by a long sight." Col. Baird printed a card in the paper offering to bet $100 on Turner (Hollinger's opponent) and on Filbeck. Both parties held their big rallies on the eve of the long campaign, republicans one day and the democrats the next day. The republican was Friday, October 10, at the fair grounds; the democrats next day at Parly's grove. The democrats had their candidate for Vice-president, Gen. Frank P. Blair, present. In his speech he denied that he had ever said that he would "rather sleep with a nigger then a democrat." The election that year was a close one in Indiana; Conrad Baker beat Hendricks by less than 1,000 votes; Voorhees beat Carter for congress 128 votes; John T. Scott defeated David H. Maxwell for judge of the common pleas court by 11 votes, the vote standing: Sullivan, 1,173 for Scott; Parke, 1,018 for Maxwell; Vigo, 144 for Maxwell.

Eugene I. Holden defeated W. W. Rumsey for common pleas prosecutor by 34 votes. The republicans carried Vigo county for governor by 166 votes, other republican majorities being, Carter 154, Maxwell 144, Rumsey 179, H. D. Scott, for State senator, 93; Pierce and Hamilton, for representatives, 149 and 147; Burgan, for real estate appraiser, 238; Trueblood, for commissioner, 133; Cooper, for surveyor, 140; Rankin, for treasurer, 105; Christy, for coroner, 136; and Weir, for assessor, 583. The democrats elected Hollinger, clerk and Stewart, sheriff, by majorities of 80 and 69, respectively.

Grant carried Vigo county by 305 majority, in a total vote of 6,400; every ward in Terra Haute gave him a majority. And of the townships the democrats carried Fayette, Linton, Pierson, Riley, Lost Creek and Nevins.

The next year, therefore, a big surprise awaited the republicans in the city election. The democrats renominated Cookerly, and the republicans P. B. O'Reilly, over Zenas Smith and Thomas E. Lawes. In the democratic convention a sensation was caused by Nat F. Cunningham getting up, just after he was beaten for treasurer, and announcing that he would be an independent candidate. To the utter amazement of the whole community Cookerly beat O'Reilly 323 votes; Marcus Schomehl (D.) defeated George W. Lambert 98 for treasurer; E. O. Whiteman (R.) beat Daniel Crewe 72 votes for marshal; Dan Vickery (R.) beat John B. Talbert 164 votes for clerk, and Martin Kercheval (D.) beat Zach Ross 173 votes for assessor. The democrats elected seven of the ten councilmen; W. H. Scudder and William Coats in the First, M.

W. O'Connell in the Second, L. Seeburger and A. B. Fouts in the Third, and Thomas Dowling and Daniel Miller in the Fourth.

The race for congress in 1870, in this district, was between Daniel W. Voorhees and Moses F. Dunn. The republican convention met in Pierce's Hall, Terre Haute. The candidates before that convention from Vigo were W. E. McLean, C. W. Barbour and W. W. Curry. Four ballots were had; the final one stood: Eggleston, 12; McLean, 64; Dunn, 89. Fifteen days later the democratic convention met in the same hall. There was no opposition to Voorhees. The convention adopted a resolution opposing the taking back of the Wabash & Erie canal, at that time a prominent political question. Dunn and Voorhees made a vigorous campaign. Dunn was an ambitious young lawyer, and he knew Voorhees was only elected by 128 votes before. The total vote was: Dunn, 15,843; Voorhees, 17,268, or a majority of 1,425 for Voorhees; his majority in Vigo was 200.

The election of 1870 was generally favorable to the democrats in Vigo county. The democrats elected all their county ticket but one. Samuel Royse (D.) beat William Paddock (running for re-election) for auditor, 126 votes; W. H. Stewart (D.) beat Gordon Lee for sheriff, 394 votes; J. M. Sankey beat M. C. Rankin (re-election) for treasurer, 81 votes; John B. Meyer over Theo. Marxen for recorder, 446 votes; Dr. Gerstmeyer over David L. Christy for coroner, 172 votes; Thomas B. Long, for judge of the criminal court (first term), over John B. Crain (incumbent) 512 votes; Sant C. Davis over I. N. Pierce, prosecutor, 198 votes; William Mack and Isaiah Donham over H. H. Boudinot and Benjamin Wilson Smith, representatives, 249 and 283 votes; Nathaniel Balding, Joseph H. Blake and Lewis L. Weeks, commissioners, had majorities from 160 to 175. George W. Naylor was elected trustee over Francis D. Molly (D.) by 424 votes. This was the only successful republican.

That year the democrats carried the State by a close vote, about 2,000. Bayless W. Hanna was elected attorney-general.

In 1870 the republicans built a wigwam in Terre Haute, completing it July 18. Mr. Voorhees made his opening speech in that campaign at Beache's Grove, August 1. A German paper here called the *Volksblatt* changed over to the democrats.

The man who thought that the sweeping victory of the democrats in 1870 had permanently settled who was to win elections in the future did not have to wait long before being undeceived. The city was now in democratic hands. At the city election, 1871, the republicans made a clean sweep. The democrats failed to elect a man.

In 1872 the republican State convention met at Indianapolis on

Washington's Birthday. Gen. Tom Browne beat Gen. Ben Harrison and W. W. Curry for the nomination.

The liberal-republican movement that was generated by what was supposed to be the errors of Grant's administration now began to attract wide attention. May 3, 1872, the liberal-republicans at Cincinnati put Greeley in nomination. Col. W. E. McLean, of Terre Haute, was reading clerk at that convention; he had a splendid and trained voice for such an occasion. He was also on the committee that formally notified Mr. Greeley of his nomination. Would the democrats endorse Greeley? In Vigo county they were divided, much as they were in nearly all the States. The Terre Haute *Journal*, under the guide of "Jim" Edmunds, vigorously opposed coalescing. Mr. Voorhees, then in congress, telegraphed to his friends in Terre Haute: "The democratic party will meet as usual in national convention, and, through its authorized delegates, nominate its candidates and declare its policy; until then no man has a right to commit the party as to its future action. Its organization and principles should be maintained at all hazards." This was interpreted as a declaration of hostility toward Greeley. The *Gazette*, Robert Hudson at the helm, was an uncompromising liberal-republican paper, and Greeley and Brown fluttered from its masthead. Tom Dowling was for Greeley in his paper.

At the May election, 1872, again the democrats of Terre Haute met a crushing defeat—failing to elect a single man on their ticket. The election that spring was for councilmen only, and Michael Byers beat William Coats (running for re-election) 91 votes in the First ward; Parker Milligan defeated David Phillips by 36 votes in the Second; Fred Otte had 35 majority over Martin Kircheval in the Third; Mathew Bridenthal had 64 more votes than Harry Douglas in the Fourth, and W. S. Clift had 51 more than John Garretson in the Fifth ward. The council, then, was solidly republican.

May 13, 1872, Mr. Voorhees made his celebrated speech in congress against Greeley. This at once produced a profound sensation all over the country. He denounced in a fifteen-minute speech the political course of Mr. Greeley severely. Four days after delivering this speech Mr. Voorhees wrote a letter to Mr. Briggs of Terre Haute and said: "The idea that I would support Grant under any circumstances seems too ridiculous for any consideration. The reason why I will not support Greeley is that he is no better than Grant in some respects and on some points he is worse. That was my meaning when I spoke in the house." Mr. Voorhees came home and spoke in the court-house, May 25, 1872, reiterating his former position and attacking Grant as freely as he had Greeley. This entire speech was transmitted over the wires by the Associated Press.

Many of the leading papers sent their correspondents here to report the speech.

The republican convention at Philadelphia met June 5, 1872 and unanimously renominated Grant. The republicans of Terre Haute ratified the nomination Saturday night June 8, by a meeting at the wigwam. Lucius H. Ryce presided; Maj. Gordon, of Indianapolis was expected to speak, but failed to come, and Judge Gookins spoke. Other speeches were made by Col. W. K. Edwards, C. E. Hosford and H. D. Scott.

The republican congressional convention met at Brazil, June 13, 1872, Gen. Morton C. Hunter was nominated for congress without opposition. The republican judicial convention organized the same day and nominated David H. Maxwell for circuit judge, Robert B. Sears, of Vermillion county, for prosecutor of the circuit court, Isaac N. Pierce, of Vigo, for judge of the common pleas court, and W. S. Maple, of Sullivan for prosecutor. Two days later the republicans held their county convention in Terre Haute, D. W. Minshall presided, and they made the following nominations: T. C. Buntin, clerk, over Hosford, Patrick and Turner; Charles Rottman for treasurer, over M. C. Rankin (the incumbent), J. N. Shepherd and Geo. H. Mills; Joshua M. Hull for sheriff, over Richard Sparks, Jabez Smith, J. L. Humaston and George W. Naylor. The business of the convention proceeded quietly until prosecuting attorney was reached. R. S. Tennant and Emory Beauchamp were opposing candidates. The first ballot decided the contest in favor of the former. At this juncture Col. Baird arose and denounced the nomination as a fraud. He tried to make a speech, but was ruled down. He then withdrew and vowed he would not support the nominee. When quiet was restored the convention completed the ticket as follows: H. D. Scott for State senator; W. K. Edwards and P. H. Lee for representatives; Stanley Robbins and Joseph Fellenzer for county commissioners; Dr. W. D. Mull for coroner over E. O. Whiteman and Paul McCasky; P. B. Rippetoe for real estate appraiser, and Robert Cooper for surveyor. Two weeks later the republican township convention nominated George W. Naylor for trustee and Jackson Stepp for assessor.

As is known, the Democratic national convention at Baltimore July 9, 1872, endorsed Greeley and Brown the liberal-republican nominees. A part of the democracy of Vigo county openly rebelled, the *Terre Haute Journal* refusing to be absorbed into the liberal movement, and attacked Greeley bitterly; the *Gazette* with equal warmth espoused the Greeley cause, Col. Bob Hudson, at the head of his column, placed Greeley and Brown and the whole democratic ticket to the last man in the township nominations. July 18 the congressional convention at Spencer, Ind., again

unanimously placed Mr. Voorhees in nomination. He was present and made a speech in explanation. He would not retract or qualify a word he had said about Greeley, but his speech in congress was directed to the Baltimore convention, and now he fully recognized that "that body had legitimate authority and ultimate control." This greatly gratified his many friends throughout the district. On the same day a judicial convention was held and nominated Chambers Y. Patterson, of Vigo, for circuit judge; John T. Scott, of Vigo, for common pleas judge; John C. Briggs, of Vigo, for prosecutor of the circuit court, and G. W. Collins, of Parke, for prosecutor of the common pleas. Col. W. E. McLean was chosen by the congressional convention as elector. Hon. Thomas A. Hendricks made a speech to the convention. Col. McLean spoke from a liberal-republican standpoint. Two days later the county convention met and put the following ticket in the field: State senator, Richard Dunnigan; representatives, Isiah Donham and G. F. Cookerly; clerk, Martin Hollinger (over P. W. Haggerty); sheriff, John C. Kester (over Martin Grace and T. J. Langford); treasurer, James M. Sankey; real estate appraiser, George W. Carico; criminal prosecutor, Sant C. Davis; county commissioners, James Kelley and Louis Seeburger; coroner, Dr. Charles Gerstmeyer; surveyor, Robert Allen. The democratic township convention put up C. C. Smock for trustee and W. P. McCarty for justice of the peace. Now was opened in earnest about the hottest campaign ever seen in Vigo county. The republicans put up a wigwam and the democrats a temple at the northeast corner of Eighth and Ohio, on Dr. Reed's vacant lot; white Greeley plug hats were common head gear.

The *Detroit Free Press* punched "Jim" Edmunds as follows: "The *Terre Haute Journal* says it can not support Greeley. From the looks of the sheet we should judge it couldn't even support the editor."

The political feeling was heightened in this county by the bolt of a number of Irish-American citizens, who did not like the county ticket. A personal altercation occurred on the street between Editors Edmunds and Judge Jones, over a letter written by Jones to the *Louisville Courier-Journal*.

August 7 the Greeley Temple was opened by a big meeting; Hendricks, Voorhees and Hanna spoke. An immense white hat crowned the apex of the temple. In this campaign for the first time appears the name of John E. Lamb. He was second lieutenant of the Greeley escort. L. M. Rose was captain. That second-lieutenant soon pushed his way into congress. B. Wilson Smith was a minister in charge of one of the churches, with a strong penchant for politics. He went to meetings, carried torches and made

speeches. One of the papers had a communication as follows: "Does a certain congregation in this city pay their minister for preaching, or do they pay him for carrying a torch in political processions, or for making speeches down in Bagdad?"—near the blast furnace, in the southeast part of town. This solemn conundrum has not yet been answered. Mr. Smith went to Tippecanoe county, and was at one time a member of the legislature—1885. Three democrats from Vigo attended the Louisville straight-out democratic convention, called by Blanton Duncan, which nominated Charles O'Connor. One of these, Chris. Wallace, came back whooping up for Greeley, as he said he was then convinced it was but a sideshow for Grant. In this campaign the republicans fired their heaviest gun September 7. John A. Logan, familiarly called "Black Jack," spoke in the court-house square. That night not less than 2,000 marched in the torchlight procession under the command of Hooks and Filbeck. September 20, George W. Julian spoke here at the Greeley Temple. He was an old-time abolitionist, but had gone into the Greeley movement heart and soul. Col. Hudson introduced him, and in doing so referred to an incident that occurred to Mr. Julian twenty years before, when he came to Terre Haute to deliver an abolition speech. It was dangerous then to make that kind of a speech here. The case was laid before Mr. Julian and he was advised to desist, but he was resolute, and the meeting went on in the old court-house. A mob organized to prevent him from speaking. Julian arose to begin, and, fixing his eye upon the suspected rabble, announced that he came to make a speech and was going to do it. At this the mob made a hostile demonstration, but as Julian's friends drew closer about him, with their hands on their revolvers, the mob slunk away, and he made his speech with no further disturbance.

Horace Greeley came to Indianapolis. A train of eleven coaches, packed, went to hear him. Hon. D. W. Voorhees presided at that meeting. An incident of this campaign, that deserves a permanent record, occurred: Hendricks and Voorhees were on a train of the Van road, and Hendricks wanted to get off the train at a station that trains did not usually stop at. He knew McKeen was a good republican, and was afraid that the train would carry him by, and he was posted to speak to a big crowd at the place. He finally told Voorhees of his trouble: "Telegraph McKeen," said Voorhees. This was done, and in a few minutes came the following from McKeen: "No one will stop for you." Hendricks and Voorhees read this with amazement and indignation, when happily Dan called up Finkbine, the famous Van conductor, when Voorhees handed him the dispatch and demanded an explanation. "Fink" smiled audibly when he read it, "No. 1 will stop for you." That was the number

of the train, and this was all the explanation required. William E. Hendricks could not stand Grant a second term. He made a speech defining his position. An eccentric character, Mr. Fabricius, who ran the *Banner*, announced that on the night of October 4 he would answer Hendricks. Mr. Hendricks sought out Fabricius and arranged for a joint discussion. The discussion was in German, and it was conceded that Hendricks put his opponent's hide on a pole. B. Gratz Brown, the democratic candidate for vice-president, spoke here October 5, with him came Cassius Clay, Hons. John R. Eden and George R. Wendling, of Illinois. The speaking was at Early's grove at night, 1,700 men marched in torch-light procession. About this time the Congregational minister, Rev. Howe, presided at a republican meeting when Boutwell spoke. This was counted a standoff for Rev. Smith's "speeches at Bagdad." Hendricks beat Browne for governor by about 1,000. This was not definitely settled for about a week after the election, and in the meantime the people of Terre Haute did little else than stand about the bulletin boards. The October elections then were conceded to be the turning point of the campaign, and here was a drawn battle in Indiana. The greatest surprise, however, was the defeat of Voorhees by Hunter for congress by about 700 votes. The democrats only succeeded in electing one of their entire county ticket. Tennta beat Davis for prosecutor 54 votes; Scott for senator over Dunnigan, 356 votes; Edwards and Lee over Cookerly and Donham, for representatives, 466 and 366; Hull, for sheriff, 456; Rottman over Sankey, for treasurer, 384; Rippetoe over Carico, for real estate appraiser, 435; Robbins and Felenzer over Kelley and Louis Seeburger, for county commissioner, 455 and 311; Mull over Gerstmeyer, for coroner, 342; Cooper over Allen, for surveyor, 322.

The legislature of 1871–72 elected William Mack, speaker, so the ensuing legislature elected Col. W. K. Edwards, another Vigo man, speaker. Emory Beauchamp, who had been beaten for criminal prosecutor by Richard Tennant, was made first assistant door-keeper. This legislature elected Oliver P. Morton United States senator over "Blue Jeans" Williams. R. W. Thompson was the only name mentioned against Morton, but he declined and this left the field clear to the war governor.

November 5, 1872, Greeley carried but six States: Maryland, Georgia, Tennessee, Missouri and Texas. Grant carried Vigo county by over 800 and swept the State like a tornado. Mr. Voorhees resumed the law practice with Capt. John C. Briggs as partner. Miss Lydia Showalter was the first lady notary public in the State.

November 21, 1872, a case was on trial before Mayor Thomas. M. M. Joab was conducting the examination of a witness, and his

partner, T W. Harper, interjected remarks which incited S. C. Davis, the opposing counsel to remark that he did not consider it gentlemanly. This brought the retort that Mr. Davis never was a gentleman, upon which the latter drew a pistol and fired, the bullet making a ragged hole in the ceiling. The weapon was taken from him and a fine imposed on Mr. Davis, and white-winged peace again brooded o'er the land.

Patrick Henry Lee (how revolutionary that name sounds) was a member of the 1874 legislature, and was taken sick and returned to his home in Terre Haute, and died before the close of the session.

The democracy of Vigo was badly demoralized after the Greeley campaign, and probably partly from this cause just about that time Terre Haute had quite a craze on the subject of female suffrage, as the *Gazette* said: "It sported the liveliest kind of a woman suffrage club of which O. J. Smith was the recognized head and front."

A proposition to build a new court-house this year was defeated by a vote of 437 for, and 3,764 against.

The republican legislature redistricted the State, the democrats said jerymandered it. This congressional district was then composed of Vermillion, Parke, Vigo, Clay, Owen, Monroe and Lawrence—taking out Sullivan—and making it hopelessly republican. The legislature abolished the common pleas courts, and thus legislated Judge John T. Scott out of office. Vigo and Sullivan were made the Fourteenth Judicial circuit. John Lamb was then a clerk in Treasurer Sankey's office. Chief of Police Gilmore resigned in January, 1873, and the council elected George Shewmaker to fill the vacancy. He afterward committed suicide.

February 18 the citizens voted on a proposition for a constitutional amendment prohibiting the State from resuming the Wabash & Erie Canal. The city vote was 1,539, all in the affirmative except eighteen.

The legislature passed the Baxter bill, which required a majority of the voters of each ward to sign a petition to the county commissioners, requesting them to issue a license to sell liquor. March 4, 1873, Capt. John E. Wilkinson was the first to appear with a petition signed by three-fourths of the voters of the Fourth ward. About that time the Baxter bill supporters held a memorable meeting in the court-house. James Hooks presided, and Capt. Potter had charge of the resolutions. They commended the senator, Harvey D. Scott, for his "patriotic support of the bill." And they did not mention Speaker Edwards at all, because he did not support the bill. The resolutions recited that those present would give the measure a hearty support. John T. Scott objected to some wording in the preamble to the resolutions, and this stirred up every hornet

in the nest. The preachers were largely on hand, and entered the debate with great warmth. It soon grew quite personal, but "just before the battle, mother," there was a shaking of hands across the bloody chasm, and "the empire is peace."

Just then Nicholas Filbeck virtually served notice on L. A. Burnett, that he wanted to be postmaster, and for him (Burnett) to get out as soon as possible. This was a great post-office war between two old veterans "of the late," etc. It was charged against Burnett that he attended minstrel shows, while Filbeck always was at the wigwam, and was enjoying even the gloomiest political haranguing.

Congressman Hunter was looking out for himself, and ordered an election to decide who should be appointed.

This took place Saturday, March 8, 1873. Only republican patrons of the office were allowed to vote—polls open from 11 to 8 P. M. Capt. Potter kicked hard against not allowing the democrats to vote, and, as they were refused this right, he declined to act as inspector in his ward. Filbeck carried everything with a whoop. There were 1,181 votes cast, and Filbeck's majority was 557. Septer Patrick was his principal opponent. He got 300 votes, 120 scattering.

In 1873 the democrats nominated John T. Scott for mayor, and for clerk, John Branch; marshal, A. J. Robinson; assessor, M. W. O'Connell. Nine days later the republicans nominated Alexander Thomas over Maj. O. J. Smith, for mayor; John Paddock, for treasurer; Fred Smith, for marshal; Fred Schwingrouber, for clerk, and Jackson Stepp, for assessor. A large element not being satisfied with either ticket met in a workingmen's convention, and nominated for mayor Sergt. Noyes White. They nominated candidates for councilmen. The prominent leaders in this movement were W. B. Hendrickson, Jesse Robertson, Frank Smith and Septer Patrick—and the *Gazette*. A few days before the election White withdrew, and a second convention nominated S. K. Allen. In this triangular contest Thomas (R.) was re-elected. The vote was Thomas, 1,324; Scott, 1,242; Allen, 844. All the republican city ticket was elected. Schwingrouber's majority, 675; Schmidt's, 89; Stepp, 782. The democrats made no opposition to John Paddock. For councilmen the republicans elected Carter in the First, Hager in the Second, and Hayward in the Fourth. The democrats and workingmen elected Smith in the Fifth. The new council elected George Boord street commissioner; Billy Van Brunt, fire chief; Emery Beauchamp, city attorney; and Daniel Vickery, market master. Shewmaker was retained chief of police.

October 14, 1873, in the election for prosecuting attorney in Vigo and Sullivan counties, Samuel R. Hamill (D.) was elected over George W. Buff (R.) by six votes. That year E. P. Beauchamp was appointed consul to Aix La Chapelle to succeed James Parks.

The year 1874 was noted for its temperance crusade inaugurated in Terre Haute. It was the Baxter bill men on one side, and its opposers on the other to commence with. The Germans held a large meeting in Dowling Hall—denounced the Baxter bill roundly in speeches and resolutions. The following Sunday a temperance meeting was held in the Congregational Church, which resolved not only to support the Baxter bill, but to go to work systematically in the cause of temperance. To this end the temperance women of the city organized, and got up petitions to the council to impose a license of $500 on all saloons. By way of retaliation the liquor men held a meeting, and resolved not to support or patronize any one "who is now, or shall in the future, engage in breaking down our legitimate business." The author of the bill, William Baxter, came and made several speeches in Terre Haute in April. The temperance people failed before the council in raising the license to $500, and this seemed to dampen much of their previous ardor. But here and in other towns the crusade movement went on courageously for some time.

The municipal election in the May following was of course a mixed affair. The workingmen's ticket was the first in the field. At the election in the First ward Philip Schloss (D.) beat W. H. Valentine for the council by 291 majority; S. R. Henderson was elected in the Second ward over J. J. Cronin (D.) and John G. Heinl (Cit.). In the Third ward Micheal Lamb, father of John E., defeated the citizens' candidate, W. M. Barr, by 67. Jacob W. Miller (D.) defeated M. Bridenthal in the Fourth by 61 votes, and J. W. Haley was successful over John Garretson (D.) in the Fifth by 28. Micheal Lamb died the August following, and in the election to fill the vacancy Roderus (D.) defeated Gilman by 152 votes. The new council elected Stephen Mahoney chief of fire department.

The Baxter bill sent the German votes generally in the State and county to the democrats in the election of 1874. The State and county, therefore, went democratic. The temperance crusade was the principal cause of the State going democratic by about 20,000.

The republican ticket in Vigo county was crushed from top to bottom. Saturday preceding the election the Germans held a meeting, presided over by Max Joseph and addressed by W. E. Hendricks, Herman Hulman and F. V. Bischowsky. The republican party was denounced for its fanatical tendencies, and the meeting, in the resolutions, endorsed the Democratic ticket.

The democratic majority on the State ticket in the county was 840. The other majorities were: Hamill over Hays for circuit prosecutor, 165; Kelly over Tennant for criminal prosecutor, 790; Carico over Hull for sheriff, 207; Royse over William Paddock for

auditor, 1,076; Sankey over Roy for treasurer, 335; Pritchard over Septer Patrick for recorder, 640; Gerstmeyer over Christy for coroner, 642; Lewis L. Weeks over H. E. Bentley for county commissioner, 789. B. F. Havens and Joseph Gilbert beat D. C. Greiner and John V. Carr for the legislature. For township trustee Fred Fischer had thirteen majority over George W. Naylor. G. F. Cookerly, George P. Wolf, Martin Grace and R. Wharry were elected justices over A. Nehf, L. B. Denehie, Zenas Smith and Luther Gilmore. Judge Thomas B. Long was elected unanimously.

The legislature met January 7, 1875. Its chief business being to elect a United States senator, D. W. Voorhees was a candidate. But before the caucus he withdrew, and the race was between McDonald and Holman. The republicans, in their caucus, split up between Pratt and Col. R. W. Thompson. McDonald was elected United States senator.

In the city election in Terre Haute in 1875 the democrats nominated Editor James B. Edmunds, the old war horse who had so vigorously fought Greeley and coalition. The republicans nominated W. S. Clift against him, but he declined, and G. W. Naylor was substituted. Edmunds was elected by 398 majority. Fred Schmidt, for marshal, beat Barney Dougherty (D.), 400; and William Greenleaf (Cit.), 400. John B. Tolbert (D.) beat Fred Schwingrouber (R.) for clerk 265 votes, and John Paddock (R.) had 1,106 majority over Louis Seeburger for city treasurer. For councilmen: C. M. Carter (R.) over Ezra Reed in First ward, 35 majority; J. G. Heinl (R.) over J. M. Kyle in the Second, 53 votes; J. F. Reodel (D.) over T. R. Gilman (R.) in the Third, 11; E. M. Gilman (R.) over Patrick Osborn in the Fourth, 28; Frank Smith (D.) over C. W. Duddleston in the Fifth, 40. This made the council a tie, with a democratic mayor to give the deciding vote.

But Alderman Miller was taken sick before the democrats got possession, and this gave the preponderance in the council to the republicans. On the night of Mayor Edmunds' inauguration the republicans tried to elect officers. The four democratic aldermen (Schloss, Roedel, Smith and Seeburger) bolted the meeting, and this destroyed a quorum. The republicans then claimed that a motion to adjourn till the following Monday night was carried, but the mayor and clerk did not so understand it, and refused to allow the record to show it. The republican members united in a request to the city marshal to summon the mayor and members to attend this Monday night meeting. When the night came the mayor looked down upon the five republicans only as present. The democrats again, by staying away, broke the quorum.

The Sixth ward had just been made by splitting the Fifth ward in two. Alderman Scholoss notified the republicans he would

meet with them if they would agree not to elect officers. This they refused, and things continued in this way a week or ten days. In the meantime the democrats wanted an election ordered in the new Sixth ward.

At last the mayor called a special meeting for the purpose of ordering an election in the Sixth ward. All the members attended except Miller, the sick member.

The election in the Sixth came on June 1. The vote stood G. M. Cookerly (D.) 246 votes, James M. Kyle (D.) 232; Joshua Glover (R.) 252; J. W. Shepherd (R.) 241. Cookerly and Glover were elected, and this left the party division in the council the same as before.

After much time a compromise was finally made by the terms of which the council elected the following:

J. G. Williams (D.) city attorney; Stephen Mahoney (D.) fire chief; A. P. Voorhees (R.) street commissioner; R. A. Mott (D.) station house keeper; D. Vickery (R.) market master. The police board to be two republicans and one democrat, but the force continued republican, with Shewmaker as chief.

Councilman Miller resigned on account of his health, and August 2 an election was held in the Fourth ward. T. J. Gist (R.) beat C. R. Pritchard (D.) 27 votes.

John E. Lamb received the appointment of circuit prosecutor on the death of S. R. Hamill.

At the May election, 1876, Philip Schloss (D.) defeated Crawford Fairbanks (R.) 144 votes in the First ward; L. G. Hager (R.) defeated Dr. R. Van Valzah (D.) 58 votes in the Second; T. R. Gilman (R.) had 34 majority over Eilert Harnes in the Third; Thomas Dowling (D.) had 65 votes more than T. J. Gist (R.) in the Fourth; James Harris (R.) had 77 majority over A. R. Link in the Fifth and P. C. Mohan (D.) beat James McCutcheon 12 votes in the Sixth—three democrats and three republicans, leaving the council a republican majority. On May 8 the mayor, as customary submitted his list of standing committees, but the republicans overruled him and named their caucus list. This created some feeling and the democrats for a while refused to serve on committees. The council elected Henry Ramme chief of the fire department, and James P. Johnson chief of police.

The democrats this year nominated for congress Col. W. E. McLean at their convention in Terre Haute May 18, on the fifth ballot over Hostetler, Jump and Knight. The democratic county convention endorsed A. B. Carlton for judge of the supreme court, and John E. Lamb for the circuit court. The Vigo County Republican convention declared for Oliver P. Morton for President.

In this campaign there was a controversy between O. J. Smith

and Nicholas Filbeck. Smith was running on the greenback ticket and Filbeck was postmaster and somewhat running the republican party. The sparring and kicking at each other of these two men was fast and furious at times, but ended without personal harm to either one.

Again the Vigo county democrats made nearly a clean sweep for its ticket at this election. The majorities being Williams for Governor over Harrison 248; Hunter beat McLean in the county 67 votes; I. Donham (D.) over T. E. Knox for State senate 113; Buff (R.) over Lamb for circuit prosecutor 859; Carlton (D.) and Connelly (D.) over Pierce and Casto for representative 248 and 201; Kelly (D.) over Danaldson (R.) for criminal prosecutor 287; Durkan (D.) over Grenier (R.) for clerk 62; Carico (D.) over Hall for sheriff 351; Rogers (D.) over Duenweg for treasurer, 158; Boston (D.) over McCaskey for coroner, 160. Hunter defeated McLean for Congress. John E. Lamb was elected prosecutor.

The presidential vote a month later in the county was as follows: Tilden, 3,747; Hayes, 3,550. The greenback vote was 2,000. They had a full ticket in the field.

The spring elections of 1877 resulted in a substantial democratic success. Edmunds was again elected mayor, beating Luther G. Hager (R.) and William Druesicke (national); Edmunds' plurality was 159. J. B. Tolbert (D.) elected clerk by 70 majority over J. M. Wildy (R.) and J. P. Brennan (N.). Hugo Duenweg (R.) had 261 plurality for treasurer over T. B. Snapp (D.) and C. W. Ross (N.). Al Buckingham (R.) was elected marshal by 48 over Dan Fasig (D.) and B. F. Reagan (N.). In the council, First ward, Scudder (D.) 95 over Foster (R.); in the Second, Slaughter (N. and supported by democrats) 25 over Jeffers (R.); Third, Coffin (D.) 42 over Estabrook (R.); Fourth, Clutter (D.) 142 over Gilman (R.) and Piper (N.); Fifth, Smith (N. and D.) 8 over Samuel McKeen; Sixth, Handick had 27 over Glover (R.) and Tressle (N.). The new council being democratic promptly turned out the old republican appointees. Schell was fire chief; Harper, city attorney; Stack, chief of police; Cox, street commissioner; Thomas, station-house keeper, and Maehler, market master. Marshal Buckingham appointed Vandever his duputy; Bill Howard, a colored man, was made a policeman. Mayor Edmunds died nearly two months after his re-election. In the election to fill the vacancy, Henry Fairbanks (R.) was elected over Asa M. Black by 8 votes. Councilman Schloss acted as mayor during the vacancy. Six ex-mayors acted as pall-bearers at the Edmunds funeral. After serving nine months of his term Mayor Fairbanks died, April 8, 1878.

At the township elections, 1878, the nationals began to show

great strength. Maj. Smith, of the *Express*, was overjoyed when the nationals gave the county a surprise by electing a township trustee. His seconds in celebrating the event were Hooks, Hudson, Holmes and Reif. A local paragraphist described their celebrating the victory as "marching up Main street two abreast and one deep, singing glory hallelujah songs." The vote for trustee was B. J. Abbott (N.) 1,797; Fred Fisher (D.) 1,653; Michael Byers (R.) 1,007; Abbott's plurality 144. Jehu Johns had a small plurality over Patrick Osborn (D.) for assessor. Two nationals and two democrats were elected justices. The next month the jubilant nationals elected Joseph M. Wildy mayor to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Fairbanks. The vote stood Wildy (N.) 1,628; W. K. Edwards (R.) 1,605; A. R. Link (D.) 1,462. But the democrats elected four of the six councilmen. Vote in the First ward, Schloss (D.) 365, McKeen (R.) 337, McElfresh (N.) 224; Second, Cruft (R.) 368, Dickons (D.) 213. Reichart (N.) 120; Third, Apman (D.) 392, Polk (N.) 368, Feltus (R.) 116; Fourth, White (D.) 323, Walker (N.) 257, Briggs (R.) 249; Fifth, Harris (N.) 297, Grace (D.)246, Holmes (R.) 112; Sixth, Mohan (D.) 362, Owen (N.) 260, Lockard (R.) 82. The republicans had but one member in the council, nationals three and democrats eight.

In 1878 occurred the memorable judicial contest, which was a fierce wrangle among the democrats. The circuit then was Vigo and Sullivan counties, and as Vigo was politically nearly a stand-off between the two parties, and Sullivan was always sure of a good democratic majority, there was not, if things ran smoothly among the democrats, much for the republicans to do but to stand off and look on. Sullivan county had no candidate, and so there were two Vigo democrats aspiring—Chambers Y. Patterson and Sidney B. Davis. Sullivan appointed its delegates first by primary election, and it instructed for Patterson and the delegation to vote as a unit. This was a red rag to the Vigo friends of Davis, and they fixed up the delegation from Vigo, as they supposed, solidly for Davis. But a portion of the Vigo delegation went over to Patterson and therefore, in the organization of the nominating convention, by these four or five Vigo men acting with the solid Sullivan delegation, had control. Judge Carlton was chairman of the convention and John E. Lamb, secretary. A more turbulent judicial convention probably never assembled in the circuit. Each side was full of men who were now profoundly aroused, and the moment the hall was filled all were watching for some advantage—anything of which they could seize and use as a weapon (parliamentary) to overwhelm the other side. And the battle opened in the preliminary proceedings. One of the Patterson men from this county, Martin Hollinger,

though not a delegate, was seen on the floor at the start leading the Sullivan crowd. When he was arraigned as not being a delegate, he produced his proxy from a Sullivan delegate and kept his place in the body of the convention. The excitement quickly culminated in wild confusion—every man and most of the audience were on their feet, and it is said that those who had not drawn their pistols, had them handy in their hip pockets. The Davis men saw they were outwitted, and failing in a confused motion to adjourn, they rose up and marched out of the convention, accompanied by their president and secretary. The dissenters went to another hall, leaving four or five Vigo delegates, and soon organized and unanimously nominated Davis. The part remaining—all of Sullivan and some of Vigo—now settled into the utmost quiet and harmony, and unanimously nominated Patterson, and both sides returned to their homes, shouting lustily for their man, each side denouncing the other as irregulars, etc. And thus the campaign among the democrats opened at a white heat. Both conventions nominated J. P. Patton for prosecuting attorney. So evenly seemed to be the division in the ranks of the democrats that the republicans figured out that there was now a chance for them, and they then held a convention and put up John T. Gunn as their candidate, making no nomination against Patton. The intensity of this contest among the democrats was a type of Vigo county politics, when all men are politicians who go into a campaign with their coats off and sleeves rolled to the tops of their shoulders; men who never get tired, and who, it would seem, never sleep until the last vote possible is in the box, and then, whether triumphant or overwhelmed, are coming up smiling the next day, eager for the next contest. Nothing can demoralize them, so far as hope and hard work goes, in the next election. If they meet a Waterloo to-day, they only smile in anticipation of paying it back with compound interest on the enemy at the next political battle, and what is absolutely amusing about it, they generally do. In April, 1890, the democrats carried Harrison township, including Terre Haute, by about 1,000 majority, and in May following the republicans carried the city election for councilmen by nearly 1,200 majority. Perhaps if next month they could have a whack at each other the democrats would regain all lost ground, and more, or if it would turn out a 'alf and 'alf affair (about an even divide) no one would be at all surprised. Judge Patterson was elected by a small plurality.

In the township election, 1880, the vote for trustee stood: Kinzer (D.) 1,815, Finkbiner (R.) 2,131, Abbott (N.) 1,171. Finkbiner's plurality, 315. Abbott's plurality two years before was 144. This probably is the gauge of the decline of the greenback party in Vigo; Kercheval beat O'Reilly for assessor 103 votes

Maj. Smith retired from the *Express* soon after this election and then that paper went back to the republican party.

The democrats again met a Waterloo in the election for city council in May following. They elected Grace in the Fifth ward and that was all. McKeen beat Williams in First, 222; Second, Farrington beat Roberts, 131; Third, Ellis 145 over Bartlett; Fourth, Briggs 117 over Flinn; Fifth, Grace 1 over Harris; Sixth, Macutcheon 165 over Reinhardt. The national vote was only 103; the republican majority over all, 779. Council stood 6 to 6, with a democrat mayor. V. G. Dickout was elected fire chief.

Councilman Harrison in Sixth, and his colleague did not agree, and Harrison resigned. The election to fill the vacancy was hotly contested. Hon. David Phillips was the republican candidate, and Ernest Bleemel was the democrat; Phillips was elected by 82 majority. This gave the republicans control. Russell was made chief of police; Elliott, market master; Byers, street commissioner, and Hirzel, station keeper.

Porter beat Sanders for governor. Vigo county gave 272 majority for Porter. The nationals had that year 783 votes in the county. The republicans elected every man on their county ticket; Pierce over Hanna, for congress, 247 votes; Smith over Anderson, for clerk, 360; Stepp over Hay, for sheriff, 142; Ray over Wallace, for treasurer, 72; Langhead over Ehrenhardt, for coroner, 99; Bichowsky over Kester, for State senator, 164; De Baum for commissioner, 412 over Bledsoe, Melroth and Morgan over Taylor, and Whitlock for legislature, 211 and 234. The presidential vote in November was: Garfield 4,982; Hancock 4,575; Weaver 779, a gain of 59 over the October election for the republicans.

As indicating the changes in city and county politics the following official list will furnish a correct index:

Congressmen.—1868–70, Daniel W. Voorhees (D.); 1870–72, Daniel W. Voorhees (D.); 1872–74, Morton C. Hunter (R.); 1874–76, Morton C. Hunter (R.); 1876–78, Morton C. Hunter (R.); 1878–80, Andrew J. Hostetler (D.); 1880–82, R. B. F. Pierce (R.); 1882–84, John E. Lamb (D.); 1884–86, James T. Johnson (R.).

State Senators.—1868–72, Harvey D. Scott (R.); 1872–76, Harvey D. Scott (R.); 1876–80, Isaiah Donham (D.); 1880–84, F. V. Bichowsky (R.); 1884–88, Philip Schloss (D.).

Representatives.—1868–70, Isaac N. Pierce and Emsley Hamilton (R.); 1870–72, William Mack and Isaiah Donham (D.); 1872–74, W. K. Edwards and P. H. Lee (R.); 1874–76, B. F. Havens and Joseph Gilbert (D.); 1876–78, A. B. Carlton and W. A. Connelly (D.); 1878–80, I. N. Kester and R. Van Valzah (D.);

1880–82, D. T. Morgan and W. H. Melroth (R.); 1882–84, Philip Schloss and I. N. Kester (D.); 1884–86, E. V. Debs and Reuben Butz (D.).

County Clerks.—1868–72, Martin Hollinger (D.); 1872–76, Martin Hollinger (D.); 1876–80, John K. Durkan; 1880–86, M. N. Smith.

County Auditors.—1866–70, William Paddock (R.); 1870–74, Samuel Royse (D.); 1874–78, Samuel Royse (D.); 1878–82, Andrew Grimes (D.); 1882–86, Andrew Grimes (D.).

Sheriffs.—1868–70, W. H. Stewart (D.); 1870–72, W. H. Stewart (D.); 1872–74, J. M. Hull (D.); 1874–76, G. W. Carico (D.); 1876–78, G. W. Carico (D.); 1878–80, Louis Hay (D.); 1880–82, Jackson Stepp (R.); 1882–84, John Cleary (D.); 1884–86, John Cleary (D.).

County Recorders.—1866–70, John B. Meyer (D.); 1870–74, John B. Meyer (D.); 1874–78, C. R. Pritchard (D.); 1878–82, J. N. Phillips (D.); 1882–86, J. N. Phillips (D.).

County Treasurers.—1868–70, Morton C. Rankin, (R.); 1870–72, J. M. Sankey (D.); 1872–74, C. H. Rottman (R.); 1874–76, J. M. Sankey (D.); 1876–78, Newton Rogers (D.); 1878–80, Newton Rogers (D.); 1880–82, C. A. Ray (R.); 1882–84, C. A. Ray (R.); 1884–86, James Cox (D.).

Criminal Prosecutors.—1870–72, Sant C. Davis (D.); 1872–74; R. S. Tennant (R.); 1874–76, A. J. Kelley (D.); 1876–78; A. J. Kelley (D.); 1878–80, A. J. Kelley (D.); 1880–82, A. J. Kelley (D.); 1882–84, John W. Shelton (D.); 1884–86, David W. Henry (R.).

Township Trustees.—1868–70, G. W. Naylor (R.); 1870–72, G. W. Naylor (R.); 1872–74, G. W. Naylor (R.); 1874–76, Fred Fisher (D.); 1876–78, Fred Fisher (D.); 1878–80, B. J. Abbott (N.); 1880–82; Louis Finkbiner (R.); 1882–84, Louis Finkbiner (R.); 1884–86, John C. Reichert (R.).

Coroners.—1868–70, David Christy (R.); 1870–72, Charles Gerstmeyer (D.); 1872–74, W. D. Mull (R.); 1874–76, Charles Gerstmeyer (D.); 1876–78, J. M. Boston (D.); 1878–80, Henry Ehrenhardt (D.); 1880–82, J. T. Langhead (R.); 1882–84, Andrew Drought (D.); 1884–86, Peter Kornman (R.).

Mayors.—1867–69, G. F. Cookerly (D.); 1860–71, G. F. Cookerly (D.); 1871–73, Alex Thomas (R.); 1873–75, Alex Thomas (R.); 1875–77, James B. Edmunds (D.); 1877, James B. Edmunds (D.), died during his term; 1877–78, Henry Fairbanks (R.), elected to vacancy and died during his term; 1878–79, Joseph M. Wildy (N.); 1879–81, B. F. Havens (D.); 1881–83, James B. Lyne (R.); 1883–85, William H. Armstrong (R.); 1885–87, Jacob C. Kolsem (D.).

City Treasurers.—1867–69, Carl A. Goodwin (R.); 1869–71, Marcus Schomehl (D.); 1871–73, John Paddock (R.); 1873–75, John Paddock (R.); 1875–77, John Paddock (R.); 1877–79, Hugo Duenweg (R.); 1879–81, Hugo Duenweg (R.); 1881–83, Hugo Duenweg (R.); 1883–85, Charles A. Robinson (R.); 1885–87, James Fitzpatrick (D.).

City Clerks.—1867–69, Warren Harper (R.); 1869–71, David Vickery (R.); 1871–73, Fred Schwingrouber (R.); 1873–75, Fred Schwingrouber (R.); 1875–77, John B. Tolbert (D.); 1877–79, John B. Tolbert (D.); 1879–81, Eugene V. Debs (D.); 1881–83, Eugene V. Debs (D.); 1883–85, George W. Davis (D.); 1885–87, George W. Davis (D.).

City Marshals.—1867–69, Gottlieb Reiss (D.); 1869–71, E. O. Whiteman (R.); 1871–73, Fred Schmidt (R.); 1873–75, Fred Schmidt (R.); 1877–79, Al Buckingham (R.); 1879–81, John H. Kidd (D.); 1881–83, John H. Kidd (D.); 1883–85, John Leedham (R.); 1885–87, Frank Morrison (D.).

PRESENT COUNTY OFFICERS.

Circuit judge, Hon. William Mack; superior court judge, Hon. James M. Allen; clerk, John C. Warren; deputies, Philip B. O'Riley, Charles T. Noble, John N. Volkers and Will N. Hamilton; prosecuting attorney, James E. Piety; deputy prosecuting attorney, Samuel M. Huston; county attorney, George W. Faris; auditor, Frank Armstrong; deputies, John D. Bell and George Seeman; recorder, Levi Hammerly; deputies, Joseph Polk and Charles Denny; treasurer, Gustav Conzman; deputies, John L. Walsh, James Bell, George R. Wilson, Charles Orth; surveyor, Frank Tuttle; deputy, Walter Phillips; coroner, Dr. John Hyde; commissioners, First district, Levi Dickerson; Second district, Louis Finkbiner; Third district, Sandford S. Henderson.

The popular vote of Vigo county for governor in 1856 was as follows:

	Willard.	Morton.
Harrison	823	885
Honey creek	111	139
Prairie creek	113	104
Linton	102	37
Pierson	114	50
Riley	106	85
Lost creek	109	109
Nevins	106	59
Otter creek	33	111
Fayette	124	115
Sugar creek	160	97
Total	1,901	1,811

ELECTION, 1884.

James G. Blaine (R.), First ward, 680; Second ward, 507; Third ward, 556; Fourth ward, 564; Fifth ward, 489; Sixth ward, 523; Fayette, 198; Harrison, 227; Nevins, 173; Sugar creek, 231; Otter creek, 184; Honey creek, 167; Riley, 176; Pierson, 144; Prairieton, 109; Prairie creek, 178; Linton, 127; Lost creek, 220 —total 5,464.

Grover Cleveland (D.), First ward, 448; Second ward, 370; Third ward, 539; Fourth ward, 555; Fifth ward, 531; Sixth ward, 522; Fayette, 223; Harrison, 297; Nevins, 208; Sugar creek, 245; Otter creek, 112; Honey creek, 145; Riley, 233; Pierson, 202; Prairieton, 118; Prairie creek, 165; Linton, 224; Lost creek, 187 —total, 5,324. Butler (N.), 536. John P. St. John (P.), 10.

For Congressmen, Eighth District.—James T. Johnston (R.), 5,463; John E. Lamb (D.), 5,683; Dr. A. D. Tomlinson (P.), 10.

Judges of Circuit Court, Forty-third District.—George W. Faris (R.), 5,414; William Mack (D.), 5,684.

Prosecuting Attorneys.—David W. Henry (R.), 5,464; Samuel R. Hamill (D.), 5,626.

Senators.—Dick T. Morgan (R.) 5,240; Phillip Schloss (D.) 5,582; Joseph H. Allen (P.) 473.

Representatives.—F. C. Donaldson (R.) 5,318; Frederick Lee (R.) 5,370; Eugene V. Debs (D.) 5,603; Reuben Butz (D.) 5,378; John McClintock (N.) 474; Benjamin Perkins (N.) 443.

Sheriffs.—W. H. Fisk (R.) 5,325; John Cleary (D.) 5,512; J. H. Sonenfield 405.

Treasurers.—Samuel T. Jones (R.) 5,286; James Cox (D.) 5,647; Louis Guerineau (N.) 361.

Coroners.—Peter Kornman (R.) 5,399; Fred W. Shaley (D.) 5,381; Thomas Halloway (N.) 501.

Surveyors.—Frank Tuttle (R.) 5,417; Charles C. Brown (D.) 5,403; C. N. Demorest (N.) 481.

Commissioners First and Second Districts.—Levi W. Dickerson (R.) 5,443; Lawrence Heinl (R.) 5,414; Carlton C. Belt (D.) 5,403; Asa N. Black (D.) 5,434; Samuel Coltrin (N.) 478; Henry D. Christy (N.) 457.

1886.

Lieutenant-Governors.—Robert S. Robinson (R.) 5,411; John C. Nelson (D.) 5,209; Edward S. Pope (G.) 122; Jesse M. Gale (P.) 64.

Congress.—James T. Johnston (R.) 5,705; John E. Lamb (D.) 4,901; T. E. Ballard (P.) 83.

Prosecuting Attorneys.—David W. Henry (R.) 5,474; Harry Donham (D.) 5,122.

Representatives.—Wesley Glover (R.) 5,503; Henry C. Dickerson (R.) 5,343; Cornelius Meagher (D.) 5,336; Isaac N. Kester (D.) 5,071; Martin Rhoads (P.) 65; Andrew T. Harman (P.) 9; Dr. Taylor (G.) 31.

Joint Representatives.—Decatur Downing (R.) 5,257; James M. Allen (D.) 5,474.

Judges Superior Court.—Henry C. Nevitt (R.) 5,257; James M. Allen (D.) 5,474.

Clerks Circuit Court.—John C. Warren (R.) 5,498; James W. Stout (D.) 5,195; B. Holmes (P.) 62.

Sheriffs.—Albert D. Weeks (D.) 5,363; Ranson B. Brotherton (R.) 5,331; Nathaniel McFerrin (P.) 62.

Auditors.—Frank Armstrong (D.) 5,712; James V. Mattox (R.) 5,001; George Mills (P.) 58.

Treasurers.—Franklin C. Fisbeck (R.) 5,312; James Cox (D.) 5,412; Noah Evinger (P.) 46.

Recorders.—Levi Hammerly (R.) 5,465; Perley D. Bell (D.) 5,234; George W. Bennett 57.

Coroners.—Peter Kornman (R.) 5,276; William W. Haworth (D.) 5,285; Joseph W. Halloway (G.) 72.

Election, 1888.—Elijah V. Brookshire, for congress, was elected over James T. Johnston, for re-election, by the following vote:

Brookshire's majorities were:

Sullivan county	1,451
Clay county	63
	1,514

Johnston's majorities were:

Parke county	607
Vigo county	184
Montgomery county	261
Fountain county	114
Vermillion county	298
	1,464

In Vigo county the republicans elected James E. Piety, prosecuting attorney; F. V. Bichowsky, senator; William H. Berry and Marion McQuilkin, representatives; Frank Tuttle, surveyor; Levi W. Dickerson, Louis Finkbiner and Sandford S. Henderson, commissioners. The democrats elected Albert D. Weeks, sheriff; Gus A. Conzman, treasurer, and W. W. Haworth, coroner. The Prohibition party cast 51 votes for Fiske, and the labor party 160 for Streeter. E. A. Lacey, democrat, beat W. F. Wells for joint representative from Vigo, Vermillion and Sullivan counties, over 700 votes.

Harrison's (R.) vote in the county, 6,262; Cleveland (D.), 6,101.

Congressmen, Eighth District.—Brookshire (D.) 6,107; Johnston (R.) 6,291; Myers (P.) 42; Johnson (L.) 154.

Prosecuting Attorneys.—Piety (R.) 6,267; Patterson (D.) 6,187.

Senators.—Bichowsky (R.) 6,173; Grimes (D.) 6,145; Woodruff (P.) 51.

Representatives.—Berry (R.) 6,354; Meagher (D.) 5,995; McQuilkin (R.) 6,183; Van Hook (D.) 6,099.

Sheriffs.—De Baur (R.) 6,130; Weeks (D.) 6,179.

Treasurers.—Fisbeck (R.) 6,162; Conzman (D.) 6,229.

Coroners.—Hyde (R.) 6,004; Haworth (D.) 6,156.

Commissioners.—First district, Dickerson (R.) 6,310; Scott (D.) 6,073; Rankin 204; Second district, Finkbiner (R.) 6,251; Holmes 56; Third district, Henderson (R.) 6,289; Ryan (D.) 6,029.

CHAPTER XXVI.

TERRE HAUTE.

BY an act of the legislature of the State of Indiana, entitled "An act for the formation of a new county off the County of Sullivan," approved January 21, 1818, Elisha Stout, Marsten G. Clark and John Allen were appointed commissioners for fixing the seat of justice for Vigo county. Cuthbert and Thomas Bullitt, Jonathan Lindley, Abraham Markle and Hyacinthe Lasselle, proprietors of Terre Haute, in consideration of said town having been selected for the purpose aforesaid, obligate themselves in the sum of $30,000, to convey to John Hamilton, Isaac Lambert and Ezra Jones, commissioners of Vigo county, and their successors in office, forty-eight lots in the said town, numbered 1, 6, 12, 18, 24, 30, 36, 42, 48, 54, 57, 62, 68, 74, 80, 86, 92, 98, 104, 108, 111, 117, 126, 132, 138, 143, 150, 155, 158, 163, 168, 174, 180, 186, 192, 198, 204, 210, 213, 218, 224, 230, 236, 242, 248, 256, 262, and 268, in fee as soon as patents from the general government shall be obtained for east fractional Sections 21 and 28, Town 12 north, of Range 9 West, and further obligate themselves to lay off five additional blocks on the south side of the said town to contain forty lots, and to convey in fee to said commissioners twenty-two of said lots, also to convey to the said commissioners the public square, equal to eight lots near the center of said town; signed and acknowledged March 21, 1818.

In addition to the lots enumerated as given in consideration of the location of the county seat, the company gave $4,000 in cash, this money to be used in erecting court-house and other public buildings. The money was thus spent and other amounts in building the first court-house on the public square and the first jail which was due south of Dr. Charles B. Modesitt's dwelling, which was built on the lot on which is the present jail.

The five additional blocks were laid off and John Owens, agent for the proprietors of Terre Haute, and the county commissioners selected from said blocks lots No. 269, 271, 272, 274, 276, 278, 280, 282, 284, 286, 288, 290, 292, 293, 294, 296, 298, 300, 302, 304, 306, and 308, for the purposes mentioned in said agreement. Lucius H. Scott appointed agent for the county of Vigo.

John Hamilton, Isaac Lambert and Ezra Jones, commissioners of Vigo county, release and quit-claim to Lucius H. Scott, agent for said county, the lots above mentioned, said agent to convey in fee said lots of land.

The land office records show that on September 13, 1816, Joseph Kitchell entered east fractional Section 21, Township 12 north, of Range 9 west, $416\frac{40}{100}$ acres, and the next day, September 14, the same party entered the east fractional Section 28, Township 12 north, of Range 9 west, $461\frac{24}{100}$ acres. This is the land on which the town was laid out.

These lands were purchased of Kitchell September 19, 1816, by the Terre Haute Town Company, whose names are given above. In the purchase from Kitchell were these two fractional sections and other lands, thirteen tracts in all, with the following interests: Cuthbert and Thomas Bullitt, two-twelfths; Jonathan Lindley, four-twelfths; Hyacinthe Lasalle, three-twelfths; and Abraham Markle, three-twelfths; and they agree to pay the balance of the purchase money due to the United States in proportion to their respective interests. Abraham Markle assigned to Eliakim Crosby one-fourth of his three-twelfths, and another one-fourth each to Messrs. Harlow & Trimble, Markle then retaining one-fourth of his three-twelfths.

October 25, 1816, Joseph Kitchell, agent of Cuthbert and Thomas Bullitt, Jonathan Lindley, Abraham Markle and Hyacinthe Lasselle, proprietors of the town of Terre Haute, filed a plat and made oath that it was a true copy of the original plat of the said town of Terre Haute.

This plat shows that part of Terre Haute bounded on the north by Eagle street, east by Fifth street, south by Swan street, and on the west by Water street. It comprised thirty-five blocks, one of which was reserved as a public square, one-fourth of one was marked "reserve for church," and one-fourth of another marked "reserve

for seminary." The balance was divided into 268 lots, known as in-lots. The plat does not show the location of the town further than that it is situated on the Wabash river. In fact the south one-half of the south line of blocks is on the north part of east fractional Section 28, Township 12 north, of Range 9 west, and the balance of the town on the south part of east fractional Section 21, Township 12 north, of Range 9 west.

On March 25, 1819, John Owens, agent for the proprietors of the town of Terre Haute, filed an amended plat of the town, and made oath that it was a true copy of the original plat of the said town of Terre Haute.

This plat shows an addition of five blocks, forty lots, on the south, to the original plat filed October 25, 1816.

September 11, 1820, the Town Company appointed Moses Hoggatt their true and lawful attorney to sell and convey lots in Terre Haute.

John Badolett, register of the Vincennes district land office, certifies, that on October 17, 1820, final certificate No. 2210 was granted to Cuthbert and Thomas Bullitt, Jonathan Lindley, Hyacinthe Lasselle and Eleazer Aspinwall as assignees of Joseph Kitchell, for east fractional Section 21, Township 12 north, of Range 9 west, and that on the same day final certificate No. 2211 was granted the same parties as assignees of Joseph Kitchell, for east fractional Section 28, Township 12 north, of Range 9 west.

By his will, which was probated November 24, 1820, Eleazer Aspinwall bequeaths to his wife, Eliza, Lot No. 1 in Terre Haute, giving all his other real estate to his brothers, Chester and Lewis Aspinwall, and his sister Roxa Campbell.

On May 20, 1825, Moses Hoggatt and Robert Sturgus, as trustees for Cuthbert and Thomas Bullitt, Jonathan Lindley, *et al.*, filed a plat dated October, 1821, and acknowledged it to be a correct plat and survey of the town of Terre Haute and the out-lots adjoining thereto, made before the sale of lots and lands in 1821.

This plat shows the whole of east fractional Sections 21 and 28, Township 12 north, of Range 9 west, divided into 308 in-lots, which are 74 feet 7 inches front by 141 feet 2 inches deep, except Nos. 118, 123, 142 and 147, which are 66 feet 7 inches front by 141 feet 2 inches deep, and 72 out-lots of various sizes. Out-lot No. 3 is a donation for a burying-ground. The streets in general are 65 feet wide, except Third street, which is 99 feet, and Water, First, Second, Wabash (afterward Main, now Wabash avenue) and Ohio streets, which are 81 feet 6½ inches.

James Boord assisted William Hoggatt, who was the surveyor that surveyed and laid off the original town. Not only that, but he selected the site. He was in the employ of the town company,

and had been sent to look up the best location on the company's land line along the river. William Hoggatt lived in Orange county, Ind., a civil engineer, and was county clerk when requested to come and help in locating the new town. James Boord lived with William Hoggatt at the time. Mr. Boord in his old days tells how this particular spot became Terre Haute. Mr. Hoggatt had been sent in advance two days, and he rode over the ground between Fort Harrison and old Terre Haute, and then made his selection. Jonathan Lindley was a Quaker, and a very pious man. When he arrived, and Hoggatt had explained to him his selection, he said to his engineer; "William, don't thee think that thee hast made a mistake? Don't thee think that thee should have selected Old Terre Haute or Fort Harrison?" Hoggatt replied and gave the Quaker his reasons, showing him that while Fort Harrison was a beautiful place, but there the river takes a bend to the west, the bottom runs out below the fort, and therefore it was not a good place to build a town. While Old Terre Haute stands on a high bluff, but there again the river bends to the west, and the bottom encroaches on the east side. But where he had selected the river runs straight. The land is high, and rises from the river. It is a beautiful place for a town, and then told him if built where he had selected it would some day be a great city. "Well, well," said the Quaker, "William, thee is an engineer and thee should know," and it was thus settled. Did Terre Haute ever have a truer or wiser friend than William Hoggatt?

This was then the northern part of Sullivan county, and it was therefore not made a town site simply to have a county seat. The men who conceived the project, therefore, were looking at it solely as to its natural position to build a town, and at first could not have anticipated that it would ever have the advantage of being a county seat. Terre Haute is two years older than Vigo county. From the first time that the white man's eyes beheld the place there was a strong presentiment that if this country were ever settled there would be a town on the river either where Fort Harrison stood, or at some point in the six miles of river bank below the fort. Its name of Terre Haute (high land) had been given to it nearly one hundred years before it was platted and christened Terre Haute. The Indian made here his wigwam village; the *couriers des bois* saw that this was a natural gathering place of men; the hunters and trappers and fur traders came to recognize it as a rendezvous, and resorted here to barter and traffic; the soldier came and built his fort, and placed in it armed men as sentinels on the borders between the savage and civilization, and the land-hunting pioneers looked upon it, and as the panorama unfolded before their eyes they pronounced it rich and beautiful, and coveted it. There was not another spot in the

entire northwest where nature and man were so completely in accord as to the future of the place. At your feet ran the river Wabash (from the Indian, meaning White), the natural artery between the north and the south—the lakes and the gulf bearing the commerce of nations—the world's greatest civilizer.

William Hoggatt's good sense anticipated for all time the welfare and true interests of the generations of busy men who were to come and make their homes in Terre Haute. Here the river runs straight, nearly north and south, and while the town site lies sixty feet above the waters of the river, yet there are no bluffs, hills or deep gullies and hollows, and yet a natural system of drainage that never was surpassed. In the entire system of street railroads that artery the whole city, and now extend east to the fair grounds, there is nothing more then a gentle rise, a slow incline on any part of the lines, and yet the whole city is high, airy and commanding in views and distant landscapes. From the foot of nearly all the streets pointing east or south you may behold as lovely views as were ever seen, and it is then that you for the first time realize that the city is upon a commanding position. You look down upon the open country as far as the eye can reach, the beautiful farms, orchards, meadows and waving fields in the smoky distance blending with the low horizon. The corporation limits are on a high and level plateau, on the east bank of the Wabash river, and geographically is in latitude 39° 28′ north and longitude 10° 20′ west from Washington, and forms the hub or center whose spokes run in every direction southward to Louisville, east to Indianapolis, west to St. Louis and north to the lakes as the natural supply point. Naturally a great commercial and manufacturing point, it was the head of navigation on the Wabash—the gateway from the northern lakes to the great system of rivers of the west and south. In the heavy hardwood timber, with water and coal in never-ending abundance at its door, were some of the works of nature for Terre Haute, that were inviting intelligent men to come and welcome. To the east lay the rich rolling prairie, and hence it was long familiarly called the "Prairie City," and by this title it was known far and wide.

The town company was formed by articles dated September 19, 1816, the land purchased and the town immediately platted. The country had hardly yet settled into quiet from the war of 1812–15, and the two log cabins had hardly been erected that was the beginning, before the whole hereabouts was stricken as with a plague of sickness. There may be said to have been for the following two years no advancement made in the settlement of the town. Dr. Charles B. Modesitt's and Henry Redford's, with perhaps one or two other cabins, were about all there was of it. So far the immigrant

came, and instead of stopping at the town where all was yet so primitive that they would have had to get out and hunt up the town after they had reached it, they went on to Fort Harrison almost invariably. There were far more the appearances in and about the fort of a town than there were at the town proper. Nothing occurred to change this state of affairs until the year 1818, when the good news came that Vigo county had been formed and the commissioners were coming to hunt out a place for the county seat. The entire population was deeply excited. New hope and new life were in this news for the town. The proprietors of the town saw the golden opportunity, and they were eagerly backed by the people. When the county seat commissioners came they were not neglected by the company or the sparse population. They had to entertain them at the fort, and then put them on saddle horses and ride down to Terre Haute. They wrestled with these men, and every round increased their bid, and when it was up to the figures given above the bargain was closed, and Terre Haute became the county seat of Vigo county, where it has remained without a possible rival or dissent ever since.

Nothing was now in the way of assured prosperity to the town except the "fever'nager." Men would collect between shakes and compare notes. One man had "shuck his teeth out;" another had his toe-nails "loosed," and the children seemed to live, not on pound cake, but on "ager cake," till some of them looked like monstrous one-sided tadpoles. But the tide had then set in that would never stop. People armed themselves with jugs of new whisky—best, as remarked by an early settler, when it lacked just six days of being a week old—and adding tansey, dog-wood bark and wild cherries to this family medicine they braved all, and came and "shuck and fit it out."

The young town had reached and successfully passed its first crisis. And still there were but meager vestiges of civilization for more than fifty miles around it. This part of Indiana was still comparatively unknown; the beautiful and fertile prairies were still the blooming meadows, and the rich coal beds beneath the entire surface of the county were yet not only unworked, but unknown. The present splendid city that now crowns the whole plateau and teeming with the vitalities of industry, wealth, smoking factories and whirring wheels, steeples and the steam whistles of the hives of human industry, as well as the beauty, intelligence and thrift of this great mart, were as yet undreamed of by the wildest schemers of that age. Standing upon the banks of the Wabash river, there one could see opposite him on the beautiful high ground a massive, dense, green forest, with its tall trees gracefully swaying in the breeze, clothed in shiny green in the spring and summer, and in its

silent snowy shroud in winter—there was not much then to long hold the spectator.

But could he at that time have stood there and been imbued with the gift of piercing futurity for the space of seventy-four years, then indeed would he have found much to claim his attention. At the moment a straggling cabin or two; a little longer and more of them—the rude "tavern," the little all-around log-cabin store, with its low clapboard eves and its smell of green hides and New Orleans molassas—a few sounds of ax and saw and hammer are the first faint indications of the travail of labor-birth. Years speed along as they are ticked off by the vast clock of God; and a frame house takes its place by the side of the log cabin—a "hotel" supplants the tavern, other and even better stores have come and thrown open their inviting doors—a real puffing, smoking steamboat has come, and pushes its nose to the bank lined with keelboats, skiffs and pirogues; the forests are invaded, and surveyors and stakes mark the lines of the future busy streets of the "city." But a little longer and the cabins are gone, and lines of brick blocks take their places—tall warehouses and church steeples are raised high, and a draw-bridge takes the place of the pole-ferry. The seventy-four years' vision ends; but as it fades away the tall massive carved stone steeples of the splendid court-house, forty churches, great schools that are the pride of the whole State, rolling-mills, with their tall, black chimneys filled with eager fires, lifting high their pinnacles—the long line of magnificent residences that line the wide streets of hard and smooth bottom, fringed with their stately maples that arch them over in their entire length, the spacious yards and boulevards clean and smooth as rich velvet, and upon all this fairy view the electric white light flares out in splendor, casting its deep shadows here and there, and playing amid the leafy bowers like millions of pendant crystals. As the sounds of this vision fades there comes to his ear the pulsating of the great steam engines, the clang of thousands of hammers, the hoarse scream-signals, and the rumbling far-off thunders of the railroad trains, and the hum of a moving populace, each and all busily evolving the problem of progress—the voices, the hum, the murmur and roar of a great city. This is the transformation of a few years, the short allotment of human life—three-score years and ten—the magical operations of the genius of our civilization. That pest of the beginning, the malarial fevers, have swarmed out their last broods from the disturbed soils, and the bloom of health and happiness have come to all the people—the work of two generations—the founding and building of the beautiful city.

The money secured to the county from the town company enabled it to at once commence the erection of a court-house on the public square as well as a log jail just south of the present jail.

The first Terre Haute merchant was William Earle, father of the William Earle who became a great sailor, and whose interesting accounts of early Terre Haute, and its people is given elsewhere. The first lawyer who came and located here immediately upon the location of the county seat was Nathaniel Huntington, and probably the next was Judge Thomas H. Blake, the first president judge of the court. James H. Hanna was the first painter. Alvin Hovey, the carpenter; John Davy, the cabinet-maker; Enoch Dole, plasterer; Stephen G. Dexter, blacksmith; William Mars, gunsmith; Tompkins, shoemaker; Thomas Clayton, carriage-maker; James M. Random, wagon-maker; Ross brothers, brickyard; George Almey, baker; John Britton, tailor; James Moore, barber; William Mars, marshal; John Brott, brick mason; Robert McCabe, hatter; Henry Redford, tavern; James Thayer, school teacher; Fredrick Markle, miller; Charles B. Modesitt, doctor; "Old Louis" (colored) boot black and town chores.

The following were residents of Terre Haute in 1818: Curtis Gilbert, Demas Deming, Chauncey Rose, Thomas Houghton, William Ramage, Henry Redford, John Jenckes, George Hussey, Mrs. Macom McFadden, William Mars, M. M. Hickox, W. M. Modesitt, Dr. Charles B. Modesitt, and about that time or soon after were Chauncey Warren, James Farrington, B. M. Harrison, E. M. Huntington, Mrs. Matilda Taylor. These are in addition to some of the "firsts" mentioned above.

The first frame house was that of Curtis Gilbert on Lot 206, corner of Ohio and Water street, in 1818. The store rooms owned by David Linton, on the west side of the public square were the first brick buildings in the place, except the court-house. The first steamboat to arrive, which was an era in the history of the town was the "Florence," Capt. Donne, in the spring of 1822. The proprietors of the town had offered him a premium of a town lot to make the trip. The general rejoicing of the people on the occasion when all went down to the river bank, and the firing of the anvil and the ringing of dinner and cow bells, were the evidences of happiness and noisy welcome that met the gallant captain and crew.

The first church was erected on the "church lot" donated by the town company in their plat for church purposes, on the corner of Fourth and Poplar streets. It was for general church purposes and opened its doors and welcomed every denomination, though it became a Methodist Church when the other denominations had provided for themselves. The first market-house was in the center of Market street, just south of its intersection with Ohio street. The first ferry was the Modesitt ferry—afterward operated by Modesitt & Farrington. The first located preacher was Rev. Isaac Monfort—Presbyterian.

There is still some doubt as to whether William Earle or Mathew Redford was the first male white child born in Terre Haute, but the general conclusion arrived at was that it was Earle.

Census of Terre Haute October 9, 1829, taken by Charles T. Noble:

	Whole No.	Males.	Females.
Daniel H. Johnson	7	4	3
Wm. B. Linton	12	5	7
James Masson	17	13	4
Britain M. Harrison	2	1	1
James Boyd	3	2	1
Joseph Haynes	5	4	1
Salmon Wright	5	2	3
Ezekiel Baxton	9	6	3
Henry Allen	7	3	4
Mrs. Barnett	8	5	3
Wm. Hogue	7	3	4
Thomas Rogers	5	3	2
Mrs. Jacques	5	1	4
Mrs. Angier	5	1	4
C. Patrick	6	3	3
Thomas Parsons	4	3	1
Mrs. M. Hodge	9	5	4
E. Tillotson	5	3	2
William Haynes	9	6	3
John Gosnel	4	2	2
John Gosnel	4	3	1
Willis Gosnel	4	3	1
Henry Brasher	4	2	2
S. Edmonds	5	3	2
William Femimore	4	2	2
G. W. Welman	3	2	1
Lewis Redford	3	2	1
Price Cousins	4	3	1
D. Bryant	3	2	1
Josiah C. Shinn	4	3	1
George W. Ruble	9	6	3
C. B. Modesitt	7	4	3
R. S. McCabe	8	6	2
John Britton	7	5	2
R. Redford	11	4	7
R. Brasher	5	3	2
Francis Cunningham	16	10	6
L. H. Scott	5	3	2
William W. Sullivan	5	2	3
Hannah Austil	1	..	1
James Bradt	4	2	2
E. V. Ball	7	4	3
J. W. Osborn and A. Kinney	11	7	4
S. McQuilkin	10	6	4
Matthew Stewart	9	6	2
Asa S. Smith	5	2	3
Ambrose S. Hovey	2	1	1
William McConnell	9	6	2
Gershom Jacques	7	4	2
William Coltrin	3	2	1
F. J. King	7	5	2
A. A. Fuer	5	1	2
William Mars	8	5	3
Benjamin Van Aergriff	4	1	3
Joseph East	2	1	1
Mrs. Desbrough	1	..	1

	Whole No.	Males.	Females.
R. Montgomery	12	7	5
Rebecca Lewis	3	1	2
Macom McFadden	11	4	7
John Davey	4	2	2
G. Osborn	7	3	4
G. Ellison	5	2	3
John Sibley and S. Sibley	13	11	5
Thomas Mounts	5	2	3
John Peters	6	4	2
A. A. Markle	8	3	5
John Reeves	6	1	5
Samuel McIntire	3	2	1
T. C. Cone	5	3	2
Eph. Ross	7	3	4
Ranson Miller	12	9	3
L. Tillotson	5	1	4
I. V. Haner	6	5	1
T. Almy	4	2	2
Russell Ross	7	4	3
Joseph Sulton	4	3	1
Mrs. Sniffin	3	2	1
Ziba H. Molcott	8	5	3
C. Scranton	4	1	3
J. Hannah	6	3	3
Abner Lewis	3	..	..
William Herring	4	1	3
Enock Dole	14	8	4
David D. Bass	3	..	..
Wm. Taylor	4	2	2
Wm. Probst	5	3	2
C. Crawford	12	6	6
J. B. McCall	7	5	2
Moody Chamberlin and Mrs. Riddle	11	7	4
J. F. Cruft	10	6	4
Mr. I. Farrington	3	1	2
Joseph Thayer	1	1	..
Total number	579		

Mr. Noble explains that this was a voluntary act, but that it is correct. Also that there are the names of prominent men not given, because he gives only heads of families, and many men, like Chauncey Rose, were boarding, and they would therefore simply be counted as a part of the household.

Dr. J. W. Hitchcock, writing from Mount Vernon, Ill., in 1878 to a local paper, gave many interesting reminiscences of Vigo:

I will tell you something. Many items of no great interest to the general reader, except so far as the present is concerned, recall to me similar or diverse facts that occurred at Terre Haute in its good young days. For instance, in a late number you mention that recently a house on First street, perhaps, was struck by lightning, and it reminded me of a like incident forty years ago, almost out of town. The damage in each case was comparatively light, though in the older instance, injury to children led to a professional visit. I was living at that time, 1834, and had my office in the only building then standing on the east side of the public square, said house

being composed of what are now two houses, one a two-story frame on Fifth street, back of Hulman's store, whither I had it moved, having purchased of William C. Linton on a quarter (northwest quarter) of the square between Main, Fifth, Sixth and Cherry streets —the other is the old one-story frame dwelling on Ohio, south side, between Third and Fourth streets—and I was sitting after dinner with my wife (we were young and alone then) watching a storm, which, though of short duration, was unusually severe—the rainfall immense, the lightning terrific, when a simultaneous flash and crash blinded and startled us, and in a short time a messenger, out of breath, came, saying, Mr. Harrington's house had been struck by lightning, and asked that I would go and see his children, who were hurt. Mr. Harrington, a blacksmith, a good man, who worked in town, lived in Mr. Gilbert's house, a building then of one story, standing on the corner of Sixth and Ohio streets, names rarely mentioned in those days. It was the only house on the large outlot of Mr. G.'s, now so well occupied, between Sixth and Seventh, Ohio and Main streets; and it was the only house directly east of my residence—I had almost written between my house and the village of Indianapolis—made for the capital, that was down at Corydon, on the Ohio; but I recollect that Joseph S. Jenckes, the Dickinsons and others, lived a few miles out on the road, east. And I ran out of the back gate, east side of my premises; ran across the prairie, open and unbroken; ran through water in the grass over my shoes, water not having had time to flow away; I ran directly to Mr. H.'s dwelling—now that of Mr. Beach, back of the post-office—and found everything in disorder. Scattered bricks and mortar sprinkled the floor and furniture, and the family was sadly deranged by brickbats and fright. The lightning had struck the chimney on the west side of the building; and the *debris*, thrown everywhere in the room occupied by the family, had fallen upon the bed upon which the children were huddled, bruising some of them severely. I soon succeeded in restoring quiet and in a few days the bruises were healed.

The times and conditions, illustrated in a degree by the comparatively trivial facts of which I write, contrast singularly with things existing at present in and about Terre Haute. But we were very happy. Peace and quiet ruled. Civilization had not in our early days made necessary a band of policemen to sometimes remind us of the pagan aphorism, *quis custodiet ipsos custodes* (who shall hold the guards?). The town was very small, the inhabitants good; the majority were intelligent, well-informed people from New York and New England. Our opportunities for enjoyment were mostly such as primitive things supplied in the "far west," yet they appeared sufficient; nobody complained. Our social associa-

tions and our intellectual intercourses were pure and instructive, and we could only be, as we were, content. If we had not the fine buildings so numerous there now; if we had not so much improved prairie, etc., we could contemplate with pleasure the grounds for improvement. We viewed the flowers of the wilds of nature, if not as Linnæus would, at least as Burns regarded the daisy:

> Wee, modest, crimson tipped flower,
> Thou bonnie gem.

We could fancy, and we did imagine, that time and patience and labor would bring cultivation of the country, growth of the town, etc., but our imagination fell short of extravagance and of the facts. We did not then foresee such remarkable improvement and growth as has come to Terre Haute and Vigo county. The slow work on the National road promised something and we were pleased. In 1830 I walked with Mr. Rose upon his recently purchased 640 acres of prairie adjoining the original town plat, when beautiful prairie in a state of nature, stretching widely, was all one could behold, except, perhaps, the mowers—not machines, but men with scythes—cutting the wild grass. We considered the richness of the soil, its peculiar fitness for all agricultural purposes, etc. Mr. Rose understood such things well, but he did not say anything of a canal that would some time traverse it, nor did he speak of the railroads that would later mark it with iron tracks. He considered chiefly its productiveness in suitable crops. He accordingly fenced his magnificent property, and employing William Miller to superintend it, raised corn upon it before he thought of raising a city there. And his first step, at the proper time, toward making a city was building the Prairie House, now the Terre Haute House, and some then wondered that he would build so large a house so far in the country. And now forsooth everybody recognizes the wisdom that guided Mr. Rose's first and also his subsequent steps. Looking back to Vigo county, as some of us can, nearly half a century, we can see with the "mind's eye" a picture that I think would interest the people of Terre Haute, if they could behold it; it would at least strikingly illustrate the newness, so to speak, of the country. A crowd of men was gathered on the unfenced court-house square, drawn there by a magnetism peculiar to the force of certain first principles in uncultivated nature. The men were on horseback, and their designs, and the results of their action that day were such as an abundance of deer, wolves, foxes, etc., would invite. We—Judge Downey of the supreme court, Judge Huntington, and Col. Blake were of the number—were fixed for hunting, having the hounds with us, and we rode out of town and caught a wolf where now are streets and dwellings of the city. Farther out we captured

other game. The time was 1831. The next year there was a large assemblage about the same old square, and the men there gathered were armed for another kind of a hunt. There was then a fence about the court-house, and horses were tied all around to it. Black Hawks were to be the game this time, and Capt. Backus was the leader of the hunters. I will tell you of another Black Hawk gathering some time. But the game near us was an interesting feature of the time and locality. I have bought a dozen prairie chickens for 50 cents. One day I was riding north from town, when I came across nine deer standing a short distance west of the road, and they remained very quiet while I passed on. I had no gun and did not scare them. Tom Parsons said that on account of the low price of venison they felt cheap and would not run unless a shot urged them.

One of the most singular citizens of Vigo county was Tom Puckett, living about four miles south of Terre Haute. With all his oddities, Tom was a good man, and remarkable for his courage and endurance. In those gamey times of old it was commonly said that a deer could be started any day in Hamilton's field, on the east side of Harrison prairie (since Early's field), but hunters had to go to Eel river for bears. Wild turkeys sold for a bit (12½ cents) apiece. The fact is we lived on game and dodgers, though we had pork, good pork, not such as has in it *trichinæ*, so common nowadays.

Recent articles in *The Mail* about a very earnest capture, a bandit surrounded and taken, etc., brought to my recollection a queer instance of early days that I may be permitted to mention, and I trust if anyone is disposed to find fault with my story, or with me, he will bear in mind that I was born in 1808, when things were not as they are now. I was riding into town one day. I was in my buggy, and had two or three of my little children with me. It was later than the periods I have mentioned above, but the space now so well occupied (built over) between Third street and all the world east of it was still quite bare, and I met the sheriff near where the church is, corner of Fifth and Ohio, and he was excited and out of breath. He had a pistol in his hand—not a Colt's revolver, but a full-grown horse pistol—and it surprised me to see him look so distressed, so forlorn. He was all alone, and I said: "Sheriff, what is the matter?" He asked me if I did not see a man running toward the prairie. I had not seen him, as perhaps a fence hid him when I passed near him. I turned my horse, drove rapidly eastward, and soon saw the fellow running with the earnestness of a "modern bandit" southeast, inclining somewhat toward the Bloomington road. I got upon his track and tried to run him down, but going zigzag he escaped me, reached the fence to Mr. Rose's field

of grass and corn and jumped over—the fence was on the line where the old canal was afterward dug—and I drove into a fence corner, climbed over (not slowly) and overtook Mr. Gilliland before he reached the corn. The large field was meadow and corn ground. He did not want to stop, but having surrounded him, I persuaded him to halt, by holding him, till the sheriff came to us, flourishing his horse pistol, and bringing with him eight or ten men. It was quite a crowd. As the officer approached, the prisoner, who, I believe, was charged with stealing a horse or a saddle, called out: "Don't make a fool of yourself. Put up your pistol. You don't need to shoot. Don't you see, the doctor alone has me?" The man was tried, and I believe, was sent to Jeffersonville. This runaway happened thus: The sheriff had Gilliland at Lange's office, and making some excuse to get out of the back door, the fellow leaped the fence and went with some speed till arrested, as above stated. Squire Lange's office was in the brick row Mr. Linton built on the ground upon which, as above related, I resided and had my garden. Sometimes when I have passed the corner of Third and Main, I have thought of the potatoes, onions, and green things I had cultivated upon soil which now sustains three-storied stores. It affects us strangely sometimes to consider the small things of the past, since they raise thoughts of large things sometimes. I don't mean to have it understood that I would imagine that brick stores and the like were grown on potato vines or pea sticks, but I recollect as if it were yesterday when I raised tomatoes and cabbages (at least let them grow) where the Buntin house stands, and lettuce, onions and beans where the market house is. I lived in the old cottage house aforesaid on Ohio street, and owned all the lots where the market now stands. On the Buntin house lot (which I purchased of Vigo county) I had my stable, as well as a "truck patch." The little old original market house stood in the street, nearly in front of where the Buntin House stands.

James Boord settled in Terre Haute in 1823, and in the latter part of his life returned to Corydon. He often returned here to see his old friends. In 1885, he was then eighty-three years of age, he visited Terre Haute, and was interviewed by a reporter. Among other things he said of the laying out of Terre Haute, he was closely connected for several years with the men composing the "Terre Haute Land Company," and the civil engineer who laid out the town. Mr. Boord says the "Terre Haute Land Company" was composed of Cuthbert and Thomas Bullitt, of Kentucky; Abraham Markle, of Fort Harrison; Jonathan Lindley, of Orange county, Ind., and Hyacinth LeSalle, of Vincennes. The town was laid out in the fall of 1816. William Hoggatt selected the town site. Hoggatt was county clerk of Orange county, Ind. He was the

engineer who laid out the town for the company, and Mr. Boord lived with him at the time. He recollects the conversation between Hoggatt, the engineer, and the Bullitts and Lindley, of the land company.

The land company purchased the land with the expectation of securing the county seat. In 1818 Vigo county was organized, and the land company offered, as an inducement to secure the county seat, $4,000 and eighty lots. The offer was accepted, the money paid over, and the deeds to the lots made out. The site of the Fourth street school-house is a portion of the land deeded to the city. Jonathan Lindley was a great school man, and was always working in the interest of education. Mr. Boord was acquainted with the members of the land company, and it was through the glowing descriptions given of Terre Haute by Uncle Jonathan Lindley that he determined to leave Orange county and come to Terre Haute. He arrived here in 1823. The town was very scattering. Beyond Third and Main streets there were very few buildings. Lots could be bought on Main street, east of Third, for $25 or $40, and were a drug at that price.

Some of those who settled in Terre Haute, when the town was first formed, have descendants here. Among those early settlers were Curtis Gilbert, John Dickson, Abraham Markle, Joseph Liston, Thomas Pucket and Peter Allen. Peter Allen was a general in the war of 1812. Joseph Gilbert was the first county clerk. Joseph Liston has many descendants, among whom are the Listons of Cole county, Ill., and the Goodmans of Sugar Creek township. After the battle of Fort Harrison many of the soldiers settled on the prairie around the fort, and never returned home to Kentucky. Dr. Modesitt was the first physician here. He built a two-story log house on the corner of Third and Poplar. James Lee received the first marriage license issued in the county. The old court-house was built in 1822–23. The county did not have the money to pay the carpenter, and he took a mechanic's lien on it. It was sold at sheriff's sale, and the county bid it in.

When the town was first laid out, the country west was very wild. The whole territory was covered with a growth of timber. About 1822 settlements were made in that section. John Sheets, James Bennett, John Ray, Micajah Goodman, and John Cruse were the first settlers. They are all dead. Uncle Johnny Cruse lived till within a few years ago. He was a tall, active old man, his hair and beard as white as snow, and his eyes as black and bright as an Indian's. He settled deep in the forest, about eight miles west of Terre Haute. He retained his useful vigor till within a few years before his death. When at that age when most men would be very feeble, he was attacked in bed by two robbers, with a club. Uncle

Johnny fought them, took their club from them, and drove them out of the house. George Smith is said to have erected the first grist-mill in the county, though there are some that dispute it. It was a few miles from where the town of Bloomton is located. His son, Uncle Davy Smith, was still living within a few years ago. He was a good old man, and preached the gospel for years. He preached to all, and asked no pay, and was a hard worker till the time of his death.

CENSUS OF 1835, TAKEN BY CHARLES T. NOBLE, AUGUST 5:

	White males over 10 years.	White females over 10 years.	Males under 10 years.	Females under 10 years.	Blacks
Mrs. Davey		2	2	1	
Ed Kirby	1	1	1		
Geo. Cunningham	1	1	1		
Arch Prater	1	1	1		
—— Ryman	6	2	2	1	1
Robt. Thirlwell	5	1		2	
J. B. Jenckes	1	2	1	1	
Alex. Boatright	5	2		1	
—— Hubbard	1	1	2	1	
—— Spencer	8	5	1	1	2
Mrs. Hogue	3	3	3	1	
John Kirby	1	1	1	3	
—— Tongate	2	3		2	
—— Doffacy	1	1		2	
—— Mars	3	3	4	2	
—— Francis	2	1	1	1	
A. C. King	2	5	1	1	
A. A. Fuller	1	2			1
—— Chamberlain	7	3	2	2	
J. F. King	2	2	4		
Wm. Bush	1	1	1	2	
Ely Stephenson	1	1		1	
Jno. Sibley	2	1	2	4	
John Mills	1	2	2		
Noah Beymor	2	1	1		
Wm. Prater	3	2	2	2	
—— Merriman	1	1		1	
—— Harrison	1	1	1	1	
M. McFadden	1	3		3	
Jos. K. Merry	1	2			
David Sheward	1	1	2		
Mark Florence	4	2	1	1	
Rich Redford	1	4	1	4	
William Denny	1	1	2		
—— McMurren	4	2			
Mrs. Hodge	2	2	1		
Jno. Britton	2	3	2	1	
Thos. Parsons					
J. F. Cruft	1	2	3		
Andy Armstrong	2	4	1	1	
M. W. Sedam	2	2	1	1	
E. Tillotson			1		

	White males over 10 years.	White females over 10 years.	Males under 10 years.	Females under 10 years.	Blacks.	
Sylvia Artis					2	1
Wm. Anderson	1	1	3	3		
Mrs. Haynes	1	1	1	2		
Jno. Artis					4	1
H. Brasher	1	1	2	2		
Zenas Smith	4	1	2	1		
Robt. Havens	2	2				
Wm. W. Noel	1	1				
James Staggs					2	
—— Goben	4	2				
Mrs. Turner	4	4	2			
Wm. Haynes	4	1				
Wm. Bennett	1	1	1			
Chas. Haynes	1	1	1.			
D. Linton	1	2		2	1	1
J. Wasson	1	2			1	1
S. Wright	2	3	1			
S. Crawford	4	1		3		
Jos. Cooper	4	2		1		
Dutch people by the cooper's shop.		2	1	4		
Mrs. Hannahs		2	1	1		
Robt. Brasher	2	1				
—— Minneck	1	1		2		
—— St. John	3	1	1			
Wm. Bradford	2	2	1			
John Willis	1	1	1	2		
John W. Smith	2	1		1		
Wm. Harrington	2	2	1	1		
John Ashpaugh	3	5	2	1		
Sol Cox	3	1	1	2		
Levi Dodson	1	1	1	1		
Thos. Desert	1	1		3		
John Reeves	1	2	1	4		
John Beymer	2	1		1		
Jabes Casto	9	2	1	1		
—— Harris	1	1	1	1		
D. D. Condit	1	2	2			
Jos. Braton	1	3	1			
Wm. McFadden	12	9	3	1		
—— Cammack	2	1				
—— Oldham	1	1				
Wm. Taylor	1	1	1	3		
Luther Grigsby	1	1		1		
Wm. N. Steel	4	5	2	2		
John Barton	2	2	1			
J. T. Moffatt	3	3	1	1		
Dr. Patrick	3	3	1			
C. T. Noble	2	3	2			
Sol. Smith	2	2		2		
Till Almy	1	1	1	2		
N. Mills	2	2				
Jos. Hussey	3	3				
Eli Russel	1	1				
Zeba H. Wolcott	4	2				
C. Warren	3	2	1			1
E. V. Ball	2	1	1	2		
S. Howery	1	1	2			

	White males over 10 years.	White females over 10 years.	White males under 10 years.	White females under 10 years.	Blacks.	
Mrs. Buxton	5	2	1	2		
Geo. Hager	4	3	1	3		
—— Ruble	1	1	1	1		
H. Tracy	2	1	1			
T. Dowling	5	5	1	3		
Wm. Probst	2	2	2	2		
S. Mann	2	1				
Sanders Phillips	1	1				
—— Morrison	12	5	2	2		2
C. G. Taylor	1	2	2			
G. C. Welch	2	2	2	3		
R. S. McCabe	2	2	2	1		
Thomas Davis	2	3				
Thomas Barton	4	2	2	1		
T. Ooley	4	2	3	1		
Jas. Haynes	3	1				
—— Madison	1	2	1	1		
Silas Allen	2	2		1		
Ed Cooper					1	1
—— Richardson	2	1		1		
S. Eversol	3	1	2			
Wm. Johnson	3	1	2	2		
Jos. Miller	1	1	1			
Fred Irish	3	1	1	1		
Robt. Wharry	1	1	1			
John McClary	2	1		1		
—— Howard		1	1	1		
Mrs. Angier	1	4				
Robt. Glidewell	1	3	2	1		
Thomas Briggs	4	2				
Jas. Lang	3	2	2	4		
Harry Ross	4	1	1	1		
Harvey Ray	1	1		2		
—— Thompson		2	1	1		
Saml. McIntire	1	1				
Stephen Haven	1	2				
John Brown	2	1				
Mrs. Rogers		1	2	1		
Lester Tillotson	1	1		3		
Lewis Redford	1	1	3			
C. Gilbert	1	2				
T. Houghton	6	2	3			
—— Serrin	6	3	3	1		
—— Anderson	1	2	2			
James Gibbons	1	2	2	2		
Mrs. Crawford	5	6			1	
Mat. Stewart	20	4	5			
B. Smith	3	2	6	1		
E. M. Jones	1	1	2	1		
Jno. Burgett	1	2	2			
D. H. Johnson	4	3	1	2		1
Ralph Wilson	1	1				
H. Allen	1	2	3		1	1
Jona. Osborn	12	3	1		4	2
Dr. Modesitt	3	3				
Thos. Case	2	4	3			
S. W. Edmonds	2	2	2	1		

	White males over 10 years.	White females over 10 years.	White males under 10 years.	White females under 10 years.	Blacks.	
Polly Bass	2	2		1		
—— Hudson	2	2	2	1		
—— Cunningham	8	4	1		1	1
L. H. Scott	1	3		1	1	
J. B. McCall	4	2		1		
Dr. Hitchkox	2	3		1		
E. T. Hayden	7	4	1	2		
—— Cass	1	2		1		
—— Parsons	8	2	1	1		
Dr. Blake	4	2	1	1	1	1
J. C. Early	3	2	2			
H. Blinn	3	2	2			
Russel Ross	4	2	4	1		
Wm. Mussett	2	1	1			
Mrs. Crim	1	1	8			
Eph. Ross	7	4				
Jos. Miller	1	2	2	1		
Mr. Richards	2	2				
J. R. Edmonston	2	1	2	2		
Jos. McConnells	1	1				
John Bointer	1	1	1	2		
Wm. Miller	2	1				
Jas. McGarvy	1	2	1			
Jeff Lovelace	1	1				
J. W. Osborn	2	3	1			
A Kinney	2	2				

FAMILIES, 182.

Males over ten years of age	444
Females " " " "	350
Males under " " " "	197
Females " " " "	162
Colored females of all ages	22
Colored males " " "	25
	1,200

Population by the census of 1840, 2,300; in 1850, 3,572; 1854, 7,000; 1860, 8,594; 1870, 16,103; 1876, 19,265; 1880, 25,475; 1890, 31,463.

For the year 1876 it was in detail as follows: First ward, 1,613 males, 1,534 females and 56 colored, total, 3,203; Second, 1,142 males, 1,244 females, 4 colored, total, 2,390; Third, 1,801 males, 1,807 females, 167 colored, total, 3,775; Fourth, 1,518 males, 1.589 females, 17 colored, total, 3,124; Fifth, 2,223 males, 2,332 females, 27 colored, total, 4,592; Sixth, 1,012 males, 1,069 females, 100 colored, total, 2,181.

In 1843 was laid the corner-stone of the court-house, the one on the corner of Market and Ohio streets. Among other things placed therein was an elaborate card made by S. P. Crawford, which was

really a work of art, made with the old-fashioned quill pen, and it contained a condensed and valuable history of Terre Haute, as well as much information about the county and State. The corner-stone in which it was deposited was that of the old "Town Hall," the construction of which was commenced July 24, 1843. This building was torn down in 1865, and the contents of the corner-stone were preserved and put in the corner-stone of the old court-house, where they remained until May, 1890, and the building having ceased to be a public building and being sold to private parties, was remodeled and converted into storerooms below and offices above. In the remodeling the workmen uncovered the old corner-stone and the contents were scattered about the street.

The Town Hall was built by the county and city and was owned and occupied in common. It was two stories, 33x50 feet, and cost $2,000. The county rooms below and the city had the second floor. Among the many valuable facts we extract the following:

The business houses of that time in the city are enumerated and aggregate thirty-four kinds of business and 112 establishments, which included everything from the gunsmith to the brewer. Among them were two packing-houses, concerning which the following note was made: "Eleven thousand head of hogs were packed at these houses last winter, the prices of which per 100 pounds ranged from $1.25 to $1.75; wheat at the same time was bought at 31@43 cents per bushel. Flour then sold for $2.50 per barrel, and corn 10@12 per bushel."

"The Wabash & Erie canal is now completed to La Fayette. Wheat there now commands 80 to 86 cents per bushel. The whole line to this place is let out and to be finished in two years. Goods have been received here from New York this month by La Fayette in twenty-three days, at a cost of $1.62 per 100 pounds, being nearly one-half less than formerly."

There were then nine churches and church societies, three female seminaries, six common schools, one high school, ten lawyers and fourteen practicing physicians.

"In 1840, by estimate made from authentic data, there was expended for liquors drank by retail at the coffee houses in Terre Haute, $20,000. There are at present but three of these houses here, which are scarcely able to pay expenses. In March, 1842, J. A. Patterson, a Scotchman, who for twenty years had been a confirmed drunkard, visited this town. Six months before he had signed the total abstinence pledge. For three nights he lectured on the evil effects of intemperance. A Washingtonian temperance society was formed, which, in a few days, numbered 500 members. Liquor as a beverage is almost unknown."

Receipts and disbursements of the town of Terre Haute in 1842:

Receipts.		Disbursements.	
Uncurrent notes	$ 13 00	Bal. due Treas	$ 22 21
Tax on Auctioneers	25 00	Orders paid	1,056 28
Tax on drays	25 00	Do. grave fund	76 36
Tax on Coffee houses	144 70	Treasurer's per cent	34 67
Tax on shows	18 00	Uncurrent notes	13 00
From Market master	65 00		
From Collector	733 68		
From l'ts in gr'v yard	153 00		
For use of hears'	7 00		
For Miscellaneous	7 50		
Balance	10 64		
Total	$1,202 52	Total	$1,202 52

In May, 1882, the town was incorporated under a general act for incorporating towns, which directed that a tax be assessed upon retailers of spirituous liquors, and the proceeds be converted into a school fund. Previous to the act of incorporation of 1838 this fund aggregated $1,127.45. In 1843 this sum was loaned and was bearing 10 per cent interest—loaned on personal security.

Amount of taxes assessed in 1843, $1,089.14; amount debt due in bank, $2,739; amount due town by graveyard fund, $300; market house built in 1839, cost, $2,800; *engine house built in 1839, cost, $300; county seminary fund, $4,000; volumes in county library, $1,000.

Population of Vigo county by the census of 1840, 12,076. The officers of Vigo county in 1843 were: President of Seventh Judicial circuit, William P. Bryant; associate judges, Walter Dickerson and Jacob Jones; probate judge, John H. Watson; prosecuting attorney, John P. Usher; sheriff, William Ray; coroner, Henry Brasher; clerk, Charles T. Noble; recorder, Daniel H. Dickerson; auditor, Wells N. Hamilton; treasurer, Nathan F. Cunningham; school commissioner, C. W. Barbour; assessor, Stephen Taylor; county commissioners, Orin Dowdy, Edward Miles, Joel H. Kester. The court-house built in 1818 cost $18.

The above is but a general and selected account of the facts that were written on the card by Mr. Crawford. Those facts of the greatest local interest have been selected, and in the selection about one-half of the detailed facts have been omitted. His statements included the population of the State and the United States for every census that had been taken, including 1840, and the value of the nation's products in 1840, and many other such data, the reproduction of which would require double the space here consumed.

Mr. Samuel Crawford, who prepared the data and the card, was treasurer in 1843, the year in which the paper was put in the corner-

*Built on northwest corner of Third and Walnut streets.

stone of the old town hall. He was one of the wealthiest and most respected citizens of this city at that time, and was the father of Frank Crawford, now paymaster on the Vandalia road. He had a brother, John Crawford, who was also fortunate in business, and was unmarried. They came from Ireland and settled in this city. Mr. Frank Crawford is the only living descendant of the family. Mr. Crawford was assisted in collecting the above facts by Capt. James Hook, who has seen Terre Haute grow from her infancy.

The card also contains prices current in 1843, giving the lowest and highest prices of each of 108 articles, of which the following are most worthy of comparison:

Flour, per barrel	$ 3 75a 4 00
Corn, per bushel	12a 15
Cornmeal, per bushel	16a 20
Wheat, per bushel	50a 56
Oats, per bushel	08a 10
Rye, per bushel	25a 37
Potatoes, per bushel	10a 12
Pork, per pound	01½a 02
Beef, per pound	02a 03
Butter, per pound	05a 06
Eggs, per dozen	03a 06
Gingseng, per pound	12a 14
Hay, per ton	3 50a 4 00
Coal, per ton	2 00
Lumber, per 1,000 feet	1 75a 2 00
Brick, per 1,000	2 50a 3 00
Sugar (loaf), per pound	15a 18
Sugar (Orleans), per pound	06a 10
Sugar (country), per pound	06a 08
Coffee, per pound	09a 12
Whisky, per gallon	14a 16
Horses, each	25 00a50 00
Cow and calf	6 00a10 00
Wagons, each	50 00a90 00
Plows, each	7 00a12 00

It will be noticed that he says the court-house built in 1818 cost $18. A careful examination of the records does not verify the fact that there was any court-house at all built in 1818. At the second meeting of the county commissioners' court of that year there are bills allowed for work on the walls and foundation of the brick court-house on the public square, and the courts in the meantime were in rooms that they could rent in private houses. This was a fine brick building for that day, and was not finished, especially the upper room, for a long time, and then it was done by the Masons for a hall.

Fifty years ago.—On the occasion of the celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of his residence in Terre Haute, April 27, 1887, Capt. James Hook prepared, from memory, a list of all who were here fifty years ago. There are omissions, of course, but the list is, nevertheless, remarkably complete, and includes nearly every one of any prominence. But few of those who were here fifty years

ago are now living. At that time there were not over 1,600 people in Terre Haute. Indeed, according to the census made by Charles T. Noble, two years after the date mentioned, there were but 1,200 people here, and it is, therefore, more reasonable to conclude that there were not over 1,000 people. The business part of the town was on Water, First, Second and Third streets, from Ohio to Mulberry street. On Water street, and along the river, the pork houses were located; and, also, the cooper shops were in the vicinity of these streets. The pork business, from November to April, made business lively, and the building of flatboats and shipping the pork and other produce to New Orleans, the market then for the west, was the leading business interest at that period.

The panic commenced in June, 1837. A general suspension of all the banks, and gold and silver were things to be talked about—but rarely seen. Very little was done in the shops, merchants putting in time at some amusements, hunting, fishing, or playing poker or "red-dog" and "blue-pup" at 5-cent ante. The products of the farm were at nominal prices; corn, 10 to 15 cents a bushel; wheat, 35 to 37 cents; potatoes, 12 to 15 cents; eggs, 2 to 3 cents a dozen; butter, 5 cents a pound; chickens, 50 to 60 cents a dozen; pork, $1.50 per hundred; lumber, 65 to 85 cents per hundred; mechanics' wages, 75 cents to $1 a day, and usually paid in trade.

The following is the list above referred to:

S. K. Allen, Tillinghast Alvey, John Askin, Milton Andrews, Joseph Armstrong, Chester Adams, Isaacs Andrew, Samuel Archer, William Anderson, Andrew Armstrong, Jesse Andrews, James Armstrong, John Angier, Robert Anderson, Henry Allen, George Bishop, John Baird, Horris Blenn, James Bigwood, C. H. Baley, M. Byers, John Berriman, Harmon Blood, Thomas H. Blake, George W. Ball, William J. Bull, Joseph C. Baker, Ambrose A. Babbett, Thomas Burton, John Brittain, Henry Brasher, A. Bond, E. V. Ball, John Burget, C. W. Barbour, C. H. Baley (2), Noah Berriman, W. T. Bennett, Richard Blake, Martin Burke, Moses Beach, Albert Brown, Scott Bump, John Burton, Gideon Burton, Robert Brasher, Robert J. Brasher, Thomas Brasher, John Boudinot, Ransom L. Brasher, William Butt, George Corey, Simeon Corey, Ebenezer Chadwick, William H. Chadwick, E. W. Chadwick, A. B. Chapman, Francis Cunningham, Mat Cunningham, William Cunningham, William Clark, Asa L. Chase, John F. Cruft, Charles Cruft, Samuel Crawford, John Crawford, Thomas C. Clayton, Septer Cammack, Leonard Crawford, T. S. Coley, Joseph Cooper, Isaac T. Collington, Edwards Cole, John R. Cunningham, William Carter, E. B. Carter, Andrew Carter, William Casto, Jabe Casto, Abel Casto, Tim Casto, N. W. Conn, R. L. Chamberlain, Nelson Coltner, Elonzo Coltner, George W. Cutter, B. B. Condit, John Condit, B. Condit, Peter

Crain, Thomas Davis, James Davis, P. M. Donnelly, C. W. Dobbs, Enoch Dole, William Dole, E. B. Dole, Joseph Dole, C. M. Dole, Thomas Desert, Demas Deming, C. Daniels, Asa Dille, D. S. Donaldson, Williams Denny, John Dowling, Thomas Dowling, Peter Duffiey, John Duffiey, Samuel W. Edmunds, S. W. Edmunds (2), James D. Edmunds, Ebenezer Edmunds, Joseph East, John D. Early, Jacob D. Early, Joseph C. Early, William Early, Walter Early, Samuel Early, Milton Ellis, Samuel Eversol, Abner A. Fuller, John G. Floyd, Samuel Forman, James Ferrington, Mark Florence, A. B. Fountaine, Henry Fairbanks, William Fennimore, Erastus Flint, William Francis, S. R. Franklin, Curtis Gilbert, S. D. Gookin, Carton Gookin, Luther Grigsby, Daniel Guenther, William Gorham, Worlim Greg, Galvin Gobin, Charles Groverman, Henry Groverman, Edmunds Glazier, James Gibbons, A. J. Gosnel, S. B. Goodwin, L. D. Gartrell, Samuel Howry, James Hook, Jacob B. Hatfield, L. B. Humble, Henry Horey, R. N. Hebb, William B. Hodge, Elija T. Hayden, Joseph Hayden, Zabina Hovey, C. W. Herring, William Haynes, William Haynes (2), James Haynes, Lucius Haynes, Thomas Haynes, Hiram Haynes, Christopher Huff, Marcus Hitchcock, John W. Hitchcock, M. Hitch, James Hitch, B. M. Harrison, Dennis Harrison, William Herrington, Decatur Hanna, E. M. Huntingdon, Joseph Hussey, Edward Hussey, Benjamin Hayes, Jacob Hollinger, Albert Huffman, M. M. Hickox, M. A. Helms, George Habermeyer, John Habermeyer, Thomas Houghton, George Hager, J. H. Hager, J. B. Hager, L. G. Hager, Charles Haynes, Frederick Irish, Henry Jamison, James Johnson, Ezra M. Jones, J. O. Jones, Daniel H. Jannson, John Justice, Thomas Jennings, M. A. Jewitt, Joseph S. Jenckes, Amory Kinney, Henry Keeber, John T. King, A. C. King, William Lake, G. F. Lambert, A. J. Longdom, Hector C. Lyon, John London, John Lott, Michael Lahey, Jesse Lee, Jacob Lyddick, Sam Little, Frank Lyon, Amassa Lord, Elijah Leak, A. Lange, William Lindley, Morton Lindley, Fleming Megan, Malcomb McFadden, William McFadden, Walter Malcomb, John G. Minnick, R. C. McClure, John D. Murphy, R. S. McCabe, Alex McGregor, Rufus Minor, Joseph Miller, William Miller, Ransom Miller, Nicholas Mills, William Merriman, Joseph McIntosh, Thomas McMullen, Samuel B. Mullen, Charles Modisett, W. M. Modesett, James A. Modesitt, Charles C. Modesitt, William Manning, John McClellan, Evlin Montgomery, Hart Montgomery, J. E. Mizner, H. D. Milas, T. A. Madison, Evan Morrison, Sam R. Mann, William McMurrin, James F. Moffatt, Blackfoed Moffatt, William Morris, Alex Morris, John McClelland, Charles T. Noble, Mahlen Newman, Jasper Newman, James Nelson, Ch. Nantopel, John O'Brian, John H. O'Boyle, John W. Osborn, Robert P. Ober, C. A. Ogden, D. W. Osborn, Caleb O'Dell, John Price, James Pat-

terson, William Prater, M. Primrose, James Peter, P. D. Praigg, D. W. Patrick, William Patrick, J. A. Pegg, N. Preston, A. M. Pettingale, Dixon Porterfield, John Pointer, Thomas Parsons, Walter Reynolds, Edward Reynolds, Chauncey Rose, John Reeves, Henry Rose, Waite Robbins, Parry Rea, John Ray, Jacob Ryman, Eli Russell, William Ramage, Ephriam Ross, Henry Ross, James Ross, Bateman Ross, Russell Ross, William Ross, Lane Romine, Quimby Romine, James Romine, David Reeves, James N. Randon, Nicholas Rippetoe, George Ruble, Richard Redford, Henry Redford, James Redford, Lewis Redford, James Riddle, D. W. Rankin, William N. Rankin, Zenas Smith, William C. Smith, James Sweley, C. Shaw, Rufus St. John, Daniel St. John, A. Steward, John Surns, Alex Surrell, Lemuel Surrell, Alex Surrell (2), Benjamin Surrell, William M. Surrell, Matthew Stewart, W. H. Stewart, James W. Stewart, Robert Stewart, Jacob Y. Smith, Samuel Shafer, Elisha Sibley, John Sibley, S. Sibley, G. M. Sibley, S. K. Sparks, N. C. Sparks, James Serrin, Benjamin Smead, Enon Smead, G. H. Spencer, David Smith, Harrison Steele, Patrick Septer, P. O. Shultz, Sol C. Smith, Jordan Smith, Robert Smith, Bushrod Smith, Matthew W. Sedam, L. H. Scott, John Scott, James H. Turner, A. M. Tucker, Charles Toryford, Josiah Tape, George Tillotson, Robert Thirlwell, William Thirlwell, R. A. Thomas, John H. Thomas, Elijah Tillotson, Lester Tillotson, J. R. Tillotson, S. H. Taylor, A. Watson, W. W. Williams, Ralph Wilson, Chauncey Warren, Levi G. Warren, William B. Warren, Guy C. Welch, P. S. Westfall, James Wright, John Wright, William Wright, Nelson Wyeth, William Wilkes, John Wilkes, Stacy Winter, Nicholas Walmsley, William Watt, Joseph Westfall, Levi Westfall, Hiram Westfall, Nelson Westfall, John Wonner, Maxwell Wood, Charles Wood, J. A. Wood, J. Welker, James Wasson, M. G. Wallace, Joseph S. Wallace, Robert Wallace, M. G. Wallace (2), James S. Wyeth, James Wharry, Robert Wharry, Solomon Wright, Lestor Wright, Edward Wright.

Terre Haute was incorporated as a town by virtue of an act of the general assembly, approved January 26, 1832, under the name and style of the president and trustees of the town of Terre Haute. The territory embraced by this act of incorporation included the in-lots of the original plat of the town, together with two tiers of out-lots on the south side, three tiers on the east, two tiers on the north and one tier on the west side of the town. In pursuance of this act a meeting of the citizens was held at the court-house on March 5, 1832, at which James B. McCall presided and William Taylor acted as clerk. This meeting subdivided the town into five wards, and proceeded to elect a trustee for each ward. The following persons were chosen: James Wasson, James B. McCall, Thomas Houghton, James Ross and William Herrington. The trustees so elected held a meet-

ing on April 7, 1832, and elected the following persons, who were the first municipal officers of the town: James B. McCall, president; James T. Moffatt, clerk; Charles G. Taylor, assessor; Samuel Crawford, treasurer; William Mars, constable and collector. The trustees were elected annually thereafter, and adopted sundry ordinances from time to time for the government of the town, and elected officers. This system of government continued until 1838, when, by a charter from the legislature, approved February 17, 1838, it was changed.

The new charter provided for the election of a mayor and ten councilmen, and was to be submitted to a vote of the citizens for adoption or rejection. At an election held March 17, 1838, the charter was accepted by a majority of 63 votes. On the first Monday of the following May, at an election for mayor and councilmen, the following persons were elected, who were the first officers under this charter, viz.: Elijah Tillotson, mayor; Curtis Gilbert, Robert Wallace, Tindall A. Madison, Samuel W. Edmunds, John F. Cruft, Thomas Houghton, Jacob D. Early, Ransom Miller, Russell Ross. and John Burton, councilmen.

The common council at their first meeting elected Charles T, Noble, clerk; B. M. Harrison, marshal and Samuel Crawford, treasurer.

On August 10, 1838, Mayor Tillotson resigned his office, and Dr. Marcus Hitchcock was elected to fill the vacancy, who held the office until June, 1839, when he resigned. On June 4, 1839, Britain M. Harrison was elected by the people as mayor. Mr. Harrison was re-elected in January, 1840, 1841, 1842 and 1843, at the regular elections.

February 9, 1843, the office of mayor was abolished by a special act of the legislature, the ordinances were to be enforced by magistrates, and all the other duties of that office were transferred to the president of the common council.

Under the new constitution of the State of Indiana, a general law was enacted by the legislature, providing for the incorporation of cities, approved June 18, 1852, authorizing towns having a population of 3,000 and upward, upon petition of one-third the voters of any town to cause a census to be taken. It appears by the United States census of 1850 that the population of Terre Haute reached then 4,051. An election was ordered on April 30, 1843, to take the sense of the voters whether or not the town should become incorporated as a city under said act. The result of this election showed a majority of 121 in favor of such incorporation. The first election of city officers was then ordered and held on May 30, 1832, the whole number of votes cast was 752. The following persons were elected: William K. Edwards, mayor; Noah Beymer,

George F. Lyon, Henry Fairbanks, Thomas I. Bourne, James S. Wyethe, James H. Hudson, S. R. Franklin, Robert N. Hudson, Henry Ross, Zenas Smith, councilmen; J. B. Edmunds, clerk; S. H. Taylor, assessor; Thomas Houghton, treasurer; James Oakey, civil engineer; James T. Moffatt, street commissioner; Thomas Robbins, marshal; B. B. Moffatt, city attorney. These officers were elected for one year, and at the succeeding election held on May 2, 1854, the whole number of votes cast was 781, and the following persons were elected officers: William K. Edwards, mayor; Chauncey Rose, Henry Ross, T. A. Madison, R. L. Thompson, Samuel Crawford, W. R. McKeen, S. R. Franklin, H. B. Smith, Henry Fairbanks, Noah Beymer, councilmen; I. N. Coltrin, clerk; T. Houghton, treasurer; J. E. Jones, assessor; J. B. Hager, civil engineer; H. D. Milns, street commissioner; Samuel Dodson, marshal; B. B. Moffatt, city attorney.

At the election held May 7, 1855, the whole number of votes cast was 992. The following persons were elected: James Hook, mayor; Henry Ross, James Wyethe, Arba Holmes, T. A. Madison, H. Jamison, R. Wharry, N. W. Conn, B. M. Harrison, J. B. Edmunds, George M. Sibley, councilmen; E. B. Allen, clerk; T. Houghton, treasurer; William P. Bennett, assessor; William J. Ball, civil engineer; John L. Humaston, street commissioner; Samuel Dodson, marshal.

At the election held May 7, 1856, the whole number of votes cast was 1,173. The following persons were elected: C. Y. Patterson, mayor; Ezra Reed, J. H. O'Boyle, J. G. Adams, John Haney, G. M. Sibley, G. C. Welch, W. H. Sage, J. S. Wallace, Samuel Conner, J. W. Hunley, councilmen; Joseph H. Blake, clerk; A. E. Taylor, treasurer; Samuel Dodson, marshal; Joseph E. Jones, street commissioner; B. B. Ebbitt, civil engineer; R. H. Hebb, assessor.

At an election held on May 7, 1857, the whole number of votes cast was 1,231. Under a revised act for the incorporation of cities the terms of office of the mayor and one-half of the councilmen, were extended to two years. The result of the election was as follows: C. Y. Patterson, mayor; Erza Reed, T. C. Buntin, J. H. Kester, S. Conner, A. O. Hough, councilmen for one year; J. S. Beach, R. Tousey, Thomas Burton, C. N. Collamer, C. R. Peddle, councilmen for two years; J. H. Blake, clerk; J. B. Edmunds, treasurer; C. M. Crooks, marshal; H. D. Milns, street commissioner; I. M. Dawson, assessor; B. B. Ebbitt, civil engineer.

In 1858.—Mayor, Chambers Y. Patterson; marshal, William Van Brunt; clerk, Joseph H. Blake; treasurer, James B. Edmunds.

The common council meets in City Hall, Market street. One councilman from each ward is elected every year, for two

years the other half holding over. First ward—James Turner, 2 years; John S. Beach, 1 year; John S. Beach, 1 year. Second ward—Ralph Tousey, 1 year; Pat Shannon, 2 years. Third ward —Joel H. Kester, 1 year; Allen Pence, 2 years. Fourth ward—B. M. Harrison, 2 years; John Haney, 1 year. Fifth ward—George Hedges, 2 years; A. B. Barton, 1 year.

Street commissioner, William McNutt; civil engineer, Benjamin Ebbitt; attorneys, Scott and Booth; board of health, Drs Helm, Young and Thompson; superintendent of cemetery, H. D. Milns; assessor, William Naylor.

Magistrates: Lambert Duy, Zenas Smith, Warren Harper, John Sayre.

Notaries public: M. M. Hickcox, William Hendricks, George C. Duy, Aaron B. Burton, B. W. Hanna, Joshua G. Cannon, David S. Danaldson, Edward B. Allen, Leonard Barney, Solomon Claypool, T. H. Nelson, Alexander B. Crane, Charles T. Noble, Edward E. Bassett, C. Y. Patterson, E. S. Wolfe.

Thomas Burton, trustee; D. Hartsock, treasurer; William Paddock, clerk.

Constables: L. Miller, John W. Dodson, Thomas Barr, E. Warfield.

A. P. Willard, governor; A. A. Hammond, lieutenant-governor; Daniel McClure, secretary of State; John W. Dodd, auditor; A. Jones, treasurer; William C. Larabee, superintendent of public instruction; William E. McLean, State senator,

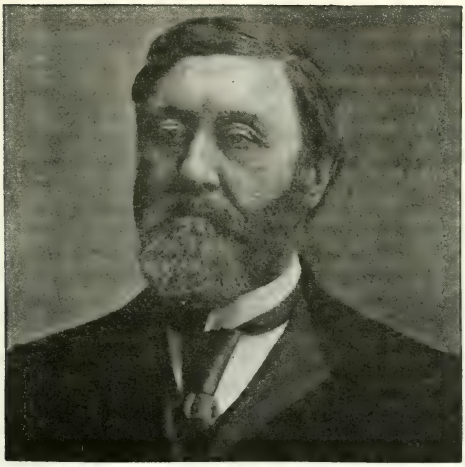
Representatives: Solomon Claypool, William H. Bryan; annual election second Tuesday in October.

Solomon Claypool, judge of circuit court; John W. Jones, county judge; Andrew Wilkins, clerk of county and circuit courts; W. H. Stewart, sheriff; Charles M. Crooks, deputy sheriff; N. F. Cunningham, treasurer; Alber Lange, auditor; David Bell, surveyor; Thomas B. Long, prosecuting attorney common pleas court; M. A. Osbourne, prosecuting attorney circuit court; Paul K. McCosky, coroner.

Commissioners: Jacob Jumper, Simpson Stark, Samuel W. Edmunds.

R. S. Cox, chief engineer; W. C. Lupton and T. H. Barr, assistant engineers.

Mohawk Fire Company No. 1, engine house Fourth street, south of Ohio; Joseph H. Blake, president; Vigo Engine and Hose Company No. 2, engine house Fourth street, south of Ohio, W. C. Lupton, president; Northern Liberty Company No. 3, engine house Lafayette street, north of Market, W. A. Thomas president; Union Hook and Ladder Company No. 1, house Fourth street, between Ohio and Walnut, C. Reichert, president.



Thomas H. Nelson

Firemen's Association: B. M. Harrison, president; Joseph H. Blake, secretary.

May 7, 1878, was election for the purpose of electing a mayor to fill the vacancy, caused by the death of Hon. Henry Fairbanks, to fill the term expiring May, 1879, the vote was as follows:

First ward—Adam R. Link, 230 votes; Joseph M. Wildy, 280 votes; William K. Edwards, 421 votes. For councilmen in said ward: Phillip Schloss, 365 votes; Samuel McKeen, 337 and F. H. McElfresh, 224 votes.

Second ward—For mayor: William K. Edwards, 389 votes; Joseph M. Wildy, 154 votes; Adam R. Link, 154 votes. Councilmen: J. W. Cruft, 368 votes; J. C. Reichert, 120 votes, and V. G. Dickhout, 213 votes.

Third ward—Mayor: W. K. Edwards, 240 votes; Adam R. Link, 265 votes; Joseph M. Wildy, 374 votes. Councilmen: Henry Appman, 392 votes; H. P. Polk, 368 votes; Charles Feltus, 116 votes.

Fourth ward—Mayor: W. K. Edwards, 212 votes; Adam R. Link, 306 votes; Joseph M. Wildy, 306 votes. Councilmen: Jacob White, 323 votes; Joseph Briggs, 249 votes; R. Walker, 257 votes.

Fifth ward—Mayor: W. K. Edwards, 144 votes; Adam R. Link, 216 votes; Joseph M. Wildy, 302 votes. Councilmen: James B. Harris, 297 votes; James Grace, 246 votes; W. H. Holmes, 112 votes.

Sixth ward — Mayor: W. K. Edwards, 199 votes; Adam R. Link, 291 votes; Joseph M. Wildy, 212 votes. Councilmen: J. Lockhard, 82 votes; Patrick C. Mohan, 362 votes; S. Owen, 260 votes. Joseph M. Wildy was duly elected, and the following councilmen: Phillip Schloss, J. W. Cruft, Herman Appman, Jacob White, James B. Harris and Patrick C. Mohan.

Board of health, 1878 — Drs. W. H. Roberts (chairman), Charles Gerstmeyer and L. J. Willien.

At the May election, 1879, Benjamin F. Havins was elected mayor, receiving 2,022 votes; Joseph M. Wildy, 1,942 votes, and James Hook, 920 votes. Treasurer: James P. Foley, 1,987 votes; Frank Smith, 911 votes; Hugo Duenweg, 1,988 votes. The latter's plurality was one. For clerk: Eugene V. Debs, 2,468 votes; Grove R. Crofts, 1,054 votes; Clifford W. Ross, 1,331 votes. Marshal: John H. Kidd, 1,928 votes; James Hogan, 1,283 votes; Albert M. Buckingham, 1,651 votes. Assessor: Joseph Kuntz, 1,932 votes; Charles H. Paige, 895 votes; Jackson Stepp, 2,056 votes.

First ward—Councilmen: John F. Regan, 435 votes; Oscar F. Miller, 388 votes; Henry McIntyre, 145 votes.

Second ward —Councilmen, W. T. Beauchamp, 383 votes; Isaac N. Pierce, 342.

Third ward—Strawder Robinson, 442 votes; Henry P. Polk, 453.

Fourth ward—Jesse H. Clutter, 408 votes; Herman L. Miller, 245; George Hammerstein, 218.

Fifth ward—Joseph Frisz, 317 votes; Isaac N. Adams, 100; Lewis O. Sheets, 235.

Sixth ward—Robert M. Harrison, 315 votes; James McCutcheon, 273; George W. Hamilton, 137.

May, 1880.—Councilman First ward, Samuel McKeen, elected over John G. Williams; 583 to 361 votes.

Second ward—George E. Farrington over William H. Roberts; 430 to 279 votes.

Third ward—Edwin Ellis, 510 votes; W. P. Bartlett, 354; John G. Dobbs, 41.

Fourth ward—Joseph Briggs, 537 votes; Robert Flinn, 419; George H. Purdy, 17.

Fifth ward—James Grace, 364 votes; James B. Harris, 363.

Sixth ward—James McCutcheon, 442 votes; Adolph Reinhardt, 251; Henry A. Byers, 25.

May election, 1881.—Mayor, James B. Lynn, 2,262 votes; Phillip Schloss, 2,218; W. M. Slaughter, 766. Treasurer: H. Duenweg, 2,502 votes; W. H. Crawford, 2,059; G. H. Mills, 681. Clerk: Eugene V. Debs, 2,460 votes; J. W. Barnett, 2,222; H. A. Byers, 560. Marshal: J. H. Kidd, 2,343 votes; John Clive, 2,227; J. Gottschalk, 658. Assessor: J. F. O'Reilly, 2,299 votes; J. McAdams; Jabez Smith, 755. Councilmen: First ward, S. C. Beach; Second ward, Andrew J. Crawford; Third ward, William Sudbrink; Fourth ward, L. F. Purdue; Fifth ward, Nicholas Dodson; Sixth ward, David Phillips.

May election, 1882.—Councilmen elected: First ward, Leonard S. Briggs; Second ward, B. F. Swofford; Third ward, George W. Crapo; Fourth ward, Joseph H. Briggs; Fifth ward, James Grace; Sixth ward, Jacob Kolsem.

At the opening session of the new council the mayor submitted a list of committees. Dr. B. F. Swofford then offered his list as a substitute, and it was adopted. Council then elected as follows: William Mack, city attorney; city engineer, George R. Grimes; chief of fire department, John Kenedy; board of health, Drs. A. W. Spair, J. R. Crapo, W. B. Spencer; street commissioner, Barney Dougherty; city sexton, Martin Kercheval; board of public improvements, L. S. Briggs, James Grace and Kelogg; police board, Crapo, Grace and Wildy; market master, Charles Kelinger.

May election, 1884, to elect one councilman from each ward.—First ward, Leonard S. Briggs; Second ward, William F. Arnold; Third ward, William Poths; Fourth ward, Joseph H. Briggs; Fifth ward, Joseph A. Wimer; Sixth ward, Jacob C. Kolsem.

Election, 1885.—For mayor (whole vote 5,345) as follows: Jacob C. Kolsem, 2,891; Hugo Duenweg, 2,454. Marshal: J. Frank Morrison, 2,743; E. L. Kizer, 2,580. Treasurer: James Fitzpatrick, 2,731; Charles A. Robinson, 2,615. Clerk: George W. Davis, 2,870; James A. Dodson, 2,471. Assessor: Shepherd Watson, 2,674; Fred Cornell, 2,659. Council: First ward, William Haslit; Second, James E. Somes; Third, Emil Friz; Fourth, J. H. O'Sullivan; Fifth, John Hirst; Sixth, George Klug.

Officers 1886–87.—Mayor, J. C. Kolsem; treasurer, J. Fitzpatrick; clerk, George W. Davis; marshal, John F. Morrison; assessor, Shepherd Watson; attorney, T. A. Foley; civil engineer, George R. Grimes; street commissioner, J. R. S. Garrettson; superintendent police, M. D. Lawlor; chief of fire department, Joseph H. Schell; superintendent cemeteries, James Bain; market master, D. O'Hearn;

Councilmen: First ward, W. H. Haslett, George Grimes; Second ward, J. E. Somes, S. C. Preston; Third ward, E. Teitge, W. Fuhr; Fourth ward, J. H. O'Sullivan, S. H. Hybarger; Fifth ward, John Hirt, J. V. Mattox; Sixth ward, George Klug, H. Schroeder.

Police commissioners: J. C. Kolsem, chairman; W. S. Clift, J. R. Coffin, J. F. Brinkman, L. Finkbiner, secretary.

City commissioners: J. H. Turner, M. Schoemehl, Joseph Frisz, J. T. Scovell, J. L. Humaston.

Park commissioners: J. C. Kolsem, chairman; George E. Farrington, William C. Ball, L. D. Thomas, John T. Scott, secretary.

Cemetery commissioners: J. C. Kolsem, chairman; R. W. Thomason, William Mack, W. R. McKeen, John S. Beach, T. C. Buntin, W. T. Beauchamp, George W. Davis, secretary.

Equalization: W. H. Haslet, First ward; James E. Somes, Second ward; Emil Teitge, Third ward; J. H. O'Sullivan, Fourth ward; John Hirt, Fifth ward; George Klug, Sixth ward.

Health: W. W. Haworth, M. D., president; F. W. Shaley, M. D., secretary; George W. Crapo, M. D.

Public improvements: Emil Teitge, John Hirt, George Grimes.

School trustees: J. R. Kendall, president; Nicholas Boland, secretary; W. H. Scudder, treasurer.

1887–88.—Mayor, J. C. Kolsem; treasurer, J. Fitzpatrick; clerk, A. C. Duddleston; marshal, A. J. Thompson; assessor, James W. Haley; attorney, H. C. Nevitt; civil engineer, George R. Grimes; street commissioner, Joseph A. Wimer; superintendent of police, M. D. Lawlor; chief of fire department, Martin Hunter; superintendent of cemeteries, James Bain; market master, F. A. Boyd.

Councilmen: First ward, George Grimes, L. J. Weinstein; Second ward, S. C. Preston, R. W. Van Valzah; Third ward, William Fuhr; Fourth ward, S. H. Hybarger, J. H. O'Sullivan; Fifth ward, J. V. Mattox, John Hirt; Sixth ward, H. Schroeder, F. C. Stortz.

Police commissioners: J. C. Kolsem, chairman; W. S. Clift, J. R. Coffin, J. F. Brinkman, L. Finkbiner, secretary.

City commissioners: J. H. Turner, M. Schoemehl, Joseph Frisz, J. T. Scovell, J. L. Humaston.

Park commissioners: J. C. Kolsem, chairman; George E. Farrington, William C. Ball, L. D. Thomas, John T. Scott, secretary.

Cemetery commissioners: J. C. Kolsem, chairman; R. W. Thompson, William Mack, W. R. McKeen, John S. Beach, T. C. Buntin, W. T. Beauchamp.

Equalization: George Grimes, First ward; S. C. Preston, Second ward; William Fuhr, Third ward; S. H. Hybarger, Fourth ward; J. V. Mattox, Fifth ward; H. Schroeder, Sixth ward.

Health: W. O. Jenkins, M. D., president; E. E. Glover, M. D., secretary; E. L. Larkins, M. D., treasurer.

Public improvements: L. J. Weinstein, John Hirt, F. C. Storz.

School trustees: W. H. Scudder, president; Joseph Richardson, secretary; N. Boland, treasurer.

1888–89.—Mayor, J. C. Kolsem; treasurer, J. Fitzpatrick; clerk, A. C. Duddleson; marshal, A. J. Thompson; assessor, James W. Haley; attorney, David N. Taylor; civil engineer, George H. Simpson; street commissioner, Thomas W. Kinser; superintendent of police, J. W. Stout; chief fire department, John Kennedy; superintendent of cemeteries, James Bain; market master, David H. Berger.

Councilmen: First ward, L. J. Weinstein and J. B. Walsh; Second ward, R. W. Van Valzah and Fred. W. Hertwig; Third ward, H. H. Sanderson and Fred Siedentopf; Fourth ward, J. H. O'Sullivan and S. H. Hybarger; Fifth ward, John Hirt and H. C. Steeg; Sixth ward, Frank Storz and Thomas Donham.

Police commissioners: J. C. Kolsem, chairman; S. H. Hybarger, R. W. Van Valzah, B. H. Sanderson.

City commissioners: J. H. Turner, M. Schoemhl, Joseph Frisz, J. T. Scovell, J. L. Humaston.

Park commissioners: J. C. Kolsem, chairman; George E. Farrington, William C. Ball, L. D. Thomas, John T. Scott, secretary.

Cemetery commissioners: J. C. Kolsem, chairman; R. W. Thompson, William Mack, W. R. McKeen, John S. Beach, T. C. Buntin, W. T. Beauchamp.

Equalization: L. J. Weinstein, First ward; R. W. Van Valzah, Second ward; B. H. Sanderson, Third ward; J. H. O'Sullivan, Fourth ward; John Hirt, Fifth ward; Frank Storz, Sixth ward.

Health: W. Moore, M. D., president; A. W. Spain, M. D., secretary; F. W. Shaley, M. D.

Public improvements: H. C. Steeg, R. W. Van Valzah, J. B. Walsh.

School trustees: N. Boland, president; W. H. Scudder, secretary; Joseph Richardson, treasurer.

Officers 1889–90.—Mayor, Frank C. Danaldson; treasurer, James Fitzpatrick (treasurer-elect, whose term began September 2, 1889, William M. Hanck); clerk, A. C. Duddleston; marshal, A. J. Thompson; assessor, James W. Haley; attorney, David N. Taylor; civil engineer, Donn M. Roberts; street commissioner, Thomas W. Kinser; superintendent police, J. W. Stout; chief fire department, John Kennedy; superintendent cemeteries, James Bain; market master, David H. Berger.

Councilmen: First ward, John B. Walsh and William E. Burns; Second ward, Fred W. Hertwig and Worth B. Steele; Third ward, Fred Siedentopf and John J. Thomas; Fourth ward, Samuel H. Hybarger and William O. Weldele; Fifth ward, Henry C. Steeg and James P. Leinberger; Sixth ward, Thomas L. Donham and Frank Storz.

1889–90.—Councilmen: First ward, John B. Walsh and William E. Burns; Second ward, Fred W. Hertwig and Worth B. Steele; Third ward, Fred Siedentopf and John J, Thomas; Fourth Ward, Samuel Hybarger and William O. Weldele; Fifth ward, Henry C. Steeg and James P. Leinberger; Sixth ward, Thomas L. Donham and Frank Storz.

Police commissioners: F. C. Danaldson, chairman; S. H. Hybarger, J. B. Walsh, Frank Storz.

City commissioners: J. H. Turner, John Moorhead, Joseph Frisz, John L. Humaston, Bezaleel Holmes.

Park commissioners: F. C. Danaldson, chairman; George E. Farrington, William C. Ball, L. D. Thomas, John T. Scott, secretary.

Cemetery commissioners: F. C. Danaldson, chairman; R. W, Thompson, William Mack, W. R. McKeen, John S. Beach, T. C. Buntin, W. T. Beauchamp.

Equalization: John B. Walsh, First ward; Fred W. Hertwig, Second ward; Fred Siedentopf, Third ward; S. H. Hybarger, Fourth ward; H. C. Steeg, Fifth ward; Thomas L. Donham, Sixth ward.

Health: F. W. Shaley, M. D., president; H. W. Spain, M. D., secretary; Wilmot Moore, M. D.

Public improvements: H. C. Steeg, F. W. Hertwig, W. B. Steele.

School trustees: Charles W. Hoff, president; N. Boland, treasurer; Joseph. Richardson, secretary.

1890–91.—Officers: Mayor, Frank C. Danaldson; treasurer, William W. Houck; clerk, A. C. Duddleston; marshal, A. J. Thompson; assessor, James W. Haley; attorney, Robert B. Stimson; civil engineer, Frank H. Cooper; street commissioner, Andrew Nehf; superintendent of police, Robert P. Davis; chief of fire department, Josiah D. Jones; superintendent of cemeteries, James Bain; market master, Chauncey Deming.

Councilmen: First ward, William E. Burnes, Henry M. Griswold; Second ward, Worth B. Steele, C. Bird King; Third ward, John J. Thomas, John W. Ross; Fourth ward, William O. Weldele, E. A. Hess; Fifth ward, James P. Leinberger, Edgar L. Larkins; Sixth ward, Frank Storz, William Haggerty.

Police commissioners: F. C. Danaldson, chairman; W. B. Steele, H. M. Griswold, William Haggerty.

City commissioners: J. H. Turner, John Moorhead, Joseph Frisz, John L. Humaston, Bezaleel Holmes.

Park commissioners: F. C. Danaldson, chairman; George E. Farrington, William C. Ball, L. D. Thomas, John T. Scott, secretary.

Cemetery commissioners: F. C. Danaldson, chairman; R. W. Thompson, William Mack, W. R. McKeen, John S. Beach, T. C. Buntin, W. T. Beauchamp.

Equalization: William E. Burnes, W. B. Steele, John J. Thomas, William O. Weldele, James P. Leinberger, Frank Storz.

Health: W. O. Jenkins. M. D., president; E. E. Glover, M. D., secretary; Leslie McClain, M. D.

Public improvements: James P. Leinberger, W. B. Steele, William O. Weldele.

School trustees: Charles W. Hoff, president; N. Boland, treasurer; M. H. Waters, secretary.

Fire Department, June 9, 1838.—The first engine house in Terre Haute was ordered built by the common council, and I. W. Edwards, T. A. Madison and Curtis Gilbert were appointed by the council as a committee to obtain a suitable situation. Mr. J. D. Early, representing the council, effected the purchase of an engine from Merrick & Agnew, of Philadelphia, at a cost of $511.11, upon which a cash payment of $88.32 was made. July 14, 1838, the following gentlemen were appointed fire wardens, the first wardens selected: First ward, John Crawford; Second ward, Zenas Smith; Third ward, Thomas Houghton; Fourth ward, John S. Burget; Fifth ward, Thomas C. Clayton. These gentlemen were appointed to hold office five years. May 1, 1839, Thomas Houghton was appointed to take care of the engine and engine house. May 17, 1839, ordered that the following premiums be awarded by the common council: For the first hogshead of water delivered at a fire, $3; for the second, $2, for the third, $1, and that the sum of 25 cents be awarded by the common council for each on every hogshead of water so delivered until the fire be extinguished. There were then no public cisterns and few private ones. The people used well water, and would hire draymen to haul water from the river for washing purposes. When a fire alarm came every drayman in town started in a wild mad race to the fire, but first it was helter-skelter

to the river where his hogshead was quickly filled. It was all a wild and exciting scramble of odd-looking men and old drays and spavined horses. John B. Hager drew a picture of one of these scenes at a fire fifty years ago. Drayman Foreman with his dray and hogshead tipping over and water spilling out is in the lead of the procession, closely pressed by Sam Earle and "Old Lot"—the colored drayman laying the whip on his mule and his hat sailing away unheeded. The old cut is very animated indeed—in those days everybody went to the fire and the volunteer bucket brigade was a lively institution.

January 3, 1840, an appropriation of $300 was made for the purpose of constructing cisterns in each ward, and a hook and ladder apparatus ordered to be purchased. January 3, 1840, ordered that Samuel Easly be allowed $6 for water hauled at the late fire; also $5 to Tilliam B. Taylor, same account.

February 12, 1840, the fire guards appointed in pursuance of the order, regulating the same, reported as having organized themselves into a company, with Demas Deming, captain; James Wasson, first assistant; Thomas H. Blake, second assistant; Joseph Cooper, third assistant; Chauncey Rose, fourth assistant.

First Hook and Ladder Company.—The hook and ladder apparatus previously ordered having been procured, a company was organized as follows: Foreman, T. A. Madison; laddermen, John Crawford and A. L. Chamberlain; axmen, F. McGrew and James Hook; hookmen, John Warner and P. H. Hardy; ropemen, Z. Smith and R. Miner; pikemen, John O'Brien and Mahlon Newman; steward, William Ramage; secretary, William Porterfield; treasurer, John Crawford.

First Engine Company.—Captain, Samuel Crawford; first lieutenant, Jonas Seeley; second lieutenant, Noah Beymer; third lieutenant, Rufus St. John; fourth lieutenant, S. Musselman; engineer, Stephen Stratton; secretary, R. Tillotson; treasurer, H. Fairbanks. Among the rolls of this company appear the names of such men as Messrs. Jacob D. Early, John Dowling, Wait Williams, George C. Warren, Joseph Graff, Z. C. Hovey, Thomas Parsons, J. O. Jones, Richard Blake, H. Fairbanks, D. S. Danaldson, Alexander McGregor, L. G. Warren, James Farrington, Tom Dowling, Rufus St. John, H. Westfall, Curtis Gilbert, L. Surrell and Robert Wharry.

May 16, 1854, Mr. S. E. Gibbs was elected chief, the first after the incorporation of the city. August 14, 1856, Mr. T. C. Buntin was elected chief. May 19, 1857, Mr. Robert S. Cox was elected chief. Mr. Cox's administration of the affairs of the department was a vigorous and valuable one, and produced much of good in the way of developing the system. June 13, 1859, Joseph C. Yates was elected chief. May 13, 1861, John D. Bell

was elected chief. Terre Haute never had a more efficient fire chief than this gentleman.

December 18, 1857, Mr. Haney reported to the council that the Northern Liberty Engine house was completed. (House now occupied by the No. 1 hose company of the present department.) The Northern Liberty fire engine cost the city $1,337; purchased of Button & Blake.

May 15, 1860, the chief of the fire department reported the membership of the department, as follows: Chief, engineer and assistants, 3; Mohawk Engine and Hose Company No. 1, 94; Vigo Engine and Hose Company No. 2, 42; Northern Liberty Engine and Hose Company No. 3, 75; Union Hook and Ladder Company No. 4, 36; total 250. He reported fourteen fires during the year with losses of $4,410, of which $1,500 was covered by insurance. May 5, 1868, an order was issued establishing a paid fire department and was adopted by the council.

April 20, 1869, hand engine No. 1 was sold to the Crawfordsville authorities for $600; shipped C. O. D. April 20, 1869, an alarm bell was purchased at a cost of $300 and placed on the furniture factory. May 11, 1869, John D. Bell was re-elected chief of the fire department. May 13, 1868, the expenses of the department for the fiscal year ending May 18, 1869, were $13,269.27. The cost of the hook and ladder wagon was $750.

May 17, 1870, John D. Bell was again elected chief. July 12, 1870, Mahoney and McManimee were appointed engineers. July 12, 1870, the first steps were taken toward establishing a system of water works. April 18, 1871, John D. Bell resigned his position.

September 21, 1869, the Mohawk hand engine was sold to Effingham for $1,380, of which $500 was paid cash. May 12, 1871, William Van Brunt was elected chief.

December 19,1870, the Volunteer Hook and Ladder Company was disbanded and the chief was ordered to employ five men at the same salary as hosemen, for a period of one year.

October 1, 1872, the American fire alarm system was adopted and six boxes, one repeater and a three large and one small gong, purchased and placed at a cost of $2,500. May 21, 1872, William Van Brunt was re-elected chief.

January 5, 1873, the residence of the late Patrick Shannon, on the corner of Eighth and Ohio, was destroyed by fire.

May 13, 1873, William Van Brunt was re-elected chief. May 12, 1874, Stephen Mahoney was elected chief.

September 8, 1874, the lot on the corner of Farrington and Fourth streets was ordered purchased, and the old engine house on Fourth, between Ohio and Walnut, was ordered torn down.

January 16, 1874, Henry Stakeman was appointed to take charge of the fire alarm telegraph at a monthly compensation of $25.

February 3, 1876, the firemen of the city gave a grand benefit ball at the Market House.

May 9, 1876, Henry Ramme was elected chief of the department. May 14, 1878, Joseph H. Schell was elected chief. May 16, 1879, V. G. Dickout was elected chief. May 24, 1880, V. G. Dickout was re-elected. September 21, 1880, William Burnett was elected chief, *vice* Dickout, resigned. May 17, 1881, William Burnett was re-elected, and on May 9, 1882, again elected. December 5, 1882, William Burnett was suspended. December 19, 1882, Mr. L. C. Kretz was elected chief. His control of the department during a long term of service was productive of the best possible results. He was a natural and practical fireman, and it can be justly said that the perfect working of the fire-alarm system in this city is mainly due to his intelligent management.

In June, 1885, the department was made metropolitan, or non-partisan, as to its membership, and placed in charge of Chief Joseph Schell, who displayed to a remarkable degree a faculty for perfectly managing the entire system.

This was the disappearance of the last vestige of the old volunteer fire department, a great institution in its day, that grew up from the old drays and hogsheads and the bucket brigade. The city had built a system of cisterns all over the city. These are still here, but are used only in the suburbs, where the water mains do not reach, except in emergencies, and then the water-works are aided by the use of the cisterns. In the old volunteer days there was a standing premium of $5 to the company that turned on the first stream of water. This little premium was the bone of contention. To hurry and hustle and run for it was the waking and sleeping dream of the fire laddies, and then to cut the hose of a rival company and turn the whole wild frolic into a fight and break a dozen heads was the fun of a lifetime. It was anything before being beaten in getting the first stream on the fire. No men could be more active and vigilant than these old volunteer companies, and their effectiveness could not have been excelled except for the disposition to play tricks on each other and cease fighting the fire to fight one another.

1886.—Joseph Schell, chief; George Reglein, assistant, and Lawrence Kretz, superintendent fire alarm; companies, four men each; steamers Nos. 2 and 3 and hook and ladder company, with four men; two extra men.

1887.—Martin Hunter, chief; George Reglein, assistant; Lawrence Kretz, superintendent of fire alarm; all same as 1886.

1888.—John Kenedy, chief; George Reglein, assistant; Joseph H. Schell, superintendent fire alarm; same as 1887.

1889.—Same as year before, except John T. Tully is first assistant.

1890.—John D. Jones, chief; Walter J. Bell, assistant; Richard McDonald, superintendent of fire alarm; companies the same.

There are two steamers, six hose companies, one hook and ladder company, forty-one members, and twenty-two horses. An aerial truck was purchased in 1890, and that takes the place of one of the old ladder companies.

The most disastrous fires that have occurred in the city were the distillery of the Terre Haute Distilling Company, January 21, 1886; loss, $60,000. The Terre Haute Car Works, July 17, 1887; loss, $240,012. The Normal Institute, April 9, 1888; loss, $100,000.

We have now passed over the leading events in the social life and civil affairs of the city from the time of its founding to the present. From the two log cabins—Dr. Modesitt's and William Mars'—all there was of the town, we are assured by Chauncey Rose when his eyes first beheld it, or the first beginnings that Lucius Scott says he saw here when he came in 1817, June 27, three or four cabins and Henry Redford's large hewed-log house that he was hurrying to finish, which afterward was famed as the "Eagle and Lion." The roof was on and the floors laid and great efforts were being made to prepare it for the reception of the large company expected there to participate in the festivities of the Fourth of July approaching. That was the first national day celebration in the county. It was a notable one. Maj. Chunn and his officers Levit Sturgus and Drs. Clark and McCullough, with several other gentlemen and their ladies were of the happy crowd of celebrants. They came down from the fort where they resided. There were people here all the way from Shaker Prairie, Knox county. The fort band was on hand, the Declaration read, and from the "medicine chests" the men drank glowing and patriotic toasts (if such things can "glow"); a great dinner and a ball at night was the crowning of the patriotic day. In your dreams can you see those heavy old fellows in phantom shadows dancing the stately minuet?

As remarked in this beginning we have traced the story along down the three-score and ten years, and here is now the splendid city. From three or four log houses in 1816 there has sprung up, as if by magic, in the short space of time a beautiful and flourishing city with a population of 31,000. And a very large part of this increase has been in the last twenty years. In the first years of the history of the town, the best houses were built on the bank of the river, and on First street. In about ten or fifteen years, Second street began to vie with First street for the supremacy. And in a few years afterward, Third, then called Market street, became the Broadway of the village. At this time all east of Sixth street was out on the prairie on the hill. "Sibley town" was then a thicket of

oak saplings and hazel bushes. "The Indian Orchard," one of the oldest landmarks of early days, was way up the river, where the boys went on Saturdays for green apples. "Strawberry hill," another of the time-honored landmarks, which has not to this day altogether lost its identity, was way down in the country. And "Pucket's lane," a celebrated locality of the olden times, but now almost unknown, was way down south of the village. Even so late as the year 1840, Seventh street was a county road, and all east of it fields of clover and corn—Seventh which to-day claims the honor of being the central avenue of the city, though the honor rightly belongs to Sixth street. Consequently to the pioneer of 1816 and 1824, or even to the old resident of 1840, without a change. The old landmarks have disappeared or are forgotten. From a few scattered white houses on the river bank, we have become a beautiful city on the prairie.

Returning now and taking up the thread of the material or business trade and commercial life of the place we may hope to find quite as interesting and instructive a study as was presented in the preceding chapters. From the little stump hominy-mills, where they pounded their corn for the family bread to the horse, the water, and finally the great steam mills; from the whip-saw and its slow and painful cutting the log into rough, uneven planks to the great gang-saws moving through the timber with such perfect accuracy, and counting its products by the millions, where once it was by hundreds; from the bark canoe to the pirogue, the flatboat, the keel, to the canal, and then to the rude first steamboat on to the floating, swift palace, walking the waters with its hundreds of tons burden like a thing of life, and still on to the steel-tracked railroad taking the place of the dim trails of the buffaloes, and the *couriers des bois*, and bringing the world to one common focus, enabling each people to participate of the advantages of all other people, and a part of all these is the land filled with great factories, mills, foundries and farm machinery, where the puffing and whistling of the steam engines girdle the earth in their eternal whir and hum. Then the telegraph, telephone, electric lights and electric motors, and busy men boring into the granite bowels of the earth more persistent than the borers in the stone columns for gold, silver, precious stones, and far more important yet, for fuel, gas and oil, and for granite and marble. With his puny hand striking the wheeling earth to its depths, and transforming beyond the magician's dream the rough, the dark and the noisome into the good and the beautiful. These materialists, in the sense of progressive man, have toiled, invented and created that we might have and enjoy. They are the unpoetic, practical side of life, giving us, however, as bounteous God's largesses, the mere contemplation of which may numb the brain and stagger the mind.

A Cincinnati directory of 1831 makes elaborate mention of the "Wabash trade." The writer says: "It has been suggested to us by a mercantile friend that some notice of this trade would be interesting to a large class of our citizens. A commerce of great and increasing importance is carried on between this city and the towns on that river. Some idea of the value of this trade may be formed from the fact that from the 5th of March last to the 10th of April fifty-four steamboats arrived and departed at Vincennes alone. It is also estimated that at least 1,000 flatboats entered the Ohio from the Wabash at the same time." There may be exaggeration in this flatboat estimate, but the lesson is there nevertheless. Then follows a list of the important trading points on the Wabash that Cincinnati should carefully cultivate, prominent of which is Terre Haute. The directory adds: "Merchandise for Greencastle and Blakesburg should be shipped to Terre Haute." This was then a natural distributing point, because not only was it shipped here for the places named, but for points (nearly all points) west in Illinois for fifty and seventy-five miles. At one time mention is made of "a fleet of steamboats, laden with salt, wending their way up the Wabash." This would seem strange to a shipping clerk nowadays, but at that time it was the only way that that section of country could be supplied with salt except at enormous prices. In the thirties Capt. Wolfe came up the river with a salt fleet, and for many miles the farmers would come and exchange their wheat for salt, bushel for bushel, both the wheat and the salt being hauled by the farmer both ways. An old Cincinnati merchant said that he remembered when in the spring boats were laden at that place as regularly for the Wabash as for any other river points. Capt. R. Tarleton, once a sea captain, attempted to establish a packet line between Logansport and Cincinnati. Capt. John J. Roe, afterward one of the noted steamboat men of St. Louis, got his "start in life" in the Wabash trade with his steamboat Concord, which craft is well remembered by the few old citizens remaining of those early times. Some of the largest of Western steamboats would ascend the river to La Fayette. A boat that could pass the canal at the Ohio falls, it was considered, could ascend the Wabash to the head of navigation. They would come laden from New Orleans with sugar, molasses, salt and other merchandise, and get a return load of pork, corn, wheat and flour. This was in the old three-boiler-boat days, when the river landing was the busy place where men gathered, where trade was carried on.

The Wabash flatboats were small, generally not more than sixty feet long by sixteen wide; often not more than twenty or twenty-five feet long. There was quite an industry in Terre Haute building these flatboats, loading them and going down the river.

The first boat, as related, came in 1822 to Terre Haute. The old Terre Haute cannon was rolled out to greet her. The people were out on a great holiday. A premium of a town lot was given the bold captain, and feasting and dining and dancing celebrated the trip from Vincennes all the way up. This was soon followed by the arrival of the "Plow Boy," when again the old cannon belched forth a royal welcome, to be answered in her salutes by the little brass cannon on the boat, and everybody was down to the wharf to shake hands with the boatmen and welcome them to Terre Haute. One venerable old pioneer tells me that he heard a conversation on the occasion of the arrival of the first boat, when one bold man predicted that the day would come when a boat carrying 300 tons would at some time in our history come as often as once a week, fully laden both ways. One of the men doubted this, pronounced it impossible, and finally figured out 300 tons each way for a whole year, and the man's prediction was looked upon as incipient lunacy. The crowd decided that such a rate of transportation would compel them to come laden with water to pour into the stream on arrival, and then dig sand from the bank for the return load, to be floated out on the water they had brought. For a quarter of a century all commerce in this section was borne on the waters of the Wabash. The rapid increase of boats always found it difficult to keep pace with the rapid increase in the demands upon them.

In 1826 the agitating question among the people was the improvement of the Wabash river. A man writing on the subject June 18, 1821, said: "From the best information within our reach we believe that about 1,700 flatboats have descended the Wabash this spring. The boats without cargoes, valued at $100 each, would amount to $17,000. Estimating cargoes at $500 each, the total amount of value that descends this stream will be $1,200,000, taking no account of the downward freight on steamboats."

March, 1828, the river reached 28 feet and 7 inches; May and June, 1858, 28 feet 7 inches; the wagon grade then broke, and this lowered it; August, 1867, 27 feet 6 inches; August, 1875, 27 feet 6 inches.

Old Boat Advertisements.—Regular Terre Haute and Evansville packet. Daniel Boone will hereafter run as a regular weekly packet, leaving Terre Haute every Tuesday, at 3 o'clock P. M. Burton & Tilly, agents. N. B.—The public can rely on the boat making her trips in time, being the fastest boat ever in this trade.

Regular Evansville, Terre Haute and Lafayette packet. The new fast running boat Visitor, N. F. Webb, master, will run as a regular weekly packet between the above ports throughout the season. Draws only seventeen inches.

February 31, 1849, steamer Hibernia, T. H. & L. packet.

February 10, 1849, regular packet Western, S. S. Paxton, master.

February 20, 1849, fine steamer Vermont, Capt. William Haslett.

March 30, 1849. Following steamers at the wharf: Lowell, Richland, Sante Fe, Visitor, Hibernia, Magnet and Columbia.

The Western sunk March, 1849, near Horseshoe Bend, heavily laden with pork, flour and lard, valued at $3,500, owned by Capt. S. S. Paxon and Clerk Bauce.

March, 1849, steamer Boone lost at York, Ill., a party of pleasure seekers on board from Lafayette. She left the main river and was carried out on shore. Owned by Capt. Jordan. They dug a canal to get her back to the river.

In 1831, between March 5 and April 15, fifty-four steamboats arrived and departed from Vincennes. In February, March and April of the same year there were sixty arrivals and departures from Lafayette, then a village of about 300 inhabitants. Many of these boats were large side-wheelers, built for the Ohio and Mississippi, and known as New Orleans boats.

February 16, 1854, the first boat passed through the I. & St. L. bridge at Terre Haute. In 1855 a 400-ton boat, built wholly of cedar, from the Tennessee river, while descending struck the bridge pier and stripped her port side from bow to stern.

March, 1870, a fish boat passed through the draw of the Van bridge.

May 30, 1862, the steamer D. B. Campbell, owned by Capt. N. Shewmaker, left the Wabash river.

May 30, 1862, the Mary Gray made her first trip up the river to Terre Haute.

December 17, 1862, the propeller Buffalo in descending struck the bridge pier and stove a hole. Sank at the foot of Chestnut street. The owner of the boat was knocked into the river; rescued by Chauncey Miller.

February 5, 1870, the steamer Vigo was burned at the wharf.

March 3, 1870, the Tyrus sank her barge above the Alton bridge, laden with lard belonging to F. F. Keith.

James Farrington established the first steam ferry in 1846.

March, 1856, the steamer American struck and carried away entire span of the bridge.

The Canal.—In 1824 Col. Thomas H. Blake was a member of the Legislature from Vigo county. He introduced the first measure looking to the building of the Erie & Wabash canal. The capital was then at Corydon. Col. Blake made a lengthy and able report on the canal question, recommending State aid to the project. In this report he assumed, correctly too, that Terre Haute was the head of navigation, and therefore the imperative demand of the age was for ample transportation facilities from this route to Lake Erie.

This was the step that led to the complete work that went on for twenty-six years before the first canal boat from the north hove in sight of Terre Haute. One after another took up the project. First there was, of course, much discussion as to the main route, even if one were ever built. The canal act passed the legislature in January, 1830. In 1841 matters had progressed until there was every probability it would be built somewhere near where it was at last located. Col. R. W. Thompson was in the legislature of 1840–41, and advocated changing it, although work had been done to a railroad. The country was not ready for this advanced idea, and the common voice was for the canal. The people of Vigo county could see that farm products were selling at Lafayette for double what they brought here.

In 1848 the canal was completed from Toledo to Lafayette, and both packets and line boats were running to the latter place. Peter McKenna says he arrived from New York in 1848, and went to work for Samuel Dodson (afterward city marshal), contractor on the canal at the summit near Lockport, ten miles southeast of Terre Haute. The contracts were in half-mile sections, and when he arrived no work had yet been done through the limits of Terre Haute. The whole line was completed and the water turned in the latter part of May, 1850. K. B. Osborn was superintendent, and William J. Ball was resident engineer. Thomas Dowling was one of the canal trustees. It may be here noted that William J. Ball was the first practical and able civil engineer to locate in Terre Haute. He was brought here by the building of the canal. He came in 1840, and was chief engineer on several of the early railroads. He died in 1875. Two of his sons, William C. and Spencer Ball, are the proprietors and publishers of the *Terre Haute Evening Gazette*. The first line boat to arrive was the Iolus, Capt. Spearance, in June following, filled with officers of the canal and many prominent citizens—jolly sailors on the "raging"— afestive crowd painting a storm on the troubled waters. The canal was then completed to the reservoir junction. Soon afterward the work was finished to Worthington, and from there on to Evansville, and was opened to that place in 1852, the terminus. The first regular Terre Haute packet was the "Eliza," Capt. David Dodson, and the next was a small boat of Samuel Dodson's. Her full name, no doubt, was "Eliza Jane," but the space was too small for the contractor to put it all on the queen of the waters. The canal era, as well as the Erie canal, in Terre Haute, lasted just ten years, commencing in 1850 and practically ending in 1860. The Rothschilds gave up the enterprise, abandoned it, in fact, in 1858, when it ceased to be a commercial highway. Then some of the leading men of Terre Haute, at the head of whom was Chauncey Rose, organized a com-

pany to keep up the canal and operate it for the local trade from Terre Haute to Worthington. W. D. Griswold was vice-president and Gen. Charles Cruft, treasurer. After two years, or a little more, this finally stopped. The west bank of the canal within the limits of Terre Haute had been invaded by the wash of the river, and the career of the Wabash and Erie canal was at an end. No trace of it can now be found in the corporate limits. It came down from the lower line of the city cemetery, running close to the river bank, to the foot of Mulberry street, and then turned east on Eagle street, and then bending to the north to Canal street, then east on Canal street to Tenth street, following that to Oak street, thence southeasterly, passing out of the city. The grounds at the Union depot and the road tracks occupy nearly the entire old canal, and steam engines fly along where was once the patient canal mule. The shrill railroad whistle was the knell of the canal, emptying its waters, shriveling its banks and giving back its well-trodden tow paths to the briars and brambles, and where once floated its boats are now great solid houses rooted in the firm earth, and young men smile at the palace-car dining table when told of the joy and bright anticipations that came to their fathers with the arrival of the first line boat on the canal. Yesterday is dead forever. To-day, with its ambitions, joys, hopes and laughter, will go to to-morrow's charnel house, and thus goes on forever the whirligig of time. We smile in pity for those who have gone before us, just as those who are to come after us will smile at our simplicity and our ambitions and hopes.

The Age of Fire and Steam.—To the people of Terre Haute this is the great era in her history—the power lifting the struggling young town into the present splendid city. The dawn of this great age was the beginning of the town's life, and they have come and grown together. And now comes to the most thoughtful the interesting problem of whether we are not now fairly entering upon the new age of electricity, much in the same way as the foundation builders were upon their age of fire and steam, and that before us are the same unknown advances that lay before them. Civilization is not yet a finished work, and there is labor for us all who can think, invent or combine and utilize the wonderful powers and secrets of nature, and that passes on higher and ever higher to where nations shall cease to decay and perish, and when men shall no longer suffer the whips and scorpions of ignorance.

National Road.—We have already seen that the railroad trains now fly along the route where was once the canal, as on the old National road, in its day a great government project of building from the ocean to the Mississippi a wagon road, that would better enable people to go and come from the east to the west.

The old National road, from Baltimore to the Mississippi river, was the government's vast undertaking in the early part of this century, when our Union itself was young, weak and poor. To enable the people to reach the national capital was one of the original objects of the stupendous undertaking, starting in the east and coming with its builders it was creeping slowly along, and as completed, section by section, throwing up embankments and spanning streams with its great wooden covered bridges, the people marveled at the greatness and enterprise of their government.

Indianians were alive to the project. The legislature took the promptest action. Every State then had big ideas of "State policy," that is, of bending all public works to the building up of great cities within their own borders. This fascinating delusion cost some of the western States heavily. For instance, Illinois lost millions of dollars in the foolish attempt to build her great cities at Alton (this to rival St. Louis), and at Swaneetown and Cairo. The latter points were not rivals particularly of any other place, but the statesmen supposed it was their business to found and foster great cities, and they went to work at it in dead earnest. They were ignorant of the simple fact that the laws of commerce are far more powerful than statesmen or statute laws.

The building of the National road through Indiana reached the eastern line of the State, and during the thirties the work was pushed on to that point of completion, where the work was stopped never to be taken up again.

A large force of men as early as 1834 were at work through Vigo county. This was the county's first army of invaders as workers and builders. To supply the men and teams was the first home market for the small farmers. The work encouraged immigration, and the people realized that good effects were to come from it in every way. As contractors and employes it brought here some excellent people, who were pleased with the new country, and became permanent settlers. It was, too, the first uplift from the seas of impassable mud and mire, that at certain seasons fairly locked the whole country. Grades were thrown up across swampy and boggy places, culverts made, and substantial bridges thrown across streams by engineers who understood the science, and placed them safely out of the way of the raging spring freshets, that had mocked at the feeble attempts of the people to bridge the small streams of their neighborhood. The heaviest force of workmen about Terre Haute and immediately east of the town were here in 1838–39 and 1840. The long bridge east of the town, the "yellow bridge" across the swamp, and the road macadamized several miles through the swampy overflows to the south of Lost Creek. The stone was hauled and prepared to bridge the Wabash at this

place, but the work was stopped and the bridge was not built. The great pile of stone was in time taken away and appropriated by the people.

The work and its partial completion was an important improvement, and with it came the halcyon days of the Concord stage coaches—stage stands, stage drivers, every one an old Samuel Weller, and a young Sam, too, and were experts in writing letters to the merry cooks along the route—splendid scribes if they could get a pen with a "hard nib" and fresh "pope-berry" juice—their love would never "fale." This was when people would rush to their front door to see the stage coach come with its high prancing horses. "Whoa! Emma."

The trains now spin along over the road bed where was once the National road. The road's era and glory have passed away. Good and great in its time, it had worked out its destiny and lingered and died and like many other of the good things of its day and age is now but a brief paragraph in history.

The growth of our great manufactories and railroads as well as the systems of education and leading institutions of learning are of such importance as to deserve separate chapters in this volume, and are not, therefore, given in their more natural place here. These with other subjects can be better treated in the different topical chapters where they can be more fully written. The remainder of this chapter therefore will be devoted to viewing those changes and general spread of the town's growth from time to time down to the present.

In 1823, one year after the arrival of the first steamboat, James Love, advertises his "regular line of keelboats, to ply between Terre Haute and Shawneetown; freight taken on the most accommodating terms," and Dr. Modesitt says publicly his ferry "is ready to accommodate all who may favor him with their patronage." Church and other public meetings were then held in the court-house, and political discussions were confined to the subject of making this a slave State.

In 1823 there were as many as seventy advertisers in the entire town and county. We may assume that in that year there were as many as six men and firms who were advertising their business and seeking customers. The other ads. were runaways, strays, stolen and sheriff sales, etc. One of the advertisements is the sale of an ox-mill—that is the stones for grinding, run by ox power.

The literary bent of that time is to be seen in the fact that as early as 1824 a library was established in Terre Haute. The officers thereof: W. C. Linton, president; trustees, James Farrington, Curtis Gilbert, William Clark, Nathaniel Huntington, D. H. Johnson, D. F. Durkee and George Hussey; librarian, John Britton. It was open Tuesdays and Saturdays.

John F. King built a distillery as early as 1821; this was burned in 1825, and was no doubt Terre Haute's first fire. An hundred years ago nearly every large farm had its still. This was more particularly so in the old eastern States than it ever was in the west. Osborn came in 1823 and established the first paper in the county —the *Western Register and General Advertiser.*

An issue of this paper dated February 18, 1830, bears the mark of Vol. VI, No. 44; published by A. Kinney. It is a five-column folio and has in all thirty-nine advertisements, about one-half of these are foreign and the others local. The first column on the first page is headed with a three inch "ad" of Harrison & Allen, which starts out giving a general warning that "all notes and accounts will be placed in the hands of an officer on the first day of March next," and offers for sale "Pork, Whisky, Rye, Wheat, Deer skins, Feathers and Wheat Flour," and a "general assortment of dry goods and groceries." John F. Cruft advertises salt, and offers in exchange to take "pork and whiskey." Rose & Warren advertise 200 barrels salt, just received per steamboat "Highland." Also 1,500 pounds of lead; hat store, by Henry Shepherd, "all sorts and sizes of hats for sale, wholesale or retail at Pittsburg prices, which the subscriber warrants to be waterproof—beaver, otter, muskrat and mink furs taken in exchange." Card of Thomas H. Blake & E. M. Huntington, lawyers, in which they give notice of dissolution of the firm. "They will continue to practice law separately, and may be consulted in Terre Haute except when absent on the circuit." The publisher, A. Kinney, will receive for debts due the printing office, "good flour, whiskey, corn, wheat, tallow, beeswax and clean linen rags." The "regular packet 'Tippecanoe,' Defrees, master, was built expressly for the Terre Haute trade, able to run all the season, will leave Terre Haute on the 15th of March. For freight or passage apply to John F. Cruft, agent." Also by the same, the regular packet "Highlander," Rogers, master, "will commence running soon after the river opens and continue in the trade during the whole season." Alexander H. Miller and Noah Beymer formed a partnership in the tin and sheet-iron manufacture. Tom Pucket, of Honey Creek, posted before Squire J. Burnham "two colts, the sorrel appraised eighteen dollars and the bay at fourteen dollars;" William Redford, posted before A. Kinney "a bay mare; appraised at $27, three years old and sound." William Nichols, of Harrison township, posted a bay colt. Wanted, 100 bushels of stove coal by A. Kinney. Public sale by William Coltrin and Leonard Crawford, administrators of Caleb Crawford, deceased. R. Hopkins, administrator of the estate of William M. Collins, gives notice to present accounts. David Clark gives notice not to trade with or give credit to his wife "as she is an insane person." Phillip Hedges adver-

tises that two cows have "strayed to my camp on the National road in the east edge of Vigo county." A legal notice entitled Otis Brandon *vs.* Samuel Coleman and Mary his wife. John E. Hubbs and Hannah his wife, Sylvia Winter, William Winter, John Winter, William A. Brown, Daniel E. Brown, Nancy Ann Brown, James Hall and Mahala his wife, Ariel Harman and Elizabeth his wife, heirs of William Winter, petition to sell real estate.

Under the head "Obituary" is a notice of the death of Miss Nancy Linton, aged seventeen, and following this is a notice of the death of Rebecca, consort of Dr. C. B. Modesitt, in the forty-second year of her age. From the wording of the notice, we infer the death was not only unexpected, but that the Doctor was not at home when the great summons came to his beloved companion.

The entire first page of the paper, after the one column of advertisements, is occupied with news of congress; the conclusion of a speech by Mr. Test, arguing about the distribution of the public lands.

On the third page are the short editorials—less than one-third of a column. The first is a notice, and comments thereon, of the removal of John F. Cruft as postmaster, and the appointment to the place of Francis Cunningham. The editor deprecates this change, but concludes his article by saying that Mr. Cunningham "is a respectable citizen, and we hope the public will not suffer by the change."

The other is a political leader, and sounds a good deal as though it were written and published yesterday, instead of over sixty years ago. He says:

"From the report of the committee on manufactures, we flattered ourselves that the present congress would permit our protecting laws to remain untouched until they were *fairly tested.* (The italics are the writer's of the editorial.) And instead of attempting to do them away, they would provide for their *rigorous enforcement.* But we discover we were in error—that a high spirit of innovation exists, and that a struggle will be made to modify, if not to repeal, our present tariff—notwithstanding President Jackson gave it as his opinion that it had not proved so injurious, as was anticipated by its enemies.

"But it is now declared by the acts of our public functionaries, that *power* gives *right*; it may be that, in their wisdom, they may determine to relieve John Bull from the inconvenience of smuggling or contending with Brother Jonathan even handed; and aid him in trying one of Brother Jonathan's arms and open the way for him to direct all his energies to palzy the other. The protective laws of England amount to an almost prohibition of our agricultural products, and if our protective system is done away, it will complete

what the smuggling system—the auction system—and the want of energy in supporting the tariff, have in a degree commenced—THE RUIN OF OUR MANUFACTURES *and the annihilation of our home market.* But we await the issue."

Wonder if, a century from now, the historian can again reproduce Judge Kinney's editorial, and still truthfully say it continues to sound very much like yesterday's editorial?

Another page of the paper is filled with the acts of the Indiana legislature, approved January 28, 1830, entitled "An act providing means to construct that portion of the Wabash and Erie canal within the State of Indiana." The chief purposes of the act were to provide for the selection of a board of canal commissioners by the legislature and the sale of the canal lands given by congress in aid of the enterprise.

The fourth and last page has the regular two poems. One is "Lines to Spring," and the other is an extract from some carrier's address.

The first post-office here was kept in the fort, and it is probable before that was established chance couriers from Vincennes brought what little mail was passing in those days. Curtis Gilbert was the postmaster in the fort. It was brought down, and became the regular Terre Haute post-office in 1818, and John M. Coleman was the first postmaster. He kept the office in his hat for some time—weighted down by his old-style bandana. This made it very convenient, and was the first real free delivery in the country. Wherever you saw him he would take off his hat and hand you your mail out, if the postage, 25 cents, was prepaid; but otherwise you could look at it, and start out on a summer's campaign to find the quarter. It is said the angriest man ever in the world was a close-fisted one who got a letter (not prepaid) that was simply a notice of one of his debtors taking benefit of the bankrupt law. This was worse than the swain who got a letter from his love in answer to his proposal, that had been written with the not uncommon ink of that day, the juice of the polk berry, and it had completely faded. He accepted the conditions imposed in the blank sheet, and got his license, and was happily married.

A resurvey of the plat of the town of Terre Haute and out-lots and lands adjoining was made May 3, 1824.

In May, 1820, the government established a land office at Terre Haute. President Monroe appointed Williamson Dunn register and Ambrose Whitlock receiver. William Polk did most of the land surveying in this section.

The *Wabash Courier*, dated June 27, 1833, has T. Dowling as publisher. It is printed in large type, and does not present a neat typographical appearance. In the reading matter the progress of

the cholera is noted. Edward M. Livingston, "late secretary of State, now minister to France," is spoken of as a suitable candidate for the next presidency. The editor takes strong exceptions to the action of the National Temperance convention, which declared that the temperate use of ardent spirits was "a great moral wrong." Two marriages are recorded—the marriage service in one case being performed by Charles T. Noble and the other by John Britton.

For the August election we find the following announcements: Congress—William C. Linton, John Ewing, J. W. Davis, John Law, H. L. Livingston and George Boon.

For representatives—James T. Moffatt, Septer Patrick, E. M. Huntingdon, Ralph Wilson.

For recorder—Robert Hatfield,

For county commissioner—William Mars.

The advertising column, always the most interesting portion of these old papers, show the following persons engaged in business at that date: General merchandise, J. C. and W. Early, Linton & Lindley, J. & S. Crawford, James Trabue, L. H. J. Scott, L. G. Warren, Johnson & Wilson; groceries, Linton, Blake & Ball, Harrison (B. M.) & Wilson; iron and castings, A. McGregor; drugs and medicines, Blake & Groverman, William F. Pettit; boots and shoes, John R. Serrin; insurance agents, John F. Cruft, D. H. Johnson; attorneys, James Farrington, John D. Taylor, E. M. Huntington, R. D. Skinner, George W. Cutter; baker, Edward Cooper; saddlers, Probst and Elliott; wheat fans, J. S. Potter; school teachers, Mrs. P. Murphy and Miss C. McClellan, J. R. Wheelock; painting, William Ramage and George M. Spencer; tanning and currying, John E. Cruft.

Curtis Gilbert was clerk of the circuit court. He also advertises pasturage on "about forty acres near town, containing durable water and plenty of shade trees." There are quite a number of advertisements of Louisville merchants, which city, at that time, was the principal market for Terre Haute.

Wabash Courier, dated April 17, 1841. The paper is in mourning, as was the custom in those days, for the death of President Harrison, and a public meeting is called at the court-house to pay appropriate honor to his memory. An editorial announcing John Tyler as the acting President says: "The country contains no purer or better man. He is a Democrat of the old school, and will conduct the government on the principles chalked out by the lamented Harrison." [Which he didn't.]

To show the great change from that day to this in the transmission of news, we mention that the President died on the morning of April 14, this paper was issued on the 17th, and up to that date no eastern paper had been received giving an account of the death.

The intelligence was received by a letter from Maj. Donaho. The arrival of the British Queen, bringing news to March 10 is announced. Hon. Richard W. Thompson, of Lawrence, Whig candidate for congress, has a lengthy address to the people of the Second Congressional district. At the head of the paper he is styled the "Democratic Harrison candidate." Nathaniel Cunningham and Edwin Gartrell are announced as candidates for county treasurer. "J. O. Jones, P. M.," is attached to the public list of letters. The mails then arrived by stage and on horseback from the east daily; Springfield three times a week, Northern twice a week, Columbus the same, Vandalia three times a week, Southern and Crawfordsville the same, Springfield and Ono once a week.

Turning to the advertisements, we find the following in the lines of business named:

Groceries, etc., Richard Blake, G. W. Patrick & Co., Groverman & Bourne, Henry Brasher, Blake & Ball, Thomas E. Sangster; general merchandise, Baily & Elkin, Schultz & Porterfield, Smith & Button, Lindley, Brown & Early, Jacob D. Early, Thomas Davis, W. & H. D. Williams, and H. Rose; drugs, John F. King; tinware, Smith & Graff; auctioneers, Joseph A. Hayden and James Haynes; foundry, Stratton, Wallace & Co.; iron and hardware, A. McGregor and James Grover; livery stable, Holden & Dole; house and sign painting, M. J. Reed and R. N. Hudson; saddlery, A. M. Boatright and James Buzom; merchant tailors, Ryman & Baird, Jesse Lee and Gurnsey & Storm; coffee house, Miles Oglesby; physicians, Daniels & Holmes and E. V. Ball; cooper, Jabez Casto; boots and shoes, James Morrison and Woodruff & Co.; wagon-makers, Seeley and Bishop; chairs, East & Buckingham; watch-making, H. Stark; house carpenters, Madison & Chamberlain. The National Hotel was kept by William McFadden, the Pavillion by John Scott, the Wabash Hotel by William P. Dole. The dissolution of Drs. Septer Patrick and William Maxwell Wood is announced. Samuel Cochran advertises a barber shop "next door to Gen. Scott's Hotel (late John Burton's)." The efficacy of Dr. Hitchcock's "medicamentum" is attested in long cards signed by M. Augustus Jewitt, Salmon Wright, James Farrington and George Hager.

In the *Wabash Courier*, Vol. VII, No. 1, Saturday, September 9, 1838, we find the following among the advertisements: "There was a special election for mayor Saturday, September 9, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Tillotson, and Dr. Marcus Hitchcock was elected mayor. Stolen from Mrs. Jones, of Honey Creek, a dark bay mare. A card of Dr. William Barbee, and Drs. Ball & Graff. Dr. E. Daniels removed from Patrick's drug store. A. H. Hitchcock, attorney, office next door to the post-office. C.

W. Barbour on the school committee. M. M. Hitchcock gives notice that he is appointed tax collector. C. W. Barbour, insurance office. Blake & Groverman offer for sale goods just received by steamer 'Rover.' Four days' horse fair held in this place. Ryman & Baird, merchant tailors. Samuel Lord offers for sale feathers, etc., corner of National road and Market street. Murphy & Tiernan advertise their new store, etc., on west side of square. William Fenimore, proprietor of Terre Haute boot and shoe factory. John Strain, sheriff, gives notice. Proposals for building Market House are given by T. A. Madison, C. Gilbert, S. W. Edmunds. C. Gilbert, circuit, clerk, gives notice. R. S. McCabe, forwarding and commission merchant. Juniata Iron Store (McGregor & Rea), on the National road. Notice is given of the reopening of the Mansion House by Malcom McFadden. Leather and shoe store, William McMurran. J. D. Early offers for sale salt, cigars, nails, etc. Removal of J. D. Custer, the watch-maker. Blake & Ball offer new goods, corner of Wabash and Market. A. H. Woodruff advertises for rags. James Hook advertises himself as carpentering 'on his own hook.' Alex. Surrell & Son, tailors, removed to Second street two doors south of Field & Chapman's coffee house. Stoves, wrapping paper, etc., J. & S. Crawford. Bakery, Henry Brasher & Co. Notice is given of an estray having been taken up by Isiah Donham before Nathaniel Lee, justice of the peace. Public sale of lots in Fountain's addition by A. B. Fountain. Administrator's sale at David Sasseen's, four miles north of Terre Haute, by E. Genung, administrator. New carpentering, Albert Longe & Co. R. A. Steel offers new goods. L. O. Schultz advertises clothing. New goods, Groverman & Co. blank books, A. H. Woodruff. Jacob D. Early advertises his superior tallow candles. W. B. Dexter, Fayette township, offers public sale of property. Flax seed oil-mill is announced for rent, A. McGregor & Co. John McKennon and John Burton give notice against note given to B. Lucker. E. Genung, administrator of Thomas Harper. New goods, B. Bailey & Co. Fresh goods, Lewis O. Schultz. Blythe & Babbit, hats and shoes. Amanda Haskins *vs.* Silas H. Haskins, for divorce. Nathan J. Hodges, administrator of John Scott, Nevins township. W. Corry, tailor, removed. J. D. Custer offers clocks, etc., for sale. P. B. Praigg, and James Hook dissolve partnership."

In 1825 a Presbyterian missionary visited Terre Haute. He preached here, and says: "The last night I preached in Terre Haute but few of the villagers attended." He proceeds to describe the place, as follows: "A very singular place; it had a population of about 200 people and much mercantile business; had no religious society of any order, but that there was at this time a great disposition to hear preaching; several gentlemen had formed

a Sunday reading meeting at the court-house. At these meetings they took turns in reading printed sermons." In another place he describes the place: "The town of Terre Haute is a beautiful village, composed of white houses, situated on the left bank of the Wabash river, *but is no place for preaching.*" When the gentleman said it was a great place for mercantile business, he hit the strong characteristic that has always remained to it, but the fact is, it changed in respect to being "no place for preaching," because it really has been, for many years, nearly as noted, in this respect, as for the strong and healthy growth of its trade and manufactories.

From 1832 to 1854, was a period of twenty-two years of nearly complete stagnation as to the increase of population. May 30, 1852, was held the first city election. The whole number of votes cast was 752. This was the temporary organization of the city, wherein William K. Edwards was elected mayor. The following councilmen: Noah Beymer, George F. Lyon, Henry Fairbanks, Thomas L. Bourne, James S. Wyeth, James H. Hudson, S. R. Franklin, Robert N. Hudson, Henry Ross and Zenas Smith. Clerk, James B. Edmunds; assessor, S. H. Taylor; treasurer, Thomas Houghten; civil engineer, James Oakey; street commissioner, James T. Moffatt; marshal, Thomas Robbins; city attorney, B. B. Moffatt. The officers were elected for one year.

The election next year showed an increase of twenty-nine votes. Edwards was re-elected. The council: Chauncey Rose, Henry Ross, T. A. Madison, R. L. Thompson, Samuel Crawford, W. R. McKeen, S. R. Franklin, H. B. Smith, Henry Fairbanks, Noah Beymer. Clerk, I. N. Coltrin; treasurer, Thomas Houghten; assessor, J. E. Jones; civil engineer, J. B. Hager; street commissioner, H. D. Milns; marshal, Samuel Dodson; attorney, B. B. Moffatt.

The next year there were 992 votes.

In 1856 the vote increased to 1,173; in 1857, to 1,231.

A copy of the *Western Register*, dated July 28, 1827, has a notice of J. F. & W. S. Cruft: Received by steamer "Wabash," big stock of new goods: Whisky, beeswax, corn-fed pork, flax and tow linen taken in exchange.

William Durham, William Walker and Daniel Durham give notice that they have been appointed to receive bids for building Honey creek bridge.

Notice of dissolution of partnership between John B. Richardson and William C. & D. Linton.

Sheriff's sale of the goods and chattels of Isreal Harris at his house in Vigo county. Henry Allen, sheriff.

Joseph V. Hamer wants two journeymen coopers.

Amory Kinney informs the public that he has removed his residence to Terre Haute and 'designs to continue the practice of the law.'

Henry Allen, Col. V. C., gives notice that he has the tax lists.

The same man, as sheriff, gives notice of an election: to elect one representative and three county commissioners.

R. S. McCabe will sell all kinds of hats for cash, fur skins and whisky. Country linen taken for debts due this (printing) office. At this office (printing) wanted, 2,000 rails. L. H. Scott, insurance office, Hartford Company. O. Rose, by J. F. King, gives notice of the removal of his store from the house of Judge Deming, on First street, to his new building on the prairie, near his residence and directly north of Mr. Fuller's. On hand a general assortment of dry goods, dry groceries, glass and queensware. Elizabeth Crow warns all persons against employing or trusting John Wilson, "as he has been illegally from the care and protection of his mother." She threatens the law upon the meddlers.

The following are some of the contents of the old 1867 court-house corner-stone, that were taken out in the spring of 1890, in remodeling the old building: An old-style collar on which is written: "This style of paper collar is fashionable and much worn. It is called the garote. Furnished by D. W. Minshall, 81 Wabash street." An envelope marked: "Presented by Rufus H. Simpson, county clerk, May 29, 1865." A copy of the *Western Register*, of Terre Hrute, of date of August 6, 1829. A copy of the *Western Register* and *Terre Haute Advertiser* of July 28, 1827. A copy of the *Weekly Union Democrat*, of Terre Haute, of date of November 10, 1864, marked: "Deposited by Rufus H. Simpson, county clerk, May 29, 1865." A copy of the *Wabash Courier* of September 6, 1832. A copy of the *Wabash Courier* of August 9, 1832. Editor Thomas Dowling. A $2 old Watson bank note; it read: "State of Indiana. I promise to pay Two Dollars to B. Franklin or bearer on demand in Indiana, Illinois or Ohio bank notes at my office in Terre Haute, January 6, 1841—John H. Watson." On the back of the note was written the following: "This note presented by John H. Watson, July 28, 1843. Since 1841 these notes have passed currently as a local circulating medium. The vignette is a correct and striking representation of the court-house and square." Goudy's Illinois Farmers' Almanac for the year 1843. A business card of J. H. Moore, attorney at law, office in the Minshall building, Main street, between Third and Fourth. On the card is written the following: "Died August, 1864, at Bridgeport, Ala., as a member of 133 Regiment, Indiana Volunteers." A business card of J. F. Gulick & Co., successors to Dr. G. W. Patrick, druggists and chemists, corner of Wabash and Sixth streets. A circular letter from Thomas B. McCarthy, auditor of State of Indiana, to county auditors, of date of April 17, 1865, making explanations of the act for the relief of soldiers' families. Capt. Hook had written under the circular: "This law was not very popular."

Pork Packing.—The "old times" now refer to the days when this was the great and important industry of the place. Raising stock and especially hogs was one of the first profitable industries of Vigo county, and Terre Haute led the procession in pork packing. Like nearly all the things noticed in the preceding portions of this chapter, it rose to great importance, flourished and has passed away. The end of the story came with the burning of the old Early pork-house in the forenoon of May 28, 1890.

The heaviest trade of Terre Haute at one time, so far as the capital invested was concerned, was in the article of pork. The pioneer establishment in this branch of business, both in this city and in the valley of the Wabash, was erected in the year 1824, by B. I. Gilman, of Cincinnati, on the site once occupied by the pork-house of William J. Rieman & Co. Mr. Gilman disposed of his house to Joseph Miller, almost immediately, who continued the business for many years. Miller sold out to J. L. Humaston and P. H. Griswold, who, after a time were succeeded by L. Ryce and James Ross, who, in their turn, were succeeded by William J. Rieman & Co. The next establishment was that erected by John F. and William S. Cruft, on the river bank, immediately above the premises of Paddock & Co.

They were succeeded in this house by John Burson, who had been packing in a cheap wooden structure, which he had erected on the south side of Wabash street, below First. Alexander McCune packed at Burson's old house for a time. Daniel Johnson and Ralph Wilson did business for some time in a frame house they built on the north side of Wabash street, on the lot once occupied by J. M. Davis' wagon yard. Hogs were packed also on the premises now occupied by Dr. Pence's residence. Jacob D. Early, after packing for some years with Joseph Miller, opened a house of his own in the cooper shop built by George Hamer on the south side of Mulberry street.

This house continued to be used as a pork-house for some years, when it was converted into a theater, where our old citizens were wont to be entertained by the performances of old Aleck Drage and wife, Sam Lathrop, Sam Burgess and others who wore the buckskin professionally, and also by the histrionic efforts of "native talent."

Chauncy B. Miller erected a pork-house in the year 1841, on the lot on the corner of Canal and Water streets, where he did a commission packing business until 1845, when Jacob D. Early, who had been packing since 1836 with Joseph Miller, rented his establishment. Mr. Early purchased the premises in 1848, and built his large pork-house the same year.

James Johnson built a packing-house on the alley between

First street and the river, in 1843, and did a large business for some years.

James Farrington, Israel Williams and John Boudinot, under the firm name of John Boudinot & Co., built the first pork-house on the ground afterward occupied by Linn & Reed, in 1842. They were succeeded by H. D. Williams & Co., who erected a larger establishment in 1848.

The other pork-houses of Paddock & Co. and William B. Warren were erected, the former by Levi G. Warren and John Boudinot, in 1849, and the latter by George R. Wilson and William B. Warren, in 1850. Benjamin and Samuel McKeen packed for years at the former house, in which they were interested. John Duncan, father of Will Duncan, who was well known to the trade on the Wabash as a packer of English meats, commenced the business here in 1856, with H. D. Williams & Co. Later, he occupied a part of the establishment of Jacob D. Early & Son.

It was the custom in those days, before railroads had grown to their present prominence, to send the corn and pork to New Orleans and points along the Mississippi in flat-boats. These products found ready sale there, while the lumber of which the boats were made was just as easily sold. The lives of these flat-boatmen were full of hardships and suffering, but there was an element of romance in it that attracted the hardy spirits. The development of the railroad system of the land, gradually injured the business of the flat-boatmen.

After the close of the war the pork-packing industry was still an important one here in Terre Haute, but that peculiarity of freight rates by which a farmer had to pay more for a haul of two miles than he does for one the full length of the road, increased the disadvantages and decreased the profits of the business until it was finally discontinued. The last season that a house was in operation here, was in 1878 to 1879, but the product was small as compared to that of former years. An effort was made later to organize a company to engage in the business here. The gentleman at the head of the enterprise had been engaged for several years with one of the largest establishments of the kind in the West, and he thought that with the hogs raised in this section and with the corn for which this region is famous, an establishment could be maintained here all the year round.

But he soon discovered that the difference in freight rates prevented competition with Chicago, Kansas City and Cincinnati, and the project was abandoned. Terre Haute might once have been called "Hogopolis" and would be glad of that title now. We hear sneers at the cultivation of the hog center of the country, but the profits that come from the despised hogs are not to be sneered at.

Some of the most substantial fortunes in Terre Haute were made by pork, in the days when Terre Haute was yet a town. Those days are over, and the fortunes that are to be made here must seek some other channel.

The history of Terre Haute, from its founding, has been one of steady and regular growth and advancement, and most fortunately has never been disfigured with that modern invention called a "boom" —a species of advertising a place purely for purposes of real estate speculation. From Early's little first store, exchanging from his general assortment for fur skins, beeswax and whisky—the staples at one time—to the great wholesale house of Hulman, and many others nearly as important, is a long distance, but the ground has all been passed over step by step. No balloons have been used in the voyage. A vigorous but healthy growth is by far the best. It may seem slow to-day, but look to-morrow and the slow but sure has passed the boomer that lies collapsed and dead, strewn with broken fortunes and ruined hopes. The boom town is a modern growth, a hot-bed plant, as unsubstantial, often, as the night's mushroom.

The toll bridge was, when built, a great institution, always presenting a safe road across the river for the people and the trade desirous of coming to Terre Haute. But its days were passed, and it became imperative that the people should have a free bridge, and the county commissioners purchased the entire franchise of W. K. Edwards, paying therefor $75,000. An expensive new iron draw has been put in place of the old draw.

Under Mayor Cookerly's administration, August 3, 1867, the first street car was run over the Terre Haute street railroad. The entire line then was from First street to the Union depot. The Terre Haute Street Railway Company was organized as a stock company April 10, 1865. From the day of its opening two cars were kept continually running. The company now have eight miles of streets, and much of this is double tracked, and this part of the improvement is being constantly pushed. Officers: R. W. Rippetoe, president; William Kidder, vice-president; L. D. Thomas, secretary. Mr. Blake's street railway connects on east Wabash street with the Terre Haute street railway track, and runs west to the fair grounds, passing by the front gate, and continues east to Highland Lawn cemetery. The length of this street track is over two miles.

During the sixties the city realized that it wanted free access furnished the people in their coming and going. The bridge was purchased, and as the old plank road was about worn out, a system of graveled roads was commenced. And now the old dirt roads are graveled, and iron bridges have taken the places of the old wooden

ones, and all the principal highways leading to Terre Haute are first-class graveled roads. Thus, in the slow course of time, the town and county have been permanently lifted out of the mud—and all are free to the world.

Banks.—The Terre Haute branch of the State Bank was established November 4, 1845, and most fortunately Mr. Curtis Gilbert was chosen president. This was, from a money standpoint, a great advance for the town. One of the regular old-fashioned State bank buildings now stands on the south of the public square, with its huge columns that extend to the gable of the roof. It is an exact pattern of all the national bank buildings erected in many of the States in that day. They all looked alike when newly built, and they continue the same likeness in extreme old age. Mr. Gilbert was succeeded by Levi G. Warren, in 1853, having retired on account of ill health. The old bank was wound up by Mr. Gilbert at the expiration of its charter in 1856, and it was one of the few that was so managed that it paid every creditor in full.

The First National Bank was first chartered in 1863, for the period of nineteen years, and during the life of its charter grew and prospered with the ever-widening field presented by the growth in business and wealth of the city. Its present charter dates from 1882; capital, $200,000; surplus, $200,000; officers, D. Deming, president; B. McCormick, cashier; Frank Teel, assistant cashier. This was one of the first banks under our present national system, its charter bearing the number 47.

The Vigo County National Bank was established November 1, 1888; capital, $150,000; surplus $7,000. B. G. Hudnut, president; Charles W. Conn, cashier. Directors: Willard Kidder, M. Quinn, A. Z. Foster, J. P. Crawford, Wright L. Kidder, C. A. Busch, Elisha Havens, B. G. Hudnut and Max F. Hoberg.

National State Bank of Terre Haute.—The State Bank of Indiana, branch at Terre Haute, was organized in 1836, chartered for a term of twenty years. Upon the expiration of its charter it was organized by the parties who had controled the first bank (the Bank of the State of Indiana) in 1856, also chartered for twenty years. This continued in business until 1865, when the new general system went into operation, when it gave up its old charter and was reorganized and became the present National State Bank, and continued in business until the expiration of the twenty years, when its charter was extended for twenty years. Its capital stock is $200,000; surplus, $56,000. Officers: Preston Hussey, president; Charles M. Warren, cashier. Board of directors: Preston Hussey, G. W. Bement, Theodore Hulman, A. J. Crawford and W. S. Rea.

Prairie City Bank.—A State bank was organized under this name in 1852. It long since ceased to be a chartered institution,

and is the banking house of Mr. John S. Beach. It has long been one of the important and leading financial concerns of the city. A regular banking business is conducted, and under its careful management it is widely known as a strong and reliable concern.

Savings Bank.—On the corner of Ohio and Sixth streets is one of the responsible and leading financial institutions of the city. It is under the same general control as the Prairie City Bank.

McKeen's Bank.—Though a private concern, this bank is one of the most solid institutions of the city.

CHAPTER XXVII.

TOWNS AND VILLAGES.

SMYRNA.—One of the oldest outlying villages was Smyrna, appropriately named for one of the oldest towns in the world, and about whose casements it is probable the bats and owls beat their wings when the slaves were chipping the rocks to build the pyramids—the pyramid *renaissance*, so to speak. This particular Smyrna in Vigo county was laid out in 1818 by Caleb Arnold. It was where Honey creek empties into the Wabash river. People settled there and commenced to build a town. The "shakes" took a few turns, and its ruins were "shuck" out of existence.

Greenfield was platted and laid out in March, 1819, by Otis Jones, Henry French, Amos P. Balch and Jeremiah Raymond. It was exactly square, and had a public square in the center. It is long since but a memory of the good old times of the "fever-'nager." It was more appropriately a shaker-town, not a religious kind of shaking, but the quality that needs "boneset" tea, quinine, etc. It has long since been simply a "green field." The old deserted cabins were more than a generation ago either hauled off or have rotted down.

Brownsville was platted in 1836 by Johnson Clarke. It started life with great expectations, but that was about as far as it ever got. It was in Section 35, Township 11, Range 8.

Atherton was laid out and platted October 7, 1871. It is on Section 1, Township 13, Range 9, in the northeast corner of the northwest quarter. The plat is signed by Newton Rogers, Sarah A. Denny and Mary J. Rogers. The line of the north part of the plat is the county line, dividing Vigo and Parke counties. It is a station on the E.,T. H. & C. R. R. It has two streets running parallel with

the railroad, north and south, Main and Parke streets, and from First to Fourth inclusive, cross streets. Population, 123.

Centerville (post-office name Lewis) was laid out September 9, 1838, in Section 36, Township 10 north, Range 8 west, by Addison Williams. It is in Pierson township, and in the southeast corner of the county, and on the county line, on Sections 35 and 36. It is on the Centerville wagon road. It gets its mails by pony express. One would hardly think, looking at it, that it was big enough for two names. The place is Lewisburg, but to get a letter there you must direct to "Lewis." Joseph Stutman made the first improvement—a tannery. In 1842 Charles Stewart built the first house—log; then the Buskirks opened a cabinet shop, and John B. Smith a blacksmith shop. A log school-house was the only public meeting place for many years. Dodson & Jenkins opened a store in 1844. It reached its greatest importance in the canal days. Population, 125.

Soonover lies northwest of Centerville (Lewis) on the same wagon road, about two and a half miles. This is merely a post-office and little store.

Hazel Green, laid off July 4, 1836, by Nathaniel Donham, on Section 21, 11, 8, *non est.* Whom the sylvan gods love die a bornin sometimes.

Harrison was platted August 4, 1837, on Section 33, Township 13, Range 9, by Ann Potts. This was on the west side of the river from old Fort Harrison. Never became more than a paper town. Even Lincoln's resolution about "the particular spot" would have some difficulty in finding it now.

Lockport (Riley P. O.) was platted November 23, 1836, by Nathaniel Donham; post-office name is Riley. The place is nine miles southeast of Terre Haute, on the Evansville & Indianapolis Railroad. This is the largest village in the county. Its name indicates it was to be a canal town. During the actual building of the canal this was an important business point. At times the town has had important manufacturing interests—mills, saw-mills, tannery, etc., but all were burned at different times. It has remained a noted grain market; population, 266.

Middletown (Prairie Creek P. O.), laid off August 24, 1831, by James D. Piety, on Sections 26 and 27, 10-10, is sixteen miles south of Terre Haute, on the old Vincennes road. The nearest railroad station is six and one-half miles. The post-office name is Prairie Creek. Daniel Ryerson opened the first hotel in a log house, where he kept a drug store—happy combination of feed and physic. Jonas P. Lykins made the second improvement, a frame; here he opened a store. Z. J. Hunt opened a hotel; in it was the old stage stand, many years. Hiram Hight built a steam-mill in



Charles Cruft

1847. Jacob Ernest built the first brick house, in 1849; population, 151.

Pimento (formerly Hartford) is a station on the Evansville & Terre Haute Railroad; is the shipping and business point of Linton and the most of Pierson townships, is quite a little business place. The name was changed when it became a railroad station. It was laid out in 1852 by Israel French. Thomas French made the first location in the place, and put up a store. The next year came Harvey Weeks, and he became a partner in the store. N. B. Bennett began his drug store in 1865, and then a grocery store. A large flouring-mill was erected in 1877. A tavern, large dry goods store, and blacksmith shop soon followed. A town-house was erected in 1858, and the lower part used as a school-house. The little village has lost in business and population of recent years.

Macksville, platted by Samuel McQuilkin, November 22, 1836, on Section 19, Town 12, Range 9, was named by taking a part of the proprietor's name. The first building was put up in what became the town, in 1833, and in 1834 McQuilkin opened a store. It was made a place by the forces working on the National road. It now has a population of 240. John Griggs and his son, Edward, put up a flouring-mill in 1867, which was burned in 1870. It is merely a suburb of Terre Haute, separated by the river and the strip of low land on the west side thereof.

Bloomtown was platted and laid out in 1858, by Hiram Bloom. It is six miles west of Terre Haute, on the old Paris road, a short distance north of the Van road. It once had a saw-mill and a grist-mill. They were both destroyed by fire, and the place has gone into innocuous desuetude. When the Vandalia Railroad was built, there was nothing for this place to do, but move down, and it did move, and Nelson was started into existence. It is a station on the Van road, a post-office, and is situated on the State line dividing Indiana and Illinois.

New Goshen was platted and laid out May 17, 1853, in Section 7, Town 13, Range 9, by Hamilton Smith, William Ferguson, George Smith and John Hay; population 180.

Seelyville is a post-office and station on the Van road, in Lost Creek township, east of Terre Haute nine miles. The place came into existence by the opening of a coal bank, one of the earliest operated in the county—the McKeen coal shaft. After passing through several hands, the mines closed operations in 1879. The town was laid out by J. Seeley. H. C. Dickerson opened the first store here in 1878, and about this time a post-office was established.

Otterville was subdivided March 17, 1873, in Section 28, Town 13 Range 8, by William Campbell.

Prairieton, laid out July 22, 1837, in Section 25, Town 11, Range 10, by Robert Hoggatt; is in Prairieton Township, and on Honey Creek and the old Vincennes wagon road. For years this place was known as "Hoggatt's store." It became incorporated as a town in 1870. Moses Hoggatt, and after him his son Robert, were the first storekeepers. It has a population of about 250. The Quakers were the predominating influence in this prairie in the pioneer days; population, 236.

Urbana was platted October 9, 1838, in Section 17, Town 10, Range 8, by Jacob Kester.

Glendale (Glenn P. O.) is in Lost Creek township, a flag station on the Van road, where it crosses the National road. It is situated nearly one mile southwest of Seelyville; post-office was established March 10, 1887—a post-office, store and hotel, all in one.

Winston, laid out December 11, 1838, by Wines & Ball, is situated on Section 22, Town 11, Range 8.

Youngstown, subdivided and made a village March 31, 1868, on Section 26, Township 11, Range 9, by Chauncey R. Carr. Ten or twelve houses are all there is of it. It is in Honey Creek township, and is a station on the E. & T. H. R. R., about seven miles south of Terre Haute. George Planett built the first business house in 1868, when he was made the first postmaster. Population, 39.

Tecumseh is merely a post-office. It was once known as Durkee's ferry, on the Wabash, and in Fayette township. At one time in its history there was considerable business done here—a small hamlet of five or six houses.

St. Mary's is a station near the school, on the I. & St. L. R. R. It is hardly more than a station and a cluster of houses as supply for the Catholic school and church. Population, 200.

Ellsworth (Edwards P. O.) is a station on the C. & E. I. R. R., six miles northeast of Terre Haute, in Otter Creek township. The straw board factory is located here. When this is in full operation it employs 125, and gives an excellent market for the farmers' straw. The population consists of the factory employes.

Otter Creek Junction is at the railroad crossing, on the same line of Ellsworth, and about a mile and a half northeast of that place. Only a flag station.

Heckland is a station and post-office on the L. & T. H. R. R. in Otter Creek township, and about twelve miles northeast of Terre Haute, nearly a mile south of the north line of the county.

Markle's Station is on the I. & St. L. R. R., in Lost Creek township, and about seven miles from Terre Haute, northeast. No post-office. Flag station.

Grand Station.—No post-office. Flag station at the crossing of the I. & St. L. and the C. & E. I. Railroads.

Coal Bluff.—This place grew to be a hamlet in consequence of Webster's coal mine, one of the first in the county being opened. Webster sold to the Coal Bluff Mining Company, and hence the name of the place. It is exclusively a mining town. Has a post-office and railroad station, on the I. & St. L. R. R. Population, 176.

Fontanet (formerly Fountain Station), on the I. & St. L. R. R., nearly two miles west of Coal Bluff, is an important mining town, worked and operated by the Coal Bluff Mining Company. Has a post-office, and is an important railroad station. Over 300 miners live here. The mining company has a large general store. Full accounts of these mines are given under the head "coal" in a preceding page.

Malcom is a railroad station five miles west of Terre Haute, on Van road—flag.

Sandford, a post-office and brisk village on the Indianapolis & St. Louis Railroad, and at the State line between Illinois and Indiana, was made an important business point by the building of the railroad. It had its commencement in 1854; population, 250.

There are twenty-seven post-offices in Vigo county, as follows: Atherton, Coal Bluff, Fontanet, Gilbert, Hutton, Libertyville, Nelson, Pimento, Riley (Lockport), Sandford, Soonover, Terre Haute, Vigo, Burnett, Edwards, Glenn, Heckland, Lewis (Centerville), Macksville, New Goshen, Prairie Creek (Middletown), St. Mary's Seelyville, Tecumseh, Vedder, Youngstown, Prairieton.

CHAPTER XXVIII.

MANUFACTURING AND OTHER INDUSTRIES.

THE chief requirements of our advancing civilization are the creation of manufactures, and the building of those industries that dot the land with their flaming forges and their flying spindles, whose whistles call the "bucket brigade" to the hours of work, and bid them rest from toil. The great plant, with its tall chimneys and thick rolling black smoke, and its whirring wheels, and its hum, and clang and roar, may be traced back in its slow development to the first savage, fighting his way on the borders of brute creation, who learned to rub two sticks together and start his camp fire in the jungles of the deep forests. All this industry we see about us is man's response to man's increasing desires. The utter savage has no more wants than the brute—the partially perfected man wants not only the earth, but the infinite, and one man dreams, another thinks, and all work, and the whirligig of time, and the rush and whir of the busy struggling generations go hand in hand through the centuries and the eons.

The little old first water-mill in the county, of Lambert & Dickson, on Honey creek, was a vast advance on the old stump and the horse mills, that in their slow and imperfect way, had furnished the people bread. As utterly trifling as this old mill would be now to the country, when it was washed away, not a great while after being built, it was a real calamity to the people in a wide stretch of country. This water-mill was built in 1816.

The next year, 1817, Maj. Abraham Markle built his much better and more substantial mill in the north part of the county, on Otter creek. This was a great improvement for the time. On the same spot now is a fine roller-process mill, owned by the Major's grandson.

A "float mill" was built on the Wabash in early times. This was nearly three miles below the city, and was built by Mr. Bennett.

A steam saw-mill was put up in Terre Haute by the Wallace brothers some time about 1823. The people subscribed funds and gave it to these men to build their mill here. These brothers were the sons of the preacher who came here at an early day and preached in the court-house.

David Linton built his famous old brick mansion on the corner of Sixth and Ohio in 1830. At first it stood near the center of the block, but afterward was moved out to the street. It was "a long way out of town" then to his house.

Judge Deming built the old frame, First and Ohio, that became in time a part of the Meyer hotel, in 1825.

Mrs. Deming's and Mrs. Chauncey Warren's residences were the first built on Sixth street.

But returning to the subject of the growth of manufactures and industries. As stated elsewhere, as early as 1824, Mr. Gilman started in Terre Haute the business of pork-packing. A history of the coming and final departure of that industry is given on another page.

John F. King built the first distillery. This was out on the commons and not far from where is now the Polytechnic. It was burned and was among the first noted Terre Haute fires. A landmark for a long time, even after it was destroyed by fire, by the tall chimneys left standing as sentinels over the ruins, were the chimneys of Charles Rupp's old mill. In its early day this was the greatest institution in the country. It stood away a mile out of the city northward on the big sandy common where the town milch cows disported themselves and nibbled the dainty dog fennel blossoms. This is now a built portion of the city, and its neat cottages tell of the thrift and happy homes of many of the workingmen of the place.

Iron Industry.—Alexander Crawford, who died the present year at his home in New Castle, Penn., was one of the pioneers of the Wabash valley in the manufacture of iron. His sons, A. J. and James P. Crawford, are now the leading iron mongers of Indiana. Alexander Crawford, at the time of his death, was seventy-six years of age. He was president of the New Castle & Beaver Valley and the St. Louis, Salem & Little Rock Railroads, and general manager of the Nashville & Knoxville, in which latter he invested $2,000,000. He built a rolling-mill at New Castle in 1839, and founded the Wabash Iron Company at Terre Haute, Ind., now managed by his sons. He had extensive iron and coal interests, east and west. Four sons and a daughter survive him. The nail works were projected in 1867.

The iron and nail works of Turner, Glover & Co. were promised the citizens to be in operation by February 1, 1868. It was the indomitable energy of George Turner, manager; Benjamin Wilhelm, machinist; William Crawford, master builder and Joseph A. Morgan, treasurer, that enabled the work to be completed at the promised time.

The institution was originally known as the Terre Haute Iron & Nail Works of Turner, Glover & Co. The stockholders were: George Turner, Joshua E. Glover, Joseph S. Glover, William Crawford, Benjamin Wilhelm and Jasper A. Morgan, all from Youngstown, Ohio. These gentlemen came here with their families and made this their home;. capital stock, $120,000. The iron they used came from the blast furnace at Harmony, Clay county, and the coal from Sullivan county, it being preferred to Brazil coal. There were then six puddling furnaces, and these were only operated by daytime —sixty men employed. The first day the mill started up was February 12, 1868.

Terre Haute Iron & Steel Company.—This was originally "The Nail Works," or the Terre Haute Iron Works of Turner, Glover & Co. It was sold to the latter company in September, 1889, and capitalized at $60,000, and was changed to the making of bar iron, of which the output is 15,000 to 20,000 tons annually. They are now better equipped than before for the making of nails, and contemplate renewing that branch of their industry. This is the Crawford Rolling Mill, in the south part of the city. It is situated at the crossing of the Evansville & Terre Haute Railroad and Thirteenth street, where they have eleven acres of ground and over three acres of buildings. During the twenty years the concern manufactured nails it put out 2,648,489 kegs. It now employs 235 men, and will increase the force in a short time to 450 men. Present officers: James P. Crawford, president; A. J. Crawford, vice-president and treasurer; Samuel L. Bridwell, secretary.

Wabash Iron Company was organized in 1872, and the principal incorporators were Alexander Crawford and his sons, A. J. and J. P., and two brothers of Alexander Crawford, J. A. and G. W. Crawford, and W. R. McKeen, D. W. Minshall, Frank Paddock and Alexander McGregor. Capital stock, $80,000. It manufactures merchant bar iron and small T rails for mines, lumber camps and mills, etc. The works were put in active operation in 1873, with a capacity of 5,000 tons annually, and gave employment to seventy-five men. It now has a capacity of 12,000 tons and employs a force of 225 men. It has spacious and ample buildings, in which are twenty puddling and other furnaces, three trains of rolls, six boilers and twelve powerful engines. The present officers of the company are A. J. Crawford, president; J. P. Crawford, sectary and treasurer. It has six acres of ground, and about three acres under roof, with railroads on three sides—the Van and also the Big Four north and south, and the Evansville & Indianapolis on the west. These give the mills the amplest shipping facilities.

Vigo Iron Company is situated on the Evansville & Terre Haute

Railroad, 1421 Washington avenue; was incorporated August 9, 1869; capital stock, $125,000, and is one of the only two concerns in Indiana engaged in the manufacture of pig iron. It occupies twenty acres in the extreme southeastern portion of the city, where is the furnace and all necessary buildings with a 250-horse-power engine and machinery. The products of this mill have always been recognized of superior excellence. Thirty-two skilled men are employed at the furnace and the output reaches 12,000 net tons of iron bar, and finds its market in the northwest. The raw material is chiefly from Iron Mountain, but large quantities of superior kidney iron is obtained from the streams of Vigo county and the immediate vicinity. This important industry is the main feeder to the two iron mills above mentioned, and is in the same proprietary interests. It is in the hands of Messrs. A. J. Crawford, president, and J. P. Crawford, secretary and treasurer.

Terre Haute Car Manufacturing Company, for the manufacture of railroad cars, car wheels and machinery, was incorporated July 19, 1875, and grew out of the small shop and foundry built and operated some years by James Seath. It is a monument to the genius and energy of this man, who is now at the head of one of the most important industries in the State. In 1887 the works were burned to the ground, involving a loss of nearly $300,000, but were immediately rebuilt and upon a far better basis than before. The plant is located in the southeastern part of the city and covers an area of twenty-six acres, the buildings being chiefly one story in height and iron clad. Three miles of standard gauge track traverse the yards in every direction, and the shops are so arranged as to necessitate the least possible rehandling of the various parts of the cars until they meet at the erecting-shop, which has an area of 40,000 square feet, and has space for ten cars; the annual output being about 3,000 cars. Six hundred workmen are employed in the works and the output embraces every description of railroad cars except passenger cars, and a leading specialty is the manufacture of the Barr's patent process car wheels, of which about 8,000 are annually produced beyond what is required for their own uses. These wheels are made with a chilled iron rim, which is afterward ground true upon an emory wheel, rendering them particularly durable and desirable. The officers of the company are Messrs. James Seath, president; Lewis J. Cox, vice-president and treasurer; G. W. Gillespie, secretary, and R. L. Cox, superintendent.

Terre Haute Distillery, the largest concern of the kind in the world, has a working capactiy of 10,000 bushels of grain a day. This is equal to 50,000 gallons of spirits. The government tax on this wonderful output would be $40,000 a day. It

would be an expert's work to count out each day this one item of expense. Four large engines and eighteen steam pumps are in operation when it is working. It requires a twelve-inch main to supply the needed water. There are not many water works that have a greater capacity than that required at this concern. The waste water leaving the buildings makes a small creek. This mammoth plant is located on the banks of the Wabash river, and is owned by the Terre Haute Distilling Company. It is little known that Terre Haute is one of the finest, if not the very best distilling points in the United States. It has an inexhaustible supply of fine cold water, and the corn-producing country of the Wabash valley can not be surpassed anywhere, and is surrounded by the richest coal fields in the land. Spirits can be manufactured at this point for a little less than in any other place, Peoria, Ill., not excepted. In the year 1849, on the same grounds where now stands the mammoth establishment of the Terre Haute Distilling Company, there stood the old McGregor House. The latter had a capacity of twenty-five bushels per day, producing seventy-five gallons of whisky. This, in those days, was called a large house. Forty years have gone by and we behold a distillery which has no equal in the world. The mill, boiler house, distillery proper, cistern room, bonded warehouse, cooper shops, malt houses, corn cribs, pump houses, fermenting house, offices, stables and cattle barns and other buildings cover a space of twenty-nine and a half acres. On entering the premises we first see the immense corn cribs. Farmers bringing corn drive up an elevated roadway, and by an ingenious operation the whole load is dumped without unhitching the horses or the use of a shovel. More than 1,000 loads of corn can be handled daily with the greatest ease. The ear corn is handled by machinery to a giant corn sheller. A large belt elevator takes the corn, cob, chaff and all ninety feet to the top of the storage elevator where each is separated. The cobs go through a suction fan and drop in front of the boilers to be used as fuel. The chaff goes through a simple conveyance to the chaff house and is used for cattle food. After the corn has been thus separated it is stored in the grain elevator, the latter having a capacity of 35,000 bushels. Following the raw material on its route we enter one of the most perfect mills in the country.

The starch in the corn is by a patent process separated from the bran and hearts of the corn, the absolutely pure starch only being used for the production of spirits. The bran, hearts, etc., is used for cattle food. Experience has shown that by this way of purifying the grain before entering the distilling apparatus a much-improved spirit is obtained. The cooking of the meal is done in

large iron kettles under high pressure. For malting and cooling the mash the vacuum process is used. No impurity whatever can enter the mash, the latter being conveyed in air-tight copper pipes to the fermenting room. The fermenting house is a separate building, a perfect model for the purpose. It contains twelve large fermenting vessels, each of which seems large enough to float a good-sized ship. The beer still has a capacity to separate the high wines from the fermented beer at the rate of 2,500 gallons per hour, and when separated produces a four-inch stream of high wines. The redistilling apparatus is immense, charging 36,000 gallons of high wines at a time. Three of these copper kettles have so large a diameter that a man with great ease could drive a two-horse team through them, buggy, horses, driver and all, without touching. The rectifying process is done by charcoal, sixty Sinclair machines, which is one-third more than any other house in the United States uses, besides a large number of open leaches. The capacity of the rectifying department is larger and more perfect than any other distillery now in operation. Double rectification and redistillation is the mode of operation.

What experience and money can produce can be seen in this department. It is the most perfect and complete rectifying establishment ever erected anywhere. The goods this firm produces are far superior to any in the market.

The Sandford Fork & Tool Company.—At this time, owing to a temporary financial difficulty, this splendid plant is closed. It is in the process of reorganizing, and it is expected that it will very soon be in operation upon a solid and permanent basis. It is situated on South Third street, and has easy access to the railroad and switches that give it fine shipping advantages. The building and machinery are new and elegant. It was built to completion in the early part of 1888, and work commenced.

This company is a consolidation of the shovel works of East Taunton, Mass., and the Sandford Tool Company of Cortland, N. Y., which was brought about after extended negotiations, to the credit of a few of our enterprising citizens. The old company was reorganized, and the capital increased from $100,000 to $150,000. Among the new stockholders may be mentioned Messrs. H. Hulman, D. W. Minshall, Josephus Collett, Willard Kidder, Anton Mayer and W. R. McKeen; Mr. Robert Nixon president of the company, The original capacity of the tool works being doubled, it became necessary for them to change their location in order to obtain better advantages for carrying on their western trade, and the inter-state commerce law made Terre Haute the most desirable place to locate, the saving to the company on a carload of freight as between

Cortland and Terre Haute being more than $60 in favor at their new location. The buildings cover an area of 40,680 square feet, not including the yard area, but the ground under cover only will surprise many. The following shows the exact size of the different buildings: Forge room, 50x300 feet; boiler, engine and dry house, 40x50 feet; finishing house, 40x150 feet; machine shop, 25x72 feet; shearing house, 50x100 feet; handle house, 40x150 feet; warehouse, 40x122 feet.

The buildings were judiciously arranged on the lot, and occupy a very small space for their size.

In the spring of 1890 the company encountered financial distress and made an assignment, and the works are temporarily closed. It is understood that as soon as a reorganization can be effected it will resume on a secure basis and increased facilities.

The principal product is shovels, forks, and all manner of farm tools. The capacity of the shovel department alone is 150 dozen a day—the hoe and fork department but little inferior.

The motor of the plant, a 300-horse-power Corliss engine, is a model of beauty and strength combined. The machine shop where they are prepared to do all sorts of light and medium work is supplied with a 15-horse-power independent engine. The polishing room is supplied with 60 emery wheels, and the grinding room with 10 run of stones, each 6 feet in diameter and 1 foot thick, revolving with a velocity of 250 revolutions per minute. When in full operation it gave employment to 300 men.

Phœnix Foundry and Machine Works.—This institution is one of the oldest of its kind in this part of the State. On the ground covered by its buildings there were, in 1865, two separate industries, owned by different individuals. In that year these two were united under the present name, and in 1879 were incorporated. From such small beginnings it has grown to its present proportions, and is now, after more than twenty years, the leading industry in its line in the Wabash valley.

Being located in the heart of the city, on all the street-car lines, it is midway between the Union depot and the post-office. The buildings, busy sights and sounds of this industry, attract the attention of every stranger who comes to Terre Haute. The plant consists of a block of ground bounded by Ninth, Eagle and Mulberry streets and the yards and tracks of the Vandalia Railroad Company. It is nearly covered with substantial buildings, which furnish a floor space of more than 33,000 square feet, which is filled with machinery, the best of its kind for the purposes for which it is used. The yards and grounds are used for material, such as pig iron, coal, coke, scrap iron, which is constantly being

received, and for manufactured articles which are made from this material, and are constantly changing. In the yards are also stored the machinery for foundry use, such as flasks, etc. There is also the boiler shop, around and in which one sees boilers of all kinds, in all stages of completion. Here one sees many second-hand boilers, which have been received in exchange for new work.

The reputation of the Phœnix is enviable, as its widely-extended and extending business attests. Its friends are those for whom the establishment has done work, and they are legion. They live in parts of western Indiana and eastern Illinois, and the Phœnix has never lost a customer for whom it has done work of any kind. The management have always prided themselves on this—a pardonable vanity. They do all sorts of work and make all kinds of machinery.

They make a specialty of architectural iron work, house fronts, etc., and point with pride to the numerous fronts of business houses which they have designed and erected, notably that of the McKeen building at Main and Seventh streets. Anyone who looks at the new court-house will see their handiwork in the cast-iron part of the roof and dome, the windows and cresting.

Vandalia Railroad Shops.—This is a great hive of industry that commenced but a small affair and has grown with the growth of the Van system until it is one of the most important industries of Terre Haute. The road between Indianapolis and Terre Haute was completed in 1852, and immediately the work of erecting shops was commenced, these being finished in the following year. The total cost of construction was about $15,000, and the buildings put up form, in fact, part of the present shops. They consisted of an engine house, machine shop, and carpenter shop, and the total number of men employed was not over forty. The road then had an equipment of only seven engines and the outfit of freight and passenger cars was so small that it required but this small force to do all the work of overhauling and repairing. The only business done by the company was between Terre Haute and Indianapolis, and all the repairing was easily handled here. Mr. C. R. Peddle was master mechanic and master of motive power, from the start, and continued in that position for thirty years. No particular addition was made to the shops until 1869, when the present round-house was built for the accommodation of the increased equipment of engines, and the old engine-house was transformed into what is now the erecting department. A large car shed was also built, and altogether these improvements amounted to many thousand dollars. Gradually all the departments were enlarged and new additions built, until the shops reached the present proportions. Paint shops, tin shops, boiler department, large planing-mill and an enlarged blacksmith shop were among the improvements.

New Foundry.—In July, 1890, Mr. F. H. McElfresh, formerly at the head of the Phoenix foundry, purchased a plat of ground at the corner of Ohio and Canal streets, and designs putting up an extensive foundry. It is expected that this will be an important addition to the city. No time is fixed for completing the building.

In 1882 Mr. Peddle accepted the position of purchasing agent and Mr. Cleaver was given the position of master mechanic under Mr. Prescott as master of locomotive power. Under the management of Mr. Cleaver the work has been systematized and divided up, until, at present, every department works with almost clockwork regularity. Under Mr. Peddle the shops were gradually raised to the excellent condition in which they were found when Mr. Cleaver was appointed, and the work of improvement was enabled to go on without any interruption. At present the shops cover an area of about eight acres, and the entire value of the buildings is estimated at $200,000, although that amount would not place them in their present condition. From time to time the tools belonging to the company were replaced by various new improvements, among them an immense wheel lathe costing $5,000, and a steam hammer costing $3,000. The larger amount of tools are owned by the employes, but as those tools belonging to the company became worn out or broken they were replaced by new ones, until now the shops are among the best equipped in the country. The number of men employed, exclusive of engineers and firemen, and employed in the shops alone, is 393, distributed as follows: Machine shop, 45; carpenters in planing-mills, freight-car house, passenger-car house, caboose shop and carpenter shop, 140; paint shop, 20; tin shop, 5; yardmen and laborers, 22; boiler shop, 34; blacksmith shop, 33; brass foundry 3; pattern shop, 3; erecting department, 32, and round-house, 57. The total pay-roll is $27,000 per month. The pay-roll of the engineers and firemen is $17,000 per month. The shops have facilities for making freight cars, passenger coaches, baggage cars, cabooses, and engines, with the exception of making the iron castings and wheels. The castings are furnished by the Phœnix Foundry and Machine Shops, of this city, and the wheels are supplied by the Terre Haute Car Works, Indianapolis Car Works, and Fort Wayne foundries. The car works in this city furnish 200 wheels a month, and they are as good as any which the company uses. A general idea of the amount of work done can be gained from the statement that four-fifths of the work of the road is done here. The equipment of engines is now 107 engines, the Terre Haute & Indianapolis owning 47, Terre Haute & Louisville, 16, and the St. Louis & Terre Haute, 44.

Terre Haute Stone Works Company.—In the material of stone

Terre Haute is, in some respects, as it is in regard to block coal. The supply is not within the immediate limits of the county, yet it is so contiguous as to make this city the natural headquarters and distributing point. One of the finest building stone in the world is the Indiana Oolitic or "Bedford" stone. The Terre Haute Stone Works Company now have customers from New York City to the Rocky Mountains. Prof. Collett, State geologist of Indiana, in Vol. XI of Reports, says:

"The Oolitic limestone (of Monroe and other counties) average over ninety-nine per cent carbonate of lime; a degree of purity scarcely excelled in the world. It was adopted, after a long and careful investigation, in competition with the most favored stones in the nation as the handsomest and best material for the new state-house. A similar conclusion was arrived at by authorities charged with important public structures in this and other States throughout the Union.

"It is used for the court-house, post-office, residences and churches of Indianapolis, and the best court-houses in this and adjoining States. It is also used for the Cotton Exchange at New Orleans, the custom-house at Louisville, the most exposed parts of the new city hall, and water tables of Lincoln park, Chicago, and many of the expensive structures of St. Louis.

"The stone comes soft from the quarry, and is easily sawed, but, being tough, it can be carved with facility and rapidity into any desired forms. Its rich gray color, close uniform texture, and facility for working, and its assured strength and durability, make it extremely desirable for permanent engineering works.

"The stone may be confidently recommended for the erection of permanent structures."

For many of the finest buildings in New York City, notably the Vanderbilt mansion, the stone quarries of the east were passed by and the Oolitic stone selected as being superior to any other to be found in the country.

The fame of the Terre Haute Stone Works Company's quarries is already widespread, and Wichita (in a State which claims to have fine building stone), Kansas City, Des Moines, Iowa, and other western cities, draw largely from these quarries for their supply of building stone. The recognized superiority of the stone from these quarries is the more strongly emphasized when the fact is borne in mind that the freight rates on stone to Wichita are 34 cents per hundred.

Wabash Manufacturing Company, on North Sixth street, was organized in 1886, and occupies the four stories and basement of Nos. 19–21. It manufactures overalls, trousers, shirts, etc., and is

one of the most prosperous industrial institutions of Terre Haute; George Probst, superintendent.

Wood Work.—Messrs. Clift, Williams & Co. established themselves in the present business in 1860, although the firm name at that time was Clift & Williams, which in 1880 was changed to Clift, Williams & Co. The main building of their planing-mills is 60x96 feet in dimensions, and contains three floors; the warehouse and office building is 40x70 feet, with two floors; and the whole amount of ground covered is about 150x260 feet. July 10, 1884, their buildings were entirely destroyed by fire, upon which they were rebuilt with brick, new machinery being used throughout, and they have now one of the handsomest and most convenient structures in the city. These gentlemen employ from seventy to one hundred men, and they claim with justifiable pride that their house is one of the largest and most comprehensive in all its departments in the State, and one which manufactures everything pertaining to building material. The latest improved and best machinery and tools are used in all departments: The variety of their products is found in sash, doors, blinds, moldings, cornices, newels, stair work, lattice work, brackets, shelving and counters, lath, shingles, etc.

The Metallic Wheel Company.—This plant is located on the southeast corner of Cherry and Eighth streets, and covering a quarter of a block, was put up in 1887. The entire façade is surmounted with wheels. It commenced operations with a capacity of 100,000 a year. The inventor of this wheel, Mr. Alexander Messmer, a designer and manufacturer of fine furniture in the east, was met in Chicago by Mr. Horatio Keyes, of the Keyes Manufacturing Company, where he was exhibiting the metallic wheel, and was persuaded to come to Terre Haute. Mr. Louis Duenweg, one of the leading citizens, and a capitalist, saw the merits of the metallic wheel, and at once formed a company for the manufacture of the wheels. All kinds of metallic wheels, baby carriages, tricycles and bicycles, gold, silver and nickel plating, as well as reed and rattan furniture; employs from 150 to 200 men.

The Keyes Manufacturing Company.—Situated in the northeastern part of the city just outside of the corporation limits, is the immense plant of the Keyes Manufacturing Company. The magnitude of the works and the amount of goods turned out is surprising, even to those who have heard the plant mentioned and have had some idea of its capacity. The works are most familiarly known as the "Hub and Spoke Factory," and the place is generally spoken of by that name. As this signifies, hubs and spokes are manufactured, and these constitute a large portion of the output.

But in addition, phaetons, carriages, buggies, sulkies and wagons of all kinds are made. The original company was organized in 1864, and the works were situated on the corner of First and Poplar streets. The building is still standing and is used as the storehouse for the distillery. With the various additions and improvements the firm was compelled to seek more commodious quarters, and built the large plant in the northeastern section of the city. Several years ago the entire plant was destroyed by fire, but enterprise and the great demand for their goods built up the works immediately, and now the company is receiving an immense trade, scattered over the entire United States, and is having a very prosperous business. The drying-house and contents were destroyed by fire in the spring of 1890, but were quickly rebuilt and work resumed with but slight interruption.

The main building is the wood-work department. An adjoining building is the immense blacksmithing department. All the various rings, rods, etc., used in the wagon or buggy, whichever it may be, are manufactured here. Then in the main building the body of the wagon is constructed. The facilities are the same for making complete wagons, buck-boards, phaetons, etc. Then in the setting-up department the various parts are put together, and the whole wagon appears. In the painting department the finishing is done and the wagon is ready for the market. The machines are all run by power obtained from one immense engine. Indeed, the entire works are very complete. In the large storeroom are materials for getting out large orders on short notice. In every department of the shops is continually noticed the skill and knowledge of the complete construction, and accurate fitting of the parts, which only comes with long experience. The firm gives employment to several hundred men, and at the present time the demand for all kinds of buggies and wagons is so great, that every department is crowded with work.

Terre Haute Electric Light and Power Company, J. A. Crawford, president; Edwin Ellis, secretary; Samuel McKeen, treasurer. This company commenced operation in April, 1885, with fifty arc lights of the Thompson-Houston system. In the fall of the year they competed for lighting the city by electricity, and were successful. This company use the Hammerstein lamp support (of which they own the patent) for suspending their light over the street crossings, and it is so far superior to the tower method of lighting that "comparisons are odious." More than 200 lights are used to light the streets of the city, while over 100 arc lights and some 500 incandescent lights are used in the business houses, hotels, etc. In the plant of the Terre

Haute Electric Light Company's works are eight large boilers of total capacity of 500 horse power, two 250-horse-power engines, two 100-horse-power engines, ten arc-light dynamos and two incandescent dynamos on the ground floor. The plant is located on north Center street and Vandalia Railroad.

Hudnut Milling Company.—From a small beginning in 1852, at Edinburg, Ind., this has grown to be one of the famous great industries of the country. The making of hominy was known to the housewives of our ancestors since the day that corn came into use. This, of course, was the old-fashioned lye hominy, and formed much of the healthy food of our ancestors. The name of Hudnut will go into American history as the founder of the present remarkable outgrowth of this industry. It was moved from Edinburg to Terre Haute in the early sixties, and work was commenced in an humble way in the old wooden building at the foot of Walnut street, on the river. This was burned, and the works then went into the old canal warehouse. It was operated and known as "The Hudnuts." In 1886 the present company was incorporated: Theodore Hudnut, president, and B. G. Hudnut, secretary and treasurer.

In Terre Haute the company have two mills—a frame and a new brick, and also an elevator; the latter is an iron-clad building. Their bins, buildings, elevator, etc., cover about five acres, all connected with the railroads, and having ample shipping facilities. They give employment to 100 employes in their mills, etc., in this city, and their output is 1,200 barrels daily.

Two other mills, one at Mount Vernon, Ind., and one at Pekin, Ill., are owned and operated by these gentlemen. Two mills in Terre Haute, and the two just mentioned. The main mills are in Terre Haute, and here is the largest output. The four mills consume 16,000 bushels of corn daily, and send out 2,000 barrels of corn goods daily. In order to meet the daily demand, the company has established grain offices and elevators at a large number of points in the corn-growing districts of Indiana and Illinois. They now have as many as twenty-two such supply points in operation. This company has converted into white corn goods as many as 17,000 bushels a day. The products of these mills are hominy grits, clean meal, corn flour, pearl meal, corn meal, hominy feed and Maizone—the latter is used by brewers. These goods are sent all over the world. The Hudnuts are the inventors and patentees of the machinery and devices used in their factory. The growth of this industry, in its rapidity and expansion, is one of the marvels of this country—celebrated as it is for its inventive ingenuity and boldness of enterprise.

Heading Factory is now being built, by W. J. Coleman. It

is located on the V-shaped piece of ground between the Chicago & Eastern Illinois switches and the Polytechnic Institute. A switch will be built to the factory. The work on the building was commenced July 25, 1890 and it is the intention to have it completed in sixty days or sooner. There will be three main buildings—one 108x78; one 109x70 and the other 56x24. Two 100-horse-power engines will supply the motive power. Its capacity is to be between 4,000 and 5,000 barrels a day, and give employment to 155 men in the building, besides the outside force; G. R. Parsons superintendent.

Cooper Shop.—For some years Messrs. Griffith & Co. have carried on a cooper shop. From the day they commenced their custom has grown, until just now they have enlarged their shops and substituted steam and machinery for the old style hand work. This shop is on North Second street. They are just completing their improvement.

Hanly's Tent Awning, Parlor Bed, and Lounge Factory.—In 1871 John Hanly made the humblest possible beginning in Terre Haute, himself being the entire force and an old outbuilding being his workshop, in the making of tents, sails, awnings, mattresses and lounges. He was a quick and expert workman, and his industry and pleasant manners soon brought him employment. For eight years he toiled alone, and would go out and hunt up work and on his shoulders carry it in and out. In 1880 he opened a shop in the basement of Cook's block, and boldly ventured on this advance step to employ a force of a man and a woman. This was encouraging and people began to call him "Mr. Hanly." He then moved into his present quarters 319 and 321 Cherry street, and in a short time was compelled to rent the upper floor of Oriental Hall, corner of Third and Main and is employing forty-one hands. He is now building on the corner of Third and Mulberry and expects to have his new brick factory complete in the early fall (1890). The main building is 40 feet front, 100 feet deep and three stories high; an L 35 feet front, 100 long, one story, for machinery when in his new building; will employ seventy-five men and women. He has not yet determined whether he will use steam or electric power. Mr. Hanly's sales in 1889 were $45,000 and for 1890, estimated $80,000.

In 1886 Mr. Hanly associated in his factory Mr. John M. Samuels, and it became as at present the firm of Hanly & Samuels.

Wabash Flouring Mill is at the foot of Wabash avenue. This was the first to introduce the roller process on the Wabash. Willard Kidder is the sole proprietor. The output is 800 barrels per day, and the high-grade flour is sent to all parts of the country. Mr. Kidder has made the manufacture of first-class flour

one of the most important industries of Terre Haute. He commenced with the old-style buhr stones and a limited local supply. Here is a center of an important wheat belt—the best quality of winter wheat, with all its possibilities has been kept in view. The mill is a fine three-story-and-basement brick, and has its railroad track for loading and unloading, and its ponderous steam shovels.

W. L. Kidder & Sons' Flouring Mill.—This is one of the finest and largest mills in the State. It has a capacity of 1,000 bushels a day. The enterprise was started in 1879, and the mill built in 1880, and at once commanded a large trade. The firm now ship upon orders to England and Europe generally. The excellence of its products are known everywhere. The mill is a four-story-and-basement brick structure, 50x100 feet, with separate buildings for engine, storehouse, elevator and office, and is equipped in every department with the latest improved machinery. The full-roller process is run by a 600-horse-power engine, and furnishes employment for forty-five men, and a still larger number are in the cooper shops. This mill grinds only winter wheat. This noted flouring-mill is situated corner of Washington and Tenth streets.

Wabash Lumber Company, 133 North First street. The extensive lumber enterprise of the Wabash Lumber Company was incorporated July 1, 1889, and forms one of the most important features of the trade in lumber and its products for building purposes in Terre Haute. The premises occupied by the company cover three city blocks, and besides extensive yards and sheds for storage, and a commodious office, they operate a well-equipped planing-mill, which is provided with all the necessary machinery and a seventy-horse-power steam engine, and is devoted to the manufacture of sash, doors, blinds, moldings and builders' finishing, and general mill work. The company handles about 3,000,000 feet of lumber annually, consisting both of pine and hardwoods, and they carry in stock about 1,000,000 feet with which to promptly fill orders. The trade of the house is largely local, and shipments are also made to surrounding towns. All stock is procured direct from the original sources of supply in large quantities, and the location of the yards alongside of the railroad tracts affords the most complete facilities for receipt and shipment with the greatest economy. The officers of the company are Messrs. Crawford Fairbanks, president; John Beggs, vice-president; H. C. Miller, treasurer, and W. B. Steel, secretary.

The Ehrman Manufacturing Company, 124 and 126 Wabash avenue. Messrs. C. H., A. and E. E. Ehrman are the founders and proprietors, and whose operations embrace the manufacture of

pants, shirts, overalls, etc., for workingmen, mechanics and others. This enterprise was established in 1888, and gives employment to about 250 operatives, in the factory and at their own houses, and the trade of the house extends throughout the northwest and southwest and is annually increasing in volume. The factory is a three-story brick building 50x100 feet in dimensions, the first floor being used as the stock room, the second floor for cutting and the third floor for manufacturing, the whole being equipped with sewing machines, button and button-hole machines, etc., operated with an electric motor. The products, which are in high favor with the trade and consumers, under the trade-mark of "Farmers' and Mechanics," are all carefully made, are strong, serviceable garments, are produced at low cost, and are particularly desirable for the purposes for which they are designed.

Electro-Plating, Steam Fitting, etc., house of D. W. Watson & Sons, was founded thirty-five years ago by the late D. W. Watson, and has been conducted under its present style since the death of the founder in 1883, by his son John C. Watson, who has been connected with the business for many years. The headquarters of the business are embraced in a three-story building, 35x150 feet in dimensions, which is equipped with a twenty-horse-power steam engine, and all necessary tools and machinery for the work in hand, employment in the several departments being given to about sixteen assistants. The ground floor is used for the steam-fitting and plumbing department, the second floor contains the stock of chandeliers, the third contains the electro-plating department, and the basement is used for storing heavy stock. In the plating department, which is a new feature of the business, added in December, 1889, gold, silver, nickel, brass, bronze and copper plating is accomplished by skillful workmen in the best manner. Old chandeliers are refinished in the latest styles, and oxidizing old iron and ormolu or any color or finish desired are given. The chief specialties of the house are steam heating and plumbing, and in this line of work contracts are made to as distant points as Kansas, and generally throughout this State and Illinois. The facilities of the house are unsurpassed in this vicinity, and the work executed has always been of superior excellence.

Stove Manufactory of Messrs. King & Seath, 603 North Sixth street, was originally established in 1872, by Messrs. Ball & King, and from 1876 to 1887 was conducted by Mr. E. J. King alone, the present firm having been organized in the latter year, its members being Messrs. E. J. King and J. R. Seath, Jr. The plant of the firm is embraced in a three-story brick factory 50x50 feet in dimensions, with a one-story foundry in the rear, 90x50 feet. The

works are fully equipped with all necessary tools and appliances, operated by a 15-horse-power steam engine, and furnishes employment to about 25 skilled mechanics during the busy season. The products of the firm consist of a general line of cooking and heating stoves. It is situated at the corner of Sixth street and the Vandalia Railroad.

Hominy Mills.—The business was established in 1878, under the firm name of Newhart & Garner, with a capacity of 150 barrels per day. In 1880 Mr. Garner retired, when it was conducted by Philip Newhart until 1883, when he admitted his son. In 1884 Philip Newhart died, since which time the business has been conducted by the widow and son under the old firm name of Newhart & Son. But before his death, Mr. Newhart, by close application had laid the foundation of a large and lucrative trade, and in 1885 the mills were newly constructed throughout, with an enlarged capacity of 400 barrels per day. In 1886 they were destroyed by fire, the flames sparing nothing, save the bare walls, but they were rebuilt the same year with a capacity of 500 barrels per day, new machinery being used and every invention of modern science and ingenuity which could economize time and labor, or which could improve the quality of the goods produced was pushed into service. The old buhr stone has been discarded and in its stead are the latest patents of rollers; the machinery is operated by a magnificent engine; automatic scales measure and weigh the corn as it enters the mills and the hominy as it leaves them; and the whole enterprise from the basement to the topmost story evinces intelligent management and a prosperous business. The buildings are on South First street, being 130x142 feet in dimensions and three stories high. There is also an elevator attached, all grain from the moment of leaving the wagon being under the control of machine power, and we know of no better example of the triumph of labor-saving machinery than is here exhibited. Newhart & Son make shipments of their goods to all parts of the United States.

Cooperage.—In the southwestern part of the city on the river, connected by a side-track entering the premises, is the extensive plant of Mr. James Nichols, covering ten acres of ground and furnishing steady employment to seventy-five skilled workmen. This enterprise is the oldest and largest of its kind in this section of the State, and embraces the operation of the only saw-mill in the city. The products of the plant include hard and soft wood lumber of all kinds, slack barrels for flour, produce, salt, etc., headings, staves, and hoops, packing boxes, poultry crates, etc., and is one of the most self-contained establishments of the kind anywhere. The mechanical equipment embraces a saw-mill for lumber, hoops, staves, head-

ing, box and other machinery of improved character, operated by an engine of 80-horse power, and every operation in connection with the manufacture of barrels and cooperage stock is performed on the premises from the receipt of the logs to the shipment of the completed product. The timber is purchased in the forests standing, is cut and rafted down the river to the mill, where the logs are sawed into lumber, and then passed through the various operations required. The trade of the establishment is largely in Terre Haute with local millers, and also extends throughout Indiana and Illinois, and shipments of cooperage stock are also made to more distant States, notably Kansas. In lumber, oak, black walnut, and other hardwoods form the chief product, and this is marketed locally. The present capacity of the barrel department is about 1,500 daily. Mr. Nichols has been engaged in the cooperage business for the past nine years, and has operated his present plant since November, 1888, succeeding to the business originally established some years ago by Gilman & Reynolds.

Terre Haute Boiler Works, Ninth and Mulberry Streets. The business was originally instituted by Mr. William Cliff, who admitted his son, J. H. Cliff, to a partnership in 1878, under the style of Cliff & Son, and in 1884 his nephew, C. N. Cliff, joined the firm, which has since been known as Cliff & Co. The works are embraced in a one-story building, which is equipped with punching machines, rolls, dishing machines, etc., operated by a 12-horse-power engine, and furnish employment to twenty-five skilled workmen. The products embrace locomotive, stationary and marine boilers, stand pipes, oil, lard and water tanks, jail and prison work, furnace, cupolas, smoke stacks, fire-proof doors and shutters, and indeed anything in the way of boiler, tank, sheet and plate iron work. At present the firm is making more tubular boilers than others. The location of the works being contiguous to the railroad have unsurpassed facilities for the receipt of the raw materials and the shipment of the finished products, and the trade of the house extends throughout this State and Illinois, while the home demand in Terre Haute is practically controlled by the firm.

Challenge Manufacturing Company.—Boiler Scale Solution. The works, located at 129 Ohio street, are being operated successfully and profitably.

Terre Haute Brewing Company.—As a correct measure of the growth and importance of Terre Haute as one of civilization's central points, there is perhaps no one thing that will furnish a more correct gauge than Anton Mayer's brewery. He came here nearly half a century ago, and about 1850, with very limited means and the most primitive appliances, commenced the brewing of beer.

Limited as were his means, it was not more so than the wants of the locality at that time. Mr. Mayer had been thoroughly trained in the business, and was possessed of that spirit of enterprise that anticipated the public want as it grew and kept in the fore front with his trade—increasing facilities and enlarging capacity as well as improving products as the public want demanded, not outrunning it and then waiting at a ruinous loss for it to catch up, but using rare judgment, and thereby prospered and grew in even pace with the city and surrounding country. It had been a very small affair before he took hold of it and was undergoing frequent changes of proprietors, but from 1850 to October, 1889, he was the sole master of its destinies. October 14, 1889, he sold and it became a stock company affair, with the following officers: Crawford Fairbanks president, and John Beggs secretary and treasurer; capital $500,000.

The plant covers an entire block, bounded by Poplar, Swan, Ninth and the tracks of the Evansville & Terre Haute Railroad. The buildings embrace the brewery proper, the malt-house, offices, stables, cooper shops (all of brick from one to four stories high), artificial ice machines, immense and elegant cellars, the whole being furnished with six steam engines. The main building is an imposing structure, and fine and well-ventilated cellars are a prominent feature. In connection with the brewery is a bottling department, consisting of a two-story brick building located on the opposite side of Poplar street, where the company bottles their beer for the use of families, hotels and for shipment. Thirty workmen are employed in the several departments, and six teams are used to deliver the product to the trade, the capacity of the brewery being 70,000 barrels per annum.

Mikado Road Wagons.—This is now one of the leading industries of Terre Haute, upon a firm basis—prosperous and growing. Like many of the great industries of the world it had its inception, not only in a small way, but from another but kindred branch of industry. Nearly thirty years ago A. B. Fouts and W. R. Hunter had a livery and sale stable and dealt extensively in horses and carriages. Mr. Hunter had a quick eye for the wants of his business, and when he saw there was no road wagon that exactly filled that want, his ingenuity was challenged to produce it. In 1883 the firm of Fouts, Hunter & Co. was formed, and they commenced making the now celebrated Mikado wagons—the result of much investigation and experiments. The first year the firm made and sold only four wagons, the second year six, the third year eighty, the fourth year one hundred and eighty, and the present year they will manufacture at least five hundred. Since their first introduction they have been greatly improved, and new designs have been issued until at present the firm are making them in several different styles with or without

leather tops, or canopy tops, one and two seat, and also one-man speeding wagons and pony wagons. Their shops are 121, 123, 125 South Third street.

Boiler Makers.—Cliff & Co. The senior member of this firm is William Cliff, who came to Terre Haute in 1856. He was eight years foreman in the Vandalia shops; he established the business in 1864. The other members of the firm are J. H. and C. N. Cliff. This firm does an annual business of about $20,000, and employs on an average twenty-eight workmen, and sometimes as high as thirty-six. They manufacture all kinds of locomotive, stationary and marine boilers, iron tanks, jails, smoke stacks, breeching and sheet iron work. The building in which the business is conducted is 120x40 feet in dimensions, situated on First street, between Walnut and Poplar.

Carriage Factory.—Scott & Graff, 5 and 7 south Second street, gives employment to ten men; all work is done by hand. It commenced operations in 1870. A two-story brick, divided into the iron and wood departments. The products are buggies, light carriages, business wagons, grocery wagons, etc.

Shirts, Overalls, etc., Factory.—The large establishment of Zimmerman & Stahl, North Sixth street, was founded in 1871 by C. Zimmerman, who was succeeded in 1887 by the present firm, and since 1888 has been conducted under the sole proprietorship of C. Stahl, retaining however the old firm name. It is a three-story brick, 28x150, and equipped with all needed machinery and operated by electric motor. It furnishes employment to 270 operatives.

Greiner Shoe Manufactory.—This became an incorporated company in 1889, with a paid-up capital stock of $15,000, being successors to the business established in 1884 by Mr. D. C. Greiner. The plant is situated on Eighth and Wabash and is a one-story brick, 25x100 feet, and has a five-horse electric motor. The products are exclusively ladies' fine shoes and slippers. The output is ten or twelve dozen pairs daily. The officers of the company are Messrs. D. C. Greiner, president, J. B. Greiner, secretary and Jacob Baur, treasurer.

Overalls, Pants, Shirts, etc.—The factory of Samuel Frank is at 17 South Fifth street. The business was established in 1878. It has a four-story brick building 25x150 feet in dimensions, elevator, etc., and is operated by electric power, furnishing employment to eighty operatives in the building and gives out work to about two hundred others; one of the prosperous institutions of the city.

Carriage Factory.—A. E. Herman. This was commenced in 1886. It occupies a three-story brick 60x150 feet, and has steam power and employs thirty skilled workmen. It is situated 1,001–1,007 Wabash avenue and 2–22 Tenth street.

Clift, & Williams & Co., Planing Mill.—This enterprise was established in a limited way in 1861, by Clift & Williams. In 1880 they were succeeded by Clift, Williams & Co., and in 1888 by the present company. The extensive and modern plant of the company occupies an area of 150x260 feet, upon which are erected a three-story mill 60x90 feet, and a two-story warehouse and office 40x70 feet, the two being connected by a covered bridge at the second floor, and the whole forming one of the most complete establishments of the kind in Indiana. The mechanical equipment embraces all the latest improved machinery usual to the trade, operated by a fifty-horse-power steam engine, and the location of the plant being adjacent to the trunk lines of railroad, affords the most convenient receiving and shipping facilities. Employment is furnished to about seventy-five skilled workmen. The officers of the company are J. H. Williams, president, J. M. Clift, secretary and treasurer.

Cracker and Bread Factory.—The chief enterprise of this character in this section of the State is that of Messrs. Miller Bros. & Co., which was originally instituted by John Houck, in 1881, the present firm composed of Christian F. and Henry G. Miller, and Christian Hansing, having succeeded to the business in 1882. The firm's factory is in a commodious building, 75x150 feet in dimensions, of which they occupy the entire ground floor for manufacturing purposes. It is equipped with a thirty-horse-power steam engine, a reel oven, and all the latest improved flour-sifting mixing, kneading and cracker-making machinery, having a capacity for converting about fifty barrels of flour daily into bread, crackers, cakes, and fancy biscuits of all kinds, employment being given to about twenty-five operatives, and three teams being required for delivering the product to the trade. It is located 22, 24 and 26 North Sixth street.

Slack-Barrel Factory.—The slack barrel factory of Mr. I. W. Griffith was founded in 1883, and has since been conducted with prosperity and success. The plant covers four city lots, and is contiguous to the railroad system of the city, the buildings, two in number, being suitable for the purpose. Thirty-five skilled coopers are employed, the products being hand-made flour barrels, and the annual output is about 100,000 barrels, the majority of which are used by the Hudnut Milling Company for their corn goods. It is located on Second street, 605–617.

Straw-Board Factory is situated on the railroad about six miles northeast of Terre Haute, at Ellsworth. It is a very important affair to our farmers, giving them a market for their straw. When in full operation it employs 125 persons. All the straw-board factories of the country are in the syndicate.

Citizens' Gas & Fuel Company.—Next to the question of plentiful and cheap food comes the question of clothing and fuel. These are the fundamentals of advancing and an ever-growing and broadening civilization. When our naked, wild ancestors, fighting with the brutes for life in the darkest jungles, discovered fire which they originally found by rubbing sticks together, here was the immeasurable first step toward the world's mastery—not by the fierce instincts of destroying, but by the advances to that high plain where reason, thought, memory and reflection rule with imperial power over all brute force. Heat, simply heat, is one of the most interesting and yet unsolvable problems that has yet confronted the scientific investigators. Is it a law of matter or simply a result? Is it merely a chemical action resulting from certain easily controlled conditions? Is it, in other words, as Tyndall has expressed it, "A mode of motion?" To prevent the waste of artificial heat has been the first great problem in its use and improvements. A hole in the center of the roof was the incipient chimney as the old fire-place was the precursor of the Franklin stove and the fire-box beneath the steam boilers. This is about a parallel of the pine knot and greasy-rag lights that finally led to the electric lights that now fairly turn night into day. The advances here came slowly, but in the work of saving all or a large portion of heat that comes of combustion the discoveries have lagged in a marked degree. The use of steam and machinery has increased immeasurably the needed supply of fuel, and now one of the most important questions is that of cheapening its cost. The development of natural gas supply for both heat and light has brought us anew to the question of cheaper fuel and light outside the gas belts—which is the world at large, as the natural gas is limited to very small districts, and in addition the supply in the best districts is limited. The failing of the supply of natural gas brings the wits of inventors face to face with the question of finding some cheap substitute to take its place when the wells cease to yield their supplies. When this demand is successfully met the failure of natural gas will not be seriously felt. The elements are full of fuel. They must be gathered, bottled up, as it were, and put to man's use. When a family's domestic fuel costs not hundreds of dollars every year but a few hundred cents, then only will the public rest content.

The Citizens' Gas & Fuel Company of Terre Haute was organized in August, 1890, with the following officers: President, H. B. Townley; vice-president, Anton Hulman; secretary, Willard, Kidder; treasurer, Frank McKeen; superintendent, George B. Burns. Their plant is erected and mains and pipes are laid in the northern portion of the city. The company has the Archer process for

making the raw gas, and then the McKenzie patents to fix, condense and purify it, and render it suitable for light and heating in all domestic purposes. They make a gas of 22-candle power, and for cooking and heating about the same per cent of heat as natural gas. It is intended as a substitute for natural gas, and can be made very cheap. This is a cheap gas made from the crude oil that is found in the wells of Terre Haute, and is intended to be used for lighting, heating houses and in cook stoves.

Tinware.—The Townley Stove Company use the upper floor of their business house in the manufacture of tinware. The company employs about twenty-five men in this department. This house was established in 1878 by Townley Bros., and incorporated as the Townley Stove Company in 1888; H. P. Townley, president, and Albert Harstine, secretary.

Piano Manufactory.—This important addition to the city is now erecting their large plant and expect to be able to commence work in the early fall. This is more than merely an accession to Terre Haute of a first-class industry, but it is an important index in the movement of the times. From the east to the west the industrial star, at least, is moving. The land of clocks, wooden nutmegs and wooden gun-flints, will, in a few years, instead of sending its missionary peddlers to the wild west, be sending to our factories for most of the comforts and luxuries of life. The great factories are now going to the sources of supply, and this will soon reverse in toto the old way of shipping the raw material to the eastern factory and then shipping the products back over the same lines of transportation to the market. This old-fashioned process was on a par with the good old way of a stone in one end of the sack and the grain in the other.

Mr. C. J. Cobleigh is the proprietor of a piano case factory in Leominster, Mass., which he has been successfully operating some years. To keep in the fore of the times it became potent to him that, at least to supply his western trade, it would be policy to establish a factory in the west, and it was but natural that he should select Terre Haute as the eligible point for his new plant. He purchased the ground on Sixteenth and Maple avenue, and work was commenced in the spring of 1890 and are now (August) rapidly approaching completion. The entire buildings will cover an area of nearly three acres. The main building is handsome in architectural design and is three stories. Ample steam power will be provided, and all new machinery and latest improvements will be introduced. It is calculated to commence with a force of 250 operatives, which will be increased as rapidly as the trade may justify. Mr. Cobleigh brings nothing from the east that enters into his Terre Haute factory except many of his most skilled and trusty employes

who have been with him for years. These workmen command large salaries and will be a most important addition to the city's population—men who will own their own homes and who are accustomed to live as well as their employers.

This will be one of the completest factories of the kind in the country. The products will be all kinds of piano cases in the white, ready for varnishing, embracing all the latest designs for the best-grade instruments.

Kester Motor.—Terre Haute is forging to the front among the inventors in the new world of electricity. A most important motive power now being manufactured in this city is the Kester Electric Motor. This important industry has not more than fairly commenced yet, but bids fair to revolutionize the old-fashioned motive power, and many of our small factories are now using the new motors and pronounce them the best and cheapest in the market.

Buggy Factory.—In a preceding page is an extended account of the Keyes Hub, Spoke & Carriage Factory. In the latter part of July, 1890, owing to the immensity of the growth of business, it was determined to separate the carriage-making from the original purposes of a hub and spoke factory, and a joint stock company was organized with a capital of $35,000. The new company intends to immediately erect their own plant, leaving the Messrs. Keyes to devote their concern to the wheel business. The officers of the new carriage company are: President, J. H. Williamson; vice-president and general business manager, Lucius Lybrand; secretary and treasurer, D. E. Powers; directors, J. W. Miller, Robert Snider, J. H. Williamson, Lucius Lybrand and D. E. Power. Mr. Peter Husseny, of the Buckeye Buggy Company, at Columbus, Ohio, has been secured as superintendent.

Creamery.—The Fort Harrison Creamery Company had everything in order and started in business in the spring of 1890. It commenced running in a small way, but has ample facilities to increase with the trade to a large concern. Mr. King is president, and gives it his personal supervision.

Artificial Ice.—The Terre Haute Brewing Company put up their ice factory in the spring of 1890 and commenced operations. It is intended to be of thirty-five tons daily capacity.

Soap Factory.—You may, they say, measure any people's civilization by the amount of soap they use. It is but natural, Terre Haute then, should have its own soap factory. Messrs. Grafe & Co. are now successfully making a fine line of toilet soaps. They found it necessary to add this department to their confectionary. Their place is located at 34 North Sixth street.

Riverside Woolen Mills.—This important industry was started

in 1854, by the late G. F. Ellis, and operated in full to the time of his death, when for about five years they were portions of the time idle, and at times were operated in part only, by the estate. In 1890 an order of the court was secured and the property sold, and a stock company was at once formed with a capital stock of $30,000, all paid up, to remodel and add machinery, etc., and operate the mill. The works were started again in May, 1890, with a force of seventy-five employes. The present capacity is 400,000 pounds of products. It is now making jeans, flannels, blankets and yarns. The machinery for doubling the capacity is purchased, and will be placed in position in the early fall of this year (1890). Officers of the company: Robert Geddes, president; G. Golder, secretary; Frank McKeen, treasurer, and J. W. Johnson, manager. The mill is situated on the corner of First and Walnut streets.

Paper Box Factory, of Elliott Bros. is at Fifth and Cherry streets; have the facilities for making 3,000 boxes per week. Most of these are disposed of in the city, and it is one of the great conveniences of our business men.

Telegraph.—The first telegraph line was strung through Terre Haute in 1849. This was a great day. It frightened the old ladies past whose houses it ran, lest it would tell all the family news, and interested the boys, who would put their ears to the poles and listen to hear the conversations over the wires. Until after the railroads came it was a very primitive affair. Mr. E. L. Norcross, in charge of the commercial office in this city, has been here since 1861. When he came there was one wire, from Cincinnati to St. Louis. Now there are thirty-seven wires entering the office and five operators are in constant employ.

Business Men's Association has taken the place of the effort to organize a board of trade. This is one of the most useful and effective institutions of the city. It is for the purpose of promoting the general prosperity of the place and to properly encourage men looking for the most eligible business and manufacturing locations to come here. The headquarters are on Wabash avenue in the old Board of Trade rooms and are spacious and elegant. The Board of Trade was organized in 1884 and in 1887 it was succeeded by the Citizens Manufacturing Association, which was in operation two years, and in 1889 the present title was adopted. In it are the leading businesses of the city. The association has done and is doing a great deal to influence capital and manufacturers to come here. The directors are Herman Hulman, John G. Williams, Elisha Havens, A. Hertz, B. G. Hudnut, John W. Cruft and Frank McKeen. The officers; H. Hulman, president, B. G. Hudnut, vice-president, Frank KcKeen, treasurer, and C. M. Thompson, secretary.

Terre Haute Water Works.—The plant is located on the river, at the Indianapolis & St. Louis Railroad crossing. Works were constructed in 1873. The new works, with a capacity of 3,000,000 gallons per day were commenced in 1888, and completed and the water turned on in the summer of 1890. These are as fine water works as the country affords.

Terre Haute Gas Works, incorporated in 1856, situated on the river, between Poplar and Swan streets. They have the Diall Artesian Well, 2,900 feet bore; commenced furnishing gas in 1858. Officers: Demas Deming, president, J. B. Harris, secretary, Henry Deming, treasurer, W. N. Diall, superintendent; Directors: D. Deming, D. W. Minshall, C. Fairbanks, J.W Cruft, H. S. Deming, M. Diall and I. B. Harris.

Coal.—For those manufactories already in operation and for those that are now being so rapidly added there is abundant cheap fuel. Terre Haute is in the center of one of the most valuable coal fields in America. Indeed the whole area of the city is built over a vast and almost unexhaustible coal deposit, and about her confines is found in every direction the hidden sea of coal—coal of every kind and quality except the anthracite. One fact of much significance is that while Vigo county is one entire coal field, yet the celebrated block and splint coal of Clay and Parke counties, and the bituminous coals of Vigo county in the region about the city, are so easy of supply that it may yet be many years before will arise the necessity to go delving and digging in our back yards for the black diamonds that will wait in perpetual patience. The mines that are worked in Vigo county are simply those of easiest access, many of those being strip banks and new ones of this kind are being constantly opened. In 1865 when the oil excitement prevailed, a number of wells was drilled in search of the article. One well was located in the old canal bed near Main and Canal streets, another in the rear of the Terre Haute House, and a third on the river bank and which is now the artesian well. In each of these a number of coal veins was penetrated. The vein of most importance lies under the city at a depth of 164 feet. Beneath this there are four more strata of coal of the following thickness: three feet nine inches, two feet, three inches and three feet. The upper vein is six feet six inches in thickness, which is thicker than the celebrated block coal veins. However, because of the proximity of the city to other rich bituminous coal deposits, the mining of the vein would not be profitable, owing to the cheapness of this class of coal in the home market. By referring to a geological map of the vertical section of the land between Greencastle and Terre Haute, it was learned that the bituminous seam at Newburg, two miles west

of Brazil, is identical with the deposit under the city. The rock formation begins an ascent at the river and continues eastward. A sudden break is made in the coal at Newburg and Brazil, which are only two miles apart. At Brazil block coal is found and the belt extends eastward beyond Harmony. At Newburg, however, the block coal is not found. The subcarboniferous limestone strata which, according to the record of the artesian well bore is 600 feet deep, appears at the surface at Greencastle. It underlies the Brazil coal fields. Geologists say that there is no doubt but that the strata of limestone under the city and at Greencastle is identical, and support the statement by citing relative positions of other strata to the subcarboniferous seam. Between the city and Newburg there is an upper vein. It does not reach Newburg, and is cut out before it reaches this city, being found at various points in the bluffs east of the city. From the river west the indications are that the strata begin an ascent. The surface vein east of the city commences again in the bluffs west, and the lower vein is also found. While drilling for water near the west bank of the river about four miles north of the city the six-foot vein was reached at a depth of about 160 or 170 feet. Coal of the bituminous quality is found south of the city, and also in Otter Creek township north. On all sides the seam appears to be present, and establishes the fact that Terre Haute is situated in the heart of a vast coal field.

Terre Haute will probably not secure natural gas in commercial quantities, but the coal deposits amply compensate for the absence of gas. In Indiana, where natural gas has been found, steam coal is quite high. In the northern part of the State this is especially true.

Manufacturers should take this fact into consideration before deciding upon a location. Should the natural-gas supply dwindle away at any time large, manufactories would be put to great expense in securing steam coal, which would place them at a decided disadvantage. In this city, where good coal can be secured for making steam at 50 and 60 cents per ton, no such risks are taken. With immense deposits on all sides there is not the slightest liability of fuel coal ever becoming exhausted. Coal is now almost as cheap as gas.

On all lines of railroad entering the city there are large coal mines. The Vandalia line is especially favored. It passes through the heart of the Brazil block-coal district. Shipments over the Vandalia are enormous and form a source of very large revenue to the Terre Haute & Indianapolis division. The Vandalia has a branch coal line extending south of Brazil for a number of miles. Many switches extend from the main line into the coal fields in and about

Brazil, Knightsville and Harmony, and a number of switch engines is required to look after coal alone. The road has opened up an extensive territory south of Brazil by the completion of a branch to the Evansville & Indianapolis. When this line was built from Washington to Worthington several years ago it penetrated the rich coal fields in Sullivan and Greene counties. New mines were opened, and now the output is immense. About a dozen mines were opened in what is called the new territory. Accounts are read of rapid growth of western towns by reason of booms which are worked for all there can be gotten out of them. Every railroad built into the city has opened up new and valuable coal territory; especially was this the case when the Evansville & Indianapolis road was built. Alum cave, a beautiful and romantic spot was so rich in this respect that a new town sprang up on the road called New Pittsburg. The Indianapolis & St. Louis is well located as regards the coal fields. There are extensive mines at Coal Bluff, Fontanet and Carbon. Considerable of the coal finds a market in this city, but the most of it passes in other directions. On the Chicago & Eastern Illinois road there are mines at Clinton, and also on the branch of the road which extends to Brazil. The branch passes through an excellent coal territory which has not yet been fully developed. The Logansport division of the Vandalia hauls the output from the mines at Minshall and Rosedale. The mines are quite large, and the coal is of a good quality of bituminous. On the Evansville & Terre Haute there are mines at Shelburn, Sullivan and other places. This road brings a large quantity of coal into the city. At Sullivan in drilling for gas an excellent quality of cannel coal was discovered. The question is being seriously considered of sinking mines to the vein which is about nine or ten feet thick. The coal would no doubt find a ready market. The Illinois Midland also has quite an extensive coal traffic. It would be difficult to imagine a line of railroad leading in any direction from the city that would not pass through coal lands. So extensive have the coal fields proven to be that good coal lands can be purchased at a very reasonable figure, and at little if any increase over the value of the land for farming purposes. When the Brazil block coal region was first opened it was not supposed that such an enormous coal belt existed. Early operators were so anxious to secure land that they paid as high as $200 per acres for it and even went beyond this figure. Coal lands have depreciated in value, and tested land can now be bought at from $75 to $100 per acre, depending largely upon its location and the facilities offered for mining it.

The coal traffic in Terre Haute is so large that it is a difficult matter to figure exactly upon the amount. A number of the large

establishments such as the nail works, Wabash rolling mill, distillery, flour-mills, etc., each consume a number of car-loads per day. Besides the coal shipped into Terre Haute the amount hauled in by wagon will aggregate a considerable quantity for the year. The most of it is received during the fall and winter months. It is bituminous, but in quality is not quite so good as that of deeper veins, though it answers many purposes.

At present the chief supply of coal in the county is from the mines in Nevins township. And here the principal mines are at Coal Bluff and Fontanet. These are operated by the Coal Bluff Mining Company, which was organized in 1875, and is officered as follows: J. Smith Tally, president; R. W. Rippetoe, vice-president; L. D. Thomas, treasurer, and W. E. Eppert, secretary.

The mines in Coal Bluff were opened in 1875. The company has two shafts at this point. They are the "Edgar" and "Diamond" at this point, and at Fontanet they have three mines—five in all—the output of the five shafts being 250,000 tons annually. Coal mines were first opened in this place by Dan Webster in the early sixties. The quality of the coal of these mines may be taken as the average of the commercial coal of the county. It is a superior article of gas and steam coal. The depths of the mines at Coal Bluff are thirty and sixty feet. At Fontanet the shafts are 125 feet and 150 feet in depth. Fontanet and Coal Bluff are immediately on the line of the Big Four Railroad, and have the best facilities for shipment to all points of the country. They employ a force of 450 men. The company has a store in connection with its works. The business of this establishment in 1889 was $118,000.

The entire coal output of the county is about 400,000 tons annually. In addition to the yield at Coal Bluff and Fontanet, the three other principal mines are in Nevins township, on the line of the Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad. These are J. P. Foley's, John Triplett's and Woodruff & Trunkey & Bros.', of Chicago, mines. These eight mines are the principal ones from which are raised the shipping commercial coals of the county. There are fifteen or sixteen other mines in the county that are worked to supply the local trade. There are employed in the three mines last mentioned, something over 300 men. The entire miners' force at work in the county is in round numbers 1,000 men. This would leave, after the eight principal mines in Nevins township, about 250 men employed in the small mines in different parts of the county.

Strip coal banks were recently opened in Lost Creek township by Samuel Cheek, and also by Winfield S. Burgan.

Oil and Gas.—Boring deep into the bowels of the earth in this



Blackford Condit

locality was begun in 1865. This was the effort of Chauncey Rose to obtain soft water for the Terre Haute House. The sections of this well are given in the chapter on "geology." As this was the beginning of the subject of oil and gas in Vigo county, it may be well enough to give a brief account of it. In going down they struck oil and it came freely to the surface, and there was no mistaking its presence by the smell. The Pennsylvania oil speculation was then at fever heat and Terre Hauteans were now wild with excitement. Mr. Rose was east, and when telegraphed answered: "Go on digging down, it is water and not oil wanted." The oil had ceased to flow in a short time. When the drill was sent deeper into the rock it struck a copious flow of sulphur water, and Mr. Rose now determined to utilize this, and he put up at the corner of Cherry and Eighth streets a bath-house, to which the water was piped. The old bath-house has been used as bottling works. These waters sprang into great popularity at once. A man was suffocated in the bath-tub by the gas and this destroyed the popularity of the water. Mr. Rose had built drinking fountains and people had begun to come for the water from a distance. The well was plugged.

Another company was formed to sink another well, Robert Cox, president; this was seeking oil. This was sunk in the old canal bed on Tenth street. They struck oil, the same strata of the Terre Haute House well, but the flow was weak, about only three barrels a day.

A pump was put in, the water and oil came together, and was collected in a large wooden tank. After standing long enough for the fluids to separate, the water was drawn from the bottom, and at regular intervals the free crude oil was removed from the tank. The odor of the oil was very disagreeable, and at that time was considered a greater objection than now. About 700 barrels of the crude oil were collected and a quantity sent to Cleveland to be subjected to the crude refining process then known. The refining companies found much trouble in deordorizing the product, and as the price of oil was very low, the expense would be too great to make the well a paying investment. No one thought of the oil as being a superior lubricator, and the remaining three or four hundred barrels were allowed to stand untouched for some time. Mr. Josephus Collett was at that time president of the Evansville, Terre Haute & Chicago Railroad, and he determined to make a test of the oil as a lubricator. He purchased the remaining supply at a price of $1 per barrel, and put it to a practical test on the locomotives of the road. The oil proved to be of great value as a lubricator, and gave the greatest satisfaction. The entire supply was exhausted, and there would have been demand for more had not Mr. Rose complied

with the requests of citizens and plugged the well to free the neighborhood of the very disagreeable ordor. And thus a very promising enterprise was permitted to die.

The next well was the one now known as the Conant well. There were twelve stockholders in this company, the total stock being $18,000, the shares being divided equally. Among the stockholders were Mr. Rose, Mr. Minshall, Mr. Deming, Mr. McKeen, Mr. Tuell and Mr. Hulman. The object was to find either oil or salt water. The site chosen was on the river bank, and drilling was done on a more liberal scale. No oil was found, but a copious stream of sulphur water was struck, which was and is still utilized at the bath-houses. This well was sunk in 1868, and the volume of water still issuing is prodigious. This well was drilled with poles operated by a steam engine. The water was filled with gas, and when ignited would blaze up with a bright flame several feet high. The original company made no definite use of the water, and it was piped down to the river bank. The small boys in the neighborhood learned that the gas was inflammable, and in spite of all efforts would keep it burning. Finally an iron pipe was buried and the water was carried into the river underground. The well was very expensive, costing $15,000. The company finally sold out to a Mr. Delano, whose intention was to utilize the water as a power in the manufacture of wooden buckets. He built a water wheel and made an attempt at manufacturing, but the experiment was unsuccessful and the project abandoned. Mr. Delano owned the well up to the time of his death, his widow finally selling to the bath company. The history of the well since that time is well known. Among the facts which will be recalled in this connection is that the volume of gas in the water was amply sufficient for all heating purposes around the bath-house until a few years ago, and that there is still enough to make a small flame on confining it for a minute or two. The wonderful curative properties of the water are familiar to all.

The history of the next well on the river bank, nearly a mile from the new oil well, the one commenced in February, 1886, and abandoned after a useless search for natural gas about eighteen months later, at a depth of over 2,400 feet being reached, is of too recent occurrence to be unfamiliar. There were, however, many things in connection with the drilling of more than temporary interest and importance. The well was put down by a company independent of the gas company, although most of the stock was held by gas company stockholders. Mr. Diall, the invincible superintendent of the enterprise, was quite confident of success, but in face of failure still held to his hopes with the success now so fully established at the new well, of whose company he is president. The

cost of the river well was heavy because of many accidents. A spray gas from the water at this well is now carried to the boilers of the city gas works and furnishes ample fuel power.

Wells outside the city limits were several in number also. About 1867 or 1870 the county commissioners sank a well to the depth of about 1,800 feet at the poor-farm. What the object was is still a little indefinite, as the well resulted in no practical benefit. The drilling was the subject of much agitation at that time, people claiming that the commissioners stepped too far in using county funds for the purpose of experimenting.

The West Terre Haute gas well, which was commenced some time after the last river well here, was drilled about 1,400 feet and abandoned. The members of the company are now discussing the feasibility of opening it and going deeper in the search of oil or gas. They stopped in the shale that overlies the rock that should be penetrated, and this mistake is now realized, as the shale lies above the sandstone in which the oil is found. The shale at the last river well was found at a much greater depth than at West Terre Haute. Indeed, the last river well bears no comparison with any others. The record of the first river or artesian bath well not having been kept, this statement does not apply to it. In all the borings there were found strong characteristics of a subterranean river, and the projecting rocks show an abrupt decline toward the bed of the present Wabash, which accounts for the greater depth the hole was found at the last river well than at the present oil well, or at the West Terre Haute well.

In 1889 a new excitement about oil and gas broke out in Terre Haute, and everybody became oil and gas experts, and right and left companies were formed and well-boring commenced. Fifteen or sixteen wells were sunk. Early in May the well sunk on the old canal bank was reported a "presser." It was reported that they had to stop the flow, and the oil around the well was gathered in a dry well. A high board fence was built around the lot, and people went in the morning and again in the evening, to sniff the oil odors and then dream of "Coal Oil Johnny" and millions and billions of dollars. This is the Diall well, near the river and a short distance below the Conant well. Preparations to erect immense tanks (3,000 barrels capacity), and 10,000 feet of piping was purchased. Experts and chemical analysts had their coats off, and set up at night with samples of the precious fluid. Supt. Diall began negotiations with the Pennsylvania tank line company for cars. Three carloads of barrels came on one train from St. Louis and Effingham. Reports went flying around the streets of the sale of stocks at fabulous figures. Seven companies were formed in a few days. The Diall well "is under surveillance," says a paper of that day. "Twenty

companies are forming" rapidly, says the same paper. The Union Oil Company was the first to file papers for record. An option on the Cruft farm was secured. The following item tells:

"Another company of thirty well-known gentlemen is to meet to-day and organize with $6,000 stock. The propositions for sites are rumored as to various localities reaching as far east as beyond the fair grounds. The fact that the well came in nearly a week ago, with a capacity of not less than 1,400 barrels of oil of a quality which visitors from Lima and Pennsylvania pronounce to be better than found at these favored localities, continues its pressure with all expectations of "keeping up the lick" has given a remarkable boom to the city. For a day or two there was a fear that the well might be a 'pocket' well, and that it would not continue its output, but nearly a week having elapsed, conservative Terre Haute decided to take advantage of all the advantage there is in the find at the Diall well.

"Property owners are becoming wary, and are inclined to hold their land at advanced prices. To this may be attributed the lack of large real estate exchanges. There is an immense amount of talk, however, and things will come to a head in the very near future."

These days of excitement soon passed away. The result is, there are three wells now being worked, and the yield is about 200 barrels a day. One of these wells was dug in the spring of 1890, and promised the best flow of any, but in shooting it there was some misfortune that reduced it to about the average flow of the older wells. This is Guarantee No. 3. The Guarantee company is now sinking another well. Thus the Terre Haute wells are about supplying the home demand. The most of the oil will be used for the manufacture of fuel gas and as fuel generally.

There is gas escaping from all the deep borings about Terre Haute. At Diall's well the spray gives off sufficient gas to conduct it by pipes to the boiler, and it is utilized as fuel. There is, it is now well established, coal, oil and gas in commercial qualities, under the entire city and in almost every part of Vigo county.

Artesian or Medicinal Water.—The waters found in the deep borings, are but a part of the underground wealth of Terre Haute. We have now three fine, large bath-houses, whose fame is becoming spread abroad and the sick are beginning to come from distant quarters, bathe and be healed. These waters are advertising themselves by their almost magical cures. These remarkable waters rush up with great powers, the old, or Conant well being about 2,000 feet, and the Diall well 2,900 feet, and the Bronson well about 2,300 feet deep. Sick people who have tried the hot springs in vain, have come here and been cured. The particulars of the discovery and qualities of these artesian waters are given elsewhere.

CHAPTER XXIX.

SCHOOLS.

ARTICLE VIII, Section 1, of the constitution of Indiana declares that:

"Knowledge and learning generally diffused throughout a community, being essential to the preservation of a free government, it shall be the duty of the general assembly to encourage, by all suitable means, moral, intellectual, scientific and agricultural improvement, and to provide by law for a general and uniform system of common schools, wherein tuition shall be without charge, and equally open to all."

I know of no Territory or State that manifested an equally profound and intelligent interest in the subject of education as has Indiana, commencing with her first territorial existence in 1800. While the congress of the United States, under the controlling influence of Jefferson, had been wise and far-seeing on this subject, yet it is a fact that in the organization of new Territories and States that body was more or less influenced by the men who approached congress in the interests of the new municipality—men who were identified with it. And according to whom these men were, and the suggestions that they would urge, would be many of the provisions in the enabling acts, especially on the subject of schools.

In the territorial formation, Indiana, in addition the general provisions of the ordinance of 1797, had reserved for her one township of land, exclusively for the purpose of aiding in founding a State university.

When the Territory had reached the second stage of territorial advancement she at once began to make further provisions, looking toward aiding and promoting the cause.

The act of congress of April 19, 1816, "to enable the people of Indiana Territory to form a constitution and State government, and for the admission of such State into the Union," submitted to the people certain propositions "for their free acceptance or rejection." No. 4 of these propositions was as follows: "That one entire township, which shall be designated by the President of the United States, *in addition to the one heretofore reserved for that*

purpose, shall be reserved for the use of a seminary of learning, and vested in the legislature of the said State, to be applied solely to the use of such seminary by the said legislature."

Thus we find the legislature of the young State invested with the rich heritage of 72,080 acres of those broad rich lands of Indiana, for the sole purpose of advancing the schools, and aiding in establishing a "seminary of learning."

Practically the munificent grant was without restrictions, and the legislatures deemed it good policy to sell as soon as the land came into market, and apply the proceeds for the designated purpose. They were doing the best they knew. They could not know the future. It is therefore, as we can now know, a pity that the grant was not accompanied with a perpetual inhibition to sell or tax, but with power to make leases, renewable upon agreed terms of say every fifty years. In that case the school would have to-day still been the owner of the land, and receiving annually from it an income of perhaps millions of dollars, and this without levying the amount of one cent of taxes on the people.

Congress did suggest that the lands should not be sold immediately. This indicates that the inception of the idea advanced above of not selling at all, would have needed but little more than a strong suggestion by some member to have been made a fundamental part of the compact.

Such a proviso would have been eminently wise, and a great permanent good. It would have conserved the public welfare for all time. Indeed, it would have been a practical demonstration of how the wise and good government may permanently protect the public weal by purely democratic institutions.

One of the greatest problems that has confronted the philosophers of the science of economics, has been what and how to dispose of the problem of the "increment of wealth" that is added, especially to real estate, by the industry and forethought of the public. From this puzzle, under the old forms of government, has come the land question that in the near future, from present indications, will overshadow many of the present questions of political economy. This increment attaches to all property nearly where the public furnishes the demand for it.

A man in London buys a tract of land or a town lot in our new country for a merely nominal sum. The people rush into the locality, and their presence, and the improvements of their own property in a few years may make the absent owner of the real estate vastly wealthy. Here is a case of acquired wealth where others earned it, at least where others contributed the largest part. Upon this fundamental idea some of the colossal fortunes have come to

families and have grown through generations; and as the waste places of the earth will some day be heavily populated, this problem will continue to grow, and will, year by year, become more difficult of any equitable adjustment, if there be, indeed, any hope of a solution at all. It can be easily seen that this political problem may reach a point when it will simply resolve itself into a question of the universal conditions of master and slave—the wealth unchangeably in the hands of the shrewd, strong and favored, while the masses are left to poverty and toil. Statesmen have looked backward for precedents, and to the present prosperity of their neighbors in all past times, and the future has been trusted to take care of itself. They were totally incapable of anticipating the future results that must inevitably come of their present acts. Immediate success, real or apparent, satisfied their largest ambitions as well as the crown of their loftiest conceptions. They formed their government the best they could, and imagined nothing could be more just and fair than to leave everything for their children in the shape of "a free for all hurdle race."

And we, their children's children, are born to those conditions and their arrangements of government—taught chiefly to regard the work of our wise fathers as sacred, and never to be changed. The question of land titles was not connected in their, or much in our minds, with these greater collateral questions, such as the increment of wealth to real estate, and hence they could not conceive that there were long future results to arise here, any more than in the question of the ownership of a horse or a pig. They knew the land was a permanent thing, and theoretically understood that from it comes all life, everything we have. And they looked upon the land speculator as one of the fair and proper means to aid in settling and developing new countries. If his shrewdness, foresight or luck led him to investments that gave him fortune, they were as much rejoiced at this as at any other successes in life.

In this way government institutions were formed, and men were taught to be enthusiastic patriots, and the memory of great statesmen perpetuated in the hearts of a grateful posterity. And the man who dared to suggest innovation anywhere along the line of this order of things came to be looked upon with suspicion. Any science that may have come in government affairs only arose slowly after the long experiments of all governments, and as these tended to demonstrate any of the mistakes of the fathers, they were in that ratio the more bitterly resisted.

The old idea was that the land belonged to the king—that was the source and commencement to title. In our country the source of title is the government, to be sold or given away exactly the same

as the individual can any of his possessions. On its face this was fair enough; all had the equal right to buy; no questions were asked of any purchaser. Why should there arise any future questions on the subject?

In our very thinly populated country this problem is only beginning to make its appearance. The cloud is not so large as a man's hand yet, but we live at a tremendous pace in this hemisphere. To-morrow is heavily freighted. The land question may come; who knows? If it does it will not be settled by carping at the doings of our ancestors, any more than by poohing at the suggestion that there is to be such a question, or that most sordid and meanest of philosophy which is happy always in the "after me the flood" complacency.

It is the wise adjustment of society affairs—the permanent good of all, that must be the chief end of all organized governments. Otherwise there will arise the supremest of all questions possible—the unspeakable anarchy.

In the case in hand: Suppose congress as it had the power had provided that the grand domain, reserved for schools in Indiana, had been fixed as the location of the permanent seat of State government, and the fee never to be sold. This would have now been the entire realty of that splendid city of Indianapolis.

To jump at the conclusion that this would have been the ruin of the city—that it would have driven away capital or enterprise, and retarded its development to its present greatness, would be very inconsiderate. Here would have been a great city without taxes to pay, where no vexatious questions of title could arise. Here all men in the State would have shared in "the increment of wealth," and this title could not be taken from them. Here would have been an abundant revenue for all the schools of the State. It is not in place here to extend the consideration of this important subject. It is not propounded in advocacy of any one's theories on the land question, but simply to suggest the fact that our theory of land title is not, as many suppose, the only possible arrangement that could be made, and is therefore a perfect one. Suppose the most of our government institutions had been based upon some plan similar to this —really co-operative, and as permanent as the very foundations of government, would not this have been a happy anticipation as well as solution of those matters that may soon arise to vex the world?

If our government had left postal affairs to private enterprise and ownership instead of, as it did, largely through the wisdom of the great Ben Franklin, made it one of the most beneficent and just of all our public or private institutions, those who would now advocate a change to something as we have it, would have been laughed to

scorn for their pains, told with a boundless show of virtue that the idea was preposterous—would have repelled capital, etc. Then, too, when matters have gone on until there are immeasurable vested rights involved, there comes such difficulties that the average statesman realizes that the only safe thing he can do is to relegate the question to posterity.

The State constitution framed on the formation of the new State of Indiana met in the most liberal way this wise measure of congress in behalf of education. In article IX of that instrument the subject of "learning and its diffusion" among the people is considered in the light of its being the first essential to the preservation of a free government. They believed that spreading the opportunities and advantages of education abroad to the various parts of the country were the chief conducive things in promoting a healthy civilization. To this end they believed it their imperative duty to provide by law for the improvement of such lands as are or hereafter might be granted by the United States to this State for the use of schools, and also to apply any funds which might be raised from such lands, or "from any other quarter," to the accomplishment of the grand object for which they are intended; "but no lands granted for the use of schools or seminaries of learning shall be sold by authority of this State prior to the year 1820." They also further wisely provided that the money raised by such sale of lands should be a fund, and so remain for the exclusive support of seminaries and public schools. They proceeded to require of the State legislature that it should, from time to time, pass such laws as shall be calculated to encourage intellectual, scientific and agricultural improvement, by allowing "rewards and immunities for the promotion of art, science, commerce, agriculture, manufactures and natural history."

The able men who framed the first State constitution declared it the solemn duty of the legislature, as soon as circumstances might permit, to provide by law a general system of education, ascending in a regular gradation from township schools to a State university, wherein tuition shall be gratis and equally open to all. They directed that nearly all fines or assessments for neglect of duties by any citizen or official should go to the school fund.

Such were some of the advanced steps these framers of the fundamental law of Indiana incorporated into the constitution of the new State, worthy, indeed, of making the name of every man who participated therein immortal. These men were fresh from the great war for independence. Their immediate fathers had cast off the cruel tyrant's yoke and picked up the gauge of battle, placing their fortunes, honor and lives on the tremendous issue. They rebelled not against their

country and its history and institutions, but against the individual, the king, the despot, whose chief ambition was to despoil them of every sacred human right, and the cry of "liberty or death" rang out over the land like the call of the archangel, and then came swiftly Lexington, and the shot was fired that was heard around the world. When our liberties had been so dearly won, the great and brave men naturally enough turned to their leader and "thrice did offer him the crown." But he who was incomparably greater than his age or time, had come to know that all men are born with "an equal right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness." If he had known, could he have told them that a government for freemen is purely impersonal; that it has no existence except to aid them in founding those institutions that will remain for the equal, permanent good of all, the poorest and the weakest equally with the shrewdest and strongest, and that the basis of human happiness and welfare is the true education—that education alone that develops robust manhood, self-reliance and absolute liberty to every human being—could he have known and told them this, would not such marvelous wisdom have fallen upon dull ears, as men have to be prepared beforehand for great changes or great advances.

Thus in the history of the race for freedom men must make haste slowly, and this is equally true of education. We are now concentrating our attention too much on the hot-bed pressure of our schools for the education of the young in the not unnatural folly that all education is in the school-room and is over when the diploma is carried off. We believe the graduate is educated—the work done. This is something after the style of the ten-year-old little miss who in much distress exclaimed: "If my school and marriage were only over all my troubles would be at an end." If there are faults or fundamental mistakes in our young-life education, then it is very reasonable to say that the more we have of it the worse we are off. If in mature life the books we read bear no tendency to enlarge the mind and broaden and extend the view, then the chances are the more we read the less we are benefited, if we are not actually injured.

Men are now discussing with earnestness and great ability our systems of schools. It is not all men who are able to think for themselves who agree that we have perfected the great scheme and now nothing remains except to push it. We have free schools. Lest that term may be a little misleading, we have schools that are wholly supported by a public tax, where men are supposed to pay for the schools according to their wealth without regard to the number of children they may have or whether any at all. They are State schools more properly—supported and controlled by the

powers of the State. Then too the general government has a few schools, but these are mostly of a military or naval character. Private schools and religious schools and colleges and universities, some under religious organizations, and others under State and yet others that are legal corporations. Literary, medical, theological, military, industrial, scientific and classical, free and pay schools, supported by patrons, by a public tax, by the wise benevolence of such great philanthropist as Peabody, etc., almost without limit and without number as well as kind and quality, that it would seem this age is truly the educational era. Even there are the white, negro and Indian schools, as well as of nearly every different nationality under the sun.

And the complaint goes up that the list of illiterates is rapidly increasing and States are passing tolerably stringent laws on the subject of compulsory education.

Well, it is the waters that are kept well stirred that remain fresh and pure. Just here as a part of the history of the cause of education in Vigo county, we are only concerned to see whether this generation has kept even pace in the great advance of this most important branch of life with that of the founders of the State and its institutions, and with those other branches of life and human progress.

January 9, 1821, a joint resolution was passed by the general assembly "to promote education." The preamble recited:

WHEREAS, The general assembly of the State of Indiana are [is] deeply impressed with the importance of knowledge and learning being diffused through the rising generation of the State of Indiana, therefore, *Be it enacted, etc.*

The act or resolution appointed a committee from leading men of several of the counties to draft and report to the next general assembly of this State, "a bill providing for a general system of education in a regular grade from the township schools," etc. And directing the governor to notify these gentlemen of their appointment, and requesting their entering at once upon the discharge of the named duty.

January 2, 1819, the legislature passed an act containing the following proviso: "It shall be the duty of the different school teachers in every congressional township which has become incorporated, on the said first Mondays in May and November in each and every year, to make out a certificate and swear or affirm to the same before some person authorized to administer oaths and affirmations of the number of scholars which have come to his said school since the previous return day, and hand the same to the treasurer and board of trustees aforesaid, which certificate or certificates shall govern the said treasurer and board of trustees in making the

apportionment aforesaid." Then they inserted this very sensible provision: "No allowance shall be made for any scholar who is learning any other than the English language, or who does not reside in the proper congressional township."

In early times the settlers, as soon as there were enough in a neighborhood, would meet and agree upon the erection of a school-house and meeting-house combined. No subscriptions were taken up for either purpose, but the men all turned out, made a day of it, and by night the church and school would be completed, and then they looked out for a teacher, hoping to get one that could at least "read, write and cipher." In some localities this was placing the standard too high, and they would employ one who could go no farther than spelling and reading, but who was under the necessity of signing his name John "X" Smith. The most aristocratic were satisfied if the teacher could "cipher to the rule of three," while the youths might wonder how one small head could contain all he knew. The leading man in the neighborhood would "pass on the applicant for a school," and this was all the "certificate" needed. The school was made up by getting "signers," different prices being charged per month, dependent on the size or the advancement of the respective pupils. But the world was advancing, and in time they came to teach by the singing method. This worked the best on geography, and the whole face of the earth was soon sung over in the night schools, all out of doors. Then came the writing master, generally another night school. What screaming eagles and flourishes he could make—marvelous man! But great and good as he was his fires paled before the "singing master"—he of the tuning fork and the "Old Missouri Harmony." Next to the stage driver he was the greatest man that ever rose, reigned and passed away. He always courted the belle of the neighborhood, and, for that matter, there was a general mixture of time and out-of-tune squawking and courting going on during the whole term. They imported the "square notes" in those days, and it was therefore much easier to tell whether a particular note in the music was either do-re-mi-fa-sol-la-si-do or not. The great man married the belle, if she was getting a little old, and settled in the neighborhood as a "renter," if she was young enough she jilted him, and he went on his singing way to pastures new. All the schools of that day were subscription schools, payable by the month.

So far as the most ancient records throw any light on the subject, R. W. Gail was teaching school in Terre Haute in 1824. This fact is gleaned from Osborn's newspaper of that year, in which he advertised that he would be glad to receive "most kinds of produce in payment for tuition." It might have been possible in that day to

have seen a well-grown youth on his way to the temple of learning with a sack of beans on his shoulder to pay his way. Some years ago a very ancient pioneer related that he paid the teacher in "warnuts" that he had gathered and packed on foot some miles from the walnut grove. But there was a "school master" here before Gail. This was James Thayer, and I am informed by Rev. W. M. Modesitt that he was the first to open a school in Terre Haute, or probably in the county. This gentleman extended his memory back in this line, and it produced the following remarkable fact: While the State at that time had nothing to do with educating the children—paying no part of the tuition fees, and built no school-houses—in the face of the fact that no one was then rich and all were poor and struggling to make a start in the new country, yet there were no beggar children then as now, whose parents were so poor that they could not think of sending their children to the short chance terms of school then offered them. These primitive people had not then been taught to lean upon the State or the public to help them rear their young, or fit them for the struggle for life when they should go out from the parental roof-tree. Let this thought drop where it may, it is not wholly an idle one. The theory that the State is even more interested in the rising generation than are the parents; that the State is stronger, wiser, and knows best, and can do best in shaping the young life, is rather a fascinating paternal-government conceit. But is there not another side to it after all? The value of true education is beyond price; beyond compare; the supreme thing in this life, but is this the reason that should compel intelligent men to accept, without question, the plausible theory that all education is a subject for the State to care for, pay for, and control? There were men here at the very beginning—before Vigo county was created even—as there are men here now, who gave their children all the advantages that the schools could give. There were a few, then, who had no appreciation of any education, as there are people now, and who reared illiterates. But whether the comparative proportion was greater then than now, is only a guess. Is it a fact that the best people possible are the freest and most self-reliant people? What is true education? Is the university graduate of necessity an educated person? One of the early-day school teachers—he was more than that, as he may be called one of Terre Haute's foremost schoolmen—was Charles T. Noble. He not only was interested in the subject, but he interested others, and from the little early school he taught, lived to see the town grow into a noted place for its excellent schools.

July 4, 1827, patriotic men they were, Mr. Noble and Samuel

Hedges published a joint card in the paper that is full of historic interest. Among other things, they said: "The subscribers, believing that schools in which youths are taught those branches that enable them to transact the customary business of life, are preferable to those Sunday-schools at which recitations of spiritual hymns and songs are the principle exercises, do hereby give notice that they will attend at C. T. Noble's school-room on Sundays of each week, and give instructions gratis in the branches usually taught in common schools, and in algebra. * * * Strict attention will be paid to scholars that may be entrusted to their care," etc.

In the latter years of his life Mr. Noble made a memorandum on the waste leaves of an old account book to this effect: "The first effort made in Terre Haute to erect a building for worship and school was by Judge A. Kinney, John F. Cruft, Elijah Tillotston, Moody Chamberlain, Thomas Houghton, Russell Ross, Enoch Dole, Mathew Stewart and John F. Cruft, who formed a joint stock company." This was put on foot in 1827. But little money was subscribed, one would subscribe so many days' work, hauling, bricklaying, or so many brick or lumber, or anything needed. The people literally all contributed their mite to this important building, and among Mr. Noble's papers is a bundle of old school-house receipts. These are all in the writing of either Mr. Noble or Curtis Gilbert. In the list of stockholders are the heads of nearly every family.

It resulted in the building during the year 1827 of the old brick school-house on the northwest corner of Fifth and Walnut streets, now the Catholic Female Academy and church property. Judging ing by the date of the bills, it was not completed till 1831. William Ramage's bill for painting is dated June, 1831. This was the people's school truly, a proud monument to their devotion to the cause of education, and it placed Terre Haute in advance of the times.

From that first public school building the growth to our splendid free-school system and many and splendid large brick schoolhouses was slow, but the advance was constant.

There were, in 1858, no "public schools." The following is a list of the private schools at that time: Old Seminary School, Sixth street, between Mulberry and Eagle streets; Female School, Mrs. Holmes, teacher; Classical High School, Moses Soule, teacher; Male and Female School, Miss Hersey, teacher; Male and Female School, Mr. and Mrs. Hayes, teachers; school, corner of Market and Oak streets; English and German schools, conducted by Germans; Male and Female school (Sibleytown), Miss Trowbridge, teacher. A school-house had just been erected on the corner of Fourth and Mulberry streets.

In 1831 the public funds provided for in the different sales of real estate had become sufficient to justify the steps that were then taken looking to the building and founding of a county seminary for the promotion of a higher education.

In September of that year the seminary trustees purchased of W. C. Linton, agent for the heirs of William and Joseph Montgomery, Out-lot No. 43, for the sum of $100, for seminary purposes.

By an act of the legislature June 12, 1852, to form a system of public free schools, the county commissioners, August, 4, 1853, authorized the treasurer, N. F. Cunningham, and auditor, Albert Lange, to proceed according to law and sell at the court house door at public sale, the seminary lot and building and the fixtures, situated on Out-lot 43, and to transfer the proceeds arising therefrom to the common-school fund. The property sold for $7,600 and the fixtures, $31.

The law of 1852 looked to the establishing of a permanent school fund in every county. Under this act, March, 1854, the report of the fund was as follows: Surplus fund, $11,268.10; congressional township fund, $39,877.23; bank tax fund, $1,125.19; saline land fund, $741.54; seminary, $181.74; sale of county seminary, $7,500; total, $60,693.70.

June, 1844, the county board contracted with William Naylor and William Wines to build the Vigo County Seminary. John King, Jacob Jones, Samuel Crawford, T. A. Madison and R. W. Thompson were appointed a building committee and to fill and grade the lot and receive the building. The seminary was on the ground where the normal now stands. It was owned by the city, and here the Terre Haute high schools were taught many years, and in this old school building many of the youths, now men and women of middle age received their education and have bravely met the trials and struggles of life—many to triumphs, and the unfortunate few to defeat.

The First Graded Free School.—The first steps looking toward establishing a free graded school, independent of Harrison township, may be dated January 21, 1853. At that time Moses Soule, Virgill J. Burnett, James Hook, Amory Kinney and Joseph Cooper, went before Squire Isaac M. Ray, and made oath that they faithfully discharge the duties of school trustees for the town of Terre Haute. The board being organized, it was voted to send the president thereof to Cincinnati and other cities where were graded schools to investigate the subject and report. On March 8, following, the board met "at early candle light" and received the report of persons who had made the school enumeration. The report showed a population of school age as follows: Males, 615; females, 719; total, 1,324. A

meeting was called to consider the question of levying a tax of 30 cents on $100, for school purposes. Then followed the purchase of the old seminary building by the city as related heretofore.

August 25, 1853, the people voted to purchase the county seminary and levy the 30-cent tax, and the trustees proceeded in the business and at once engaged three teachers. But troubles came thick and fast to the board of trustees, enough indeed to make their official life a burden; injunctions and all other possible legal hindrances met them in their pathway. The work lingered. The records show the board paid a teacher $20 on account of the disappointments in not opening the schools in the spring. In the fall of 1853 the schools actually opened. The board purchased a dwelling on leased ground in the southern part of the city for the sum of $300. Two one-room houses were secured in the north part. This was the total of school-rooms in 1853. The seating capacity was about 250. September 12, 1853, the schools were opened with seven or eight teachers; this number was soon increased to twelve or thirteen. Total cost of school buildings in 1853–44 was $4,448. 31, and the salaries to teachers $33 to $41.50 for men. In August, 1854, the trustees suspended the schools till the first Monday in January, 1855, and agreed to rent the buildings (if applied for by suitable persons); but they were not again opened at the time named.

Another act of the legislature, March 5, 1855, to better enable the establishment of free schools was passed; but there were no free schools taught during all this time. Injunctions were sued out, and the law was eventually decided by the supreme court to be unconstitutional, and thus matters remained until 1860. In the meantime the trustees proceeded to provide houses. A building was erected at the corner of Third and Oak streets (Ninth district) at a cost of $3,330. March 16, 1857, was commenced the erection of the building at the corner of Fourth and Mulberry streets; this cost, completed, $733.65. This was demolished in 1878 and rebuilt into its present form. During the time that the board could not open free schools they rented their buildings to parties to teach private schools. The houses were injured and the rents not generally paid. And to remedy this the board resolved to require renters to give security for rents as well as repairs. In 1858 rooms were offered J. H. Moore in House No. 1, containing four rooms, rent free for three months.

In 1860 dawned the new era for the free schools, and the trustees employed eighteen teachers for a five-month term; the total salary was $3,000, and rented such additional rooms as were necessary. There was then no school superintendent, and the trustees had to

fill this part of the duties *ex-officio*. At this final effort was made to establish free schools. The buildings were the old seminary building, which stood where is now the normal; the house in North Terre Haute of two rooms, the First district building and the one on the corner of Third and Oak streets.

In 1864 the Fourth district building was erected, one-half the capacity of the present, when the building in North Terre Haute was abandoned. In 1867 the buildings in the Second and Fifth districts were constructed, one-half the capacity of the present buildings. This year the county seminary was abandoned and became the normal grounds. The high school, which had been in the building at the corner of Fourth and Mulberry, was changed to rooms in the Normal Institute on its completion, where it remained until 1885, when it was removed to its present quarters—a magnificent building on Seventh and Walnut streets, erected at a cost of $80,000, including the ground, $20,000.

In 1870 buildings were erected in the Third and Sixth districts, at the corner of Third and Farrington streets and at the corner of Twelfth and Ohio streets. In 1871 the Seventh district building was built at the corner of Fourteenth and Second avenue. In 1876 this was replaced by the present building. In 1873 the Fourth district building was remodeled and its capacity doubled. In 1874 four rooms in the normal were leased for district school (Eleventh) and are now used. In 1875 the buildings in the Second and Fifth districts were rebuilt and their capacity doubled. This year the Mont Rose school building was purchased and became District No. 8, situated at the corner of Seventeenth and Franklin avenue. In 1876 the present building was erected in the place of the old frame mentioned above. In 1878 rebuilt the First district building in its present form. In 1886 the building at the corner of Thirteenth and Franklin avenue (colored) was built, and its capacity doubled in 1889. In 1886 leased a building for the Thirteenth district in the north part of the city, and in 1887 leased the building at the corner of Eighth avenue for the Thirteenth district. In 1886 leased building on North Fourteenth for colored school. This was replaced in 1889 by a new building on the corner of Sixteenth and Elm streets. The building on the corner of Second and Wilson streets was leased in 1886, and this was replaced by the present building on the corner of Second and Crawford in 1889. In 1887 leased the ground on North Fifteenth street, which is the present primary school. The city owns ground near this on which it is intended to erect a building at an early day. The title has been secured for a building on the corner of Third and Seventh streets for a new building to be erected. The new building on the corner of Eighth and College streets is now being furnished.

Total value of city school property is nearly $300,000. There are seventeen buildings; total desks and sittings, 1889, being 5,519. This does not include all of the high-school building. One hundred and twenty teachers, of these 105 are women and fifteen are men; enrollment 5,012; expenses of teachers, 1889, $60,938.21; improvements for that time $16,067.16; current expenses $19,788.19.

The Terre Haute public library is a part of the school property, located at 709½ Wabash avenue. In 1889 it had 7,251 volumes; taken out, 42,791 books. This library was formed under the law authorizing a 2-cent tax on $100 for such purposes. It was started June 10, 1881. In May, 1882, they purchased a small library, paying $70 therefor.

School superintendents: William M. Ross, September 9, 1853, to July 4, 1854; James M. Moore, September 5, 1860, to March 17, 1862; Joseph W. Snow, September 1, 1862, to September 1, 1863; John M. Olcott, August 17, 1863, to September 4, 1869; William H. Wiley, September, 1869, serving continuously, is the present incumbent.

The trustees are appointed by the city council. At first for a term of one year, then two years and now three years. At this time they are allowed by the council a salary of $200. Sixty men have acted as trustees, many of them serving more than one term.

In the county, exclusive of the city of Terre Haute, there are 124 school buildings, distributed as follows:

Fayette township employes 13 teachers and has 11 buildings, two of these are brick and the others frame; 514 of school age.

Harrison township has 9 teachers, 4 brick buildings, and 528 of school age.

Honey Creek township has 9 teachers, 9 frame buildings, and 435 of school age.

Linton township, 12 teachers, 12 frame buildings, 538 children.

Lost Creek township has 12 teachers, 10 frame and one brick school-houses; 570 children.

Nevins township, 13 teachers, 11 frame buildings, 945 children.

Otter Creek township, 9 teachers, 8 frame and 1 brick, 436 children.

Pierson township, 10 teachers, 8 frame and 1 brick, 545 children.

Prairie Creek township, 7 teachers, 5 brick buildings, 651 children.

Sugar Creek, 10 teachers, 8 frame and 1 brick, 695 children.

Riley, 11 teachers, 8 frame and one brick, 651 children.

Prairieton, 7 teachers, 5 frame buildings, 297 children.

Total pupils in the county, 21,219; of the city of Terre Haute as per school census of 1890, 14,516.

The Rose Polytechnic Institute is a school of technology. In order to understand the functions of the school it is necessary to take a brief survey ofthe field of technical training. This phrase describes all those forms of training youth which deal with the application of art or of science to the industrial arts. Those schools in which designing for the patterns of textile fabrics, or for the decoration of wood, iron, pottery, gems, etc., is the principal end, are called art schools, or schools of design, of which the South Kensington system is the most famous example; all those in which the principles of physical science are studied with reference to their application to the solution of practical problems in building, machine construction, and design, or in civil engineering, are called polytechnic or technological schools. There is great confusion just now in the use of terms, technical education being used to describe all that which aims at a directly practical end as opposed to the education given at the college; while that part of it which does not deal with ornament or textile design is sometimes described by the same term. The word technology, which formerly signified the terms used in the sciences, now means the application of the sciences to industrial ends. The term polytechnic, originally used to describe schools of technology, has refused to yield to the more desirable synonym, technological, partly because it is an easier word, and partly because it contains a suggestion of the many-sidedness of the subject which the better word lacks. There is no good word corresponding to polytechnic or technological to apply to the persons who practice the profession indicated, and so these persons are called, now as always, engineers, and the business engineering. A few still cling to the term scientific schools in speaking of these institutions. In the present prevailing confusion of terms, the best that can be said is that a polytechnic school teaches technology to engineers. Engineering is the term that includes all the arts of production and construction which arise from the physical sciences. Its object is to bend the forces of nature to the service of man.

The old idea that Latin, Greek and the humanities are all there is of a higher education, happily is passing away. That ancient conception was the evil genius of advancing education. It was the stumbling block of the centuries. There may be some education in the exclusive classics, if used only as a polish to the real and the true, but to make it a foundation structure is a nearly fatal miseducation, because it is simply looking backward; it may hinder more than help, because the mind that would advance must look in the direction it would go.

Buildings and Grounds.—The institute occupies a well-graded,

sodded campus of ten acres, lying on Locust street, between Twelfth and Thirteenth streets, in the city of Terre Haute, Ind.

Three buildings have been erected, the academic building, work-shop and chemical laboratory. The academic building is a handsome edifice of brick, with stone trimmings, four stories high above the basement story; it contains forty-six rooms. The building is 200 feet long, with terminal transepts sixty-four feet deep, and central transept eighty. The work-shop is also of brick, two stories in height, and contains ten rooms. The chemical laboratory is of brick, cruciform in shape, of one story, and perfectly ventilated; it contains four rooms.

The scientific school was founded in 1874, by the munificence of the late Chauncey Rose, of Terre Haute. As the honored life of this most generous and public-spirited gentleman drew near its close, among the many benefactions that suggested themselves as deserving objects of his liberality was a school in which young men might be thoroughly trained in the sciences applicable to the industrial arts. Careful study of the plans and methods of such schools, and consultation with numerous experienced educators, fixed this suggestion in his thoughts; and out of his deliberations grew the establishment, whose first detailed and formal publication of its progress and purposes is set forth in the following pages.

Inviting the assistance of his trusted friends, Messrs. Josephus Collett, Firmin Nippert, Charles R. Peddle, Barnabas C. Hobbs, William A. Jones, Demas Deming, Ray G. Jenckes, Gen. Charles Cruft, and Col. William K. Edwards, he associated them with himself in a body corporate in conformity with an act of the general assembly of the State of Indiana, approved February 20, 1867, and the amendments thereto, said act being entitled "An act concerning the organization and perpetuity of voluntary associations, and repealing an act entitled 'An act concerning the organization of voluntary associations, and repealing former laws in reference thereto,' approved February 12, 1855, and repealing each act repealed by said act, and authorizing gifts and devices by will to be made to any corporation or purpose contemplated by this act."

September 10, 1874, articles of association were adopted setting forth the objects of the corporation to be the establishment and maintenance in the county of Vigo, and State of Indiana, of an "Institution for the intellectual and practical education of young men," designating the corporate name as "Terre Haute School of Industrial Science," and entrusting its administration to the corporators under the title of managers.

Instruction in the school was provided to be based on the practical mathematics and the application of the physical sciences to the

various arts and manufactures, with other branches of active business, and was to include such training as would furnish the pupils with useful and practical knowledge of some art or occupation, and enable them to earn competent livings. Preference was to be given to students who were residents of Vigo county, moderate tuition fees were permitted to be charged, if considered necessary, and applicants for admission were required to be not less than sixteen years of age, and to be so prepared as to pass satisfactory examinations in the branches of a fair English education.

October 10, 1874, the board of managers was organized, by-laws were adopted and the following officers elected: President, Chauncey Rose; vice-president, Josephus Collett; treasurer, Demas Deming; secretary, William K. Edwards.

At the same time a committee, comprising Messrs. Cruft, Peddle Hobbs, Jones and Collett, was appointed to consider plans for carrying into effect the objects of the association.

On the 12th of December the committee reported progress, and Messrs. Peddle, Cruft and Jenckes were deputed to confer with an architect. One week thereafter Mr. Rose made his first donation, being a deed of conveyance of the ten acres of land now occupied by the institute, and personal securities to the amount of $100,000. The committee on architect reported conferences with Mr. Isaac Hodgson, of Indianapolis.

December 26 Mr. Hodgson was elected architect, and Mr. Rose made a further gift of $86,000 in bonds of the Evansville Terre Haute & Chicago Railroad Company.

By the end of January, 1875, the architect had prepared suggestive sketches, which were submitted to the consideration of Mr. Rose, and having met his approval, were adopted by the board of managers, and detailed drawings with specifications and estimates of cost were ordered to be prepared. These being in readiness by the latter part of April, on the 21st of that month they were accepted, and proposals for building were ordered to be solicited. Early in May a number of bids had been received, and after due consideration, a contract for the entire building was awarded to Messrs. McCormack & Sweeney, of Columbus, Ind., at the total price of $81,000. On the 9th of August, all the preliminaries in the way of gathering materials, executing bonds and contracts and the like having been accomplished, Messrs. C. R. Peddle, Josephus Collett and Charles Cruft were elected a building committee, and Messrs. Cruft, Jenckes, Nippert and Edwards were chosen as a committee on the laying of the corner-stone.

On the 11th of the following month the ceremony of laying the corner-stone took place, at 4 o'clock P. M. An immense concourse of

citizens of Terre Haute and visiting strangers marched in procession from the center of the city to the grounds of the school, to witness the exercises over which Gen. Charles Cruft presided by request of the board. When the company had been called to order, prayer was offered by Rev. E. Frank Howe, pastor of the First Congregational Church, and a choir of mixed voices sang a selection. The corner-stone was laid by the architect, assisted by the contractors and their workmen, a metal box with numerous interesting memorials of the occasion being deposited therein. The president of the day then introduced Col. William K. Edwards, who delivered an appropriate and eloquent address. A second musical selection was sung by the choir, and was followed by a masterly oration by Barnabas C. Hobbs, LL. D. The benediction by Rev. Mr. Howe closed the exercises.

On the same day a meeting of the board of managers was held, and unanimously passed amendments to the articles of incorporation, which changed the name of the association from "Terre Haute School of Industrial Science" to "Rose Polytechnic Institute." This alteration was not affected without persistent protest from the venerable founder; but the universal wish, not alone of his fellow-managers, but of the entire community of his fellow-citizens, that his noble benefactions should bear his own honored name, at length overcame his modest scruples, and he reluctantly gave his consent. Proper legal measures were also authorized to effect the transfer of the property of all kinds that had been received from Mr. Rose, from the industrial school to the Polytechnic Institute.

The work of construction progressed apace, and by the summer of 1876 had proceeded so far that questions of purchasing appliances for heating the building began to suggest themselves. Proposals to furnish the requisite fixtures were invited, and in July the contract to supply them was awarded to Messrs. R. P. Duncan & Co., of Indianapolis, at a cost of $8,759. In November of 1876 the contractors for the building had completed their work in accordance with the plans and specifications of the architect, and had added, with his approval, certain matters amounting in the aggregate to $1,700. This sum was allowed them, and on December 1 the final warrant for their payment was drawn, the total cost of construction being $82,700.

On December 27 Mr. Rose presented a statement of certain payments he had made for the benefit of the school, amounting to $31,255.66, with quittance in full thereof, and at the same time transferred the sum of $100,000 in certificates of preferred stock in the Evansville & Crawfordsville Railroad Company, as an addition to the endowment.

At the annual meeting, held on June 2, 1877, Mr. Rose tendered his resignation as a member of the board of managers, in consideration of his great age and infirmities. In deference to his wishes, his fellow-members accepted it, but most unwillingly. Mr. Josephus Collett was elected to succeed him as president of the board, and Mr. Charles R. Peddle was chosen as vice-president. During the same month a contract for the building of the machine shops of the institute (designs for which had been prepared by Mr. Hodgson) was awarded to Messrs. Clift & Williams, of Terre Haute, at a cost of $14,400. Mr. Rose died on August 13, 1877, and on October 17 the vacancy occasioned by his resignation was filled by the election of Judge William Mack.

The total of Mr. Rose's gifts to the institute prior to his death reached the sum of $345,614.61. By his will a specific legacy of $107,594.34 was bequeathed to the institute, and it was constituted his residuary legatee after the payment of his devises to his family, to the Rose Orphan Home and the free dispensary. What may be the exact amount to be derived from the settlement of the estate it is impossible to determine, but it is reasonable to estimate that the grand aggregate of his donations to the school will considerably exceed $500,000.

On September 26, 1878, Col. William K. Edwards, who had most ably and efficiently discharged the duties of secretary of the board of managers from its organization, died, and Mr. Samuel S. Earley was chosen on the 2d of November to succeed him as a member of the board and as secretary. Toward the close of that year the machine shops were finished, and some debts which had been incurred in the various works of construction were paid. The question then arose whether with the means remaining at their command the managers could purchase the costly equipment required for the school and have sufficient income to cover its running expenses should it be put in operation. Committees and officers of the board were deputed to visit the principal institutes of technology in the country and make careful investigations concerning their appliances, methods of management and cost of maintenance. From these investigations it became evident that it would be impossible to procure the outfit without a serious impairment of the capital proposed to be retained as endowment, and at the same time that even after the acquisition of the equipment, the endowment fund as it stood would not furnish revenues sufficient for the current outlay of a school of the character Mr. Rose had desired to establish. There was no alternative, therefore, but for the managers to defer the opening until accumulated income should supply funds for the outfit, and the settlement of Mr. Rose's estate should place at their

disposal such portions of their legacy from him as would swell their permanent resources to the required amount. It was not until the beginning of 1882 that these results had been approximately attained. By that time the executors of Mr. Rose were enabled to pay the specific bequest—for the greater part in cash and productive investments, with the remainder in valuable real estate—and accrued interest had so far grown as to provide a basis for the purchase of equipment.

Pending this delay, some further changes had occurred in the *personnel* of the board. The prolonged absence in Europe of Dr. B. C. Hobbs as a member of the World's Peace Congress, and the removal to Mount Vernon of Mr. R. G. Jenckes, led to the withdrawal of both these gentlemen in January, 1879, and on the 31st of that month Messrs. Robert S. Cox and Preston Hussey were elected to fill their places. Trusty custodians had been appointed to care for and protect the buildings, and small outlays made from time to time for books, apparatus and specimens for the cabinet. Diligent inquiry had continued to be prosecuted also into the availability of candidates for the professorships of the faculty, and a number of eminent educators had been invited to visit Terre Haute and confer with the managers upon the future organization and conduct of the school.

Finding themselves by the receipt of the specific legacy possessed of funds which yielded an income of about $25,000, the managers felt that the time had come when they might take the necessary measures for opening the institute. Their first important step was the election of Dr. Charles O. Thompson, of Worcester, Mass., to the presidency of the faculty. This occurred on the 20th of February, 1882, and the president of the board, with the secretary and Gen. Charles Cruft, visited Worcester for a personal conference with Dr. Thompson. Toward the end of March he accepted the appointment and immediately began the work of selecting a faculty and preparing a detailed plan for the organization of the school. Professors of chemistry, of elementary and the higher mathematics, and of drawing and the superintendent of the machine shops, were chosen and accepted. Those whose services were necessary, reported for duty so soon as their prior engagements admitted, and by the end of the summer of 1882 great progress had been made in the work of preparation. It was found that a small class could be provided for by the beginning of March, 1883, and in August of 1882 circulars were published inviting applications for admission. An opportunity for the purchase of the apparatus and library of the late Dr. John Bacon, of Harvard College, was availed of by the board, and a most admirable collection of instruments and scientific books was added to the resources of the school. Power, ma-

chinery and tools for the shop were purchased by Mr. Edward S. Cobb, the superintendent, under the sanction of a committee composed of Messrs. Peddle, Nippert and Cox, cases for the mineralogical specimens were constructed after the plans of Prof. Charles A. Colton, of the department of chemistry, and the elegant collection was mounted, labeled and stored under his skilled labors. Shelving for the library, designed by Prof. Clarence A. Waldo, the future librarian, was provided and the early purchases of the board and the Bacon library were catalogued by the secretary and arranged by members of the faculty. Large additions to the library and apparatus were made by President Thompson, who had sailed for Europe in July of 1882, for study of the methods and progress of technological instruction in the more advanced schools abroad. Tables, easels, models, in brief all the required appliances for the department of drawing, were procured upon the suggestions of Prof. William L. Ames of that department, and by the time anticipated everything was in readiness for the opening. On the 6th of March candidates for admission were examined, and a class of twenty-five members was selected from the most proficient.

Board of managers: Josephus Collett, president; Charles R. Peddle, secretary; Demas Deming, treasurer; Firmin Nippert, Esq., Hon. William Mack, Preston Hussey, Hon. Richard W. Thompson, LL. D., William C. Ball, A. M., Leslie D. Thomas, Esq.

Faculty: T. C. Mendenhall, LL. D. (resigned), president and professor of physics; William L. Ames, B. S., professor of drawing; Clarence A. Waldo, A. M., professor of mathematics; James A. Wickersham, A. M., professor of languages; William A. Noyes, Ph. D., professor of chemistry; Malverd A. Howe, C. E., professor of civil engineering; Carl Leo Mees, M. D., adjunct professor of physics; Thomas Gray, B. Sc., professor of dynamic engineering; John A. Parkhurst, B. S., instructor in mathematics; Clarence A. Waldo, librarian; Mrs. S. P. Burton, registrar; Miss Annie W. Allen, assistant librarian.

Coates College.—In February, 1884, Mrs. Jane P. Coates, of Greencastle, Ind., decided to found an institution at Terre Haute, Ind., for the "higher Christian education of women." That the institution might be denominated "Coates' College," and that she would purchase for it the property known as the Gookins or Duy property in Terre Haute.

February 16, 1885, Mrs. Coates wrote to Hon. B. E. Rhoads, with whom she had corresponded, and discussed the matter as follows: "Being conscious of what the Christian religion has done for myself, and believing that all education should be for the glory of God and the good of man, I would desire that the Holy

Scriptures be daily and systematically read and studied in the college, and hoping that the day of small things will not be despised, but that this comparatively small gift * * * will be received in the spirit in which it is given." She required also, in the same letter, that the property should be vested in a board of trustees.

As a result of the proposition of Mrs. Coates, an organization was formed, and the necessary articles of incorporation were executed, by which a corporation was duly created, with a self-perpetuating board of trustees.

The first board of trustees consisted of Rev. George R. Pierce, Hon. B. E. Rhoads, Dr. Joseph T. Scovel, H. P. Townley, Leslie D. Thomas, S. C. Stimson, E. M. Mering, Charles W. Conn and S. B. Davis. The corporate name adopted was "Coates College."

March 17, 1885, Isaac N. Phelps conveyed the real estate agreed upon to the college thus incorporated.

On May 21, 1885, Rev. L. G. Hay, D. D., of Indianapolis, was elected president of the college and financial agent. Dr. Hay accepted the positions, and soon after entered upon the duties of his position. The college has no organic relation to any church organization, but its articles of association provide that two-thirds of the members of the board shall always be members of the Presbyterian Church. The college opened October 6, 1885, with three pupils, viz.: Misses Frances Haberly, Ester Barth and May Davis, and two teachers, Dr. Hay and Prof. Stanley Coulter. The number of pupils increased to thirty-six in the school year 1877–78. In August, 1888, Dr. Hay resigned the presidency, and August 21 John Mason Duncan was elected president and accepted the position. President Duncan entered at once upon the discharge of his duties. Since that time the school has prospered beyond the most sanguine expectations. The year 1889–90 the college had an enrollment of 100 in all departments, with an excellent working faculty. During the year it has acquired considerable other real estate, and now owns a fraction over twelve acres of land. It has built a large school building which is handsomely finished and furnished with the latest styles of school furniture and fixtures, nothing like the furniture being in use in this part of the country. It now has college classes up to and including junior.

It was felt, in establishing this institution, that it would be unwise to establish a school of only academic or seminary grade. That there were enough of those, and if Coates College was to accomplish the work its founder desired, *i. e.* "the higher Christian education of women," it must adopt a high standard, the equal of the colleges for men.

A curriculum was adopted which is a modification of those of

Wellesley and Vassar. And it is the settled purpose of its trustees to offer to the young women of the Mississippi valley all that is useful, that either of those colleges, which are pre-eminently the best in the country for young women, can or does offer. And that, at less expense and near to their homes. The college is fitted with laboratories, gynasium, art, and physics departments, etc. The geographical location of the college is peculiarly happy, being about equal distances from the great cities of the Mississippi valley, Chicago, Cincinnati and St. Louis. Neither could a more healthful location be found than the one occupied, a locality unequaled for its beauty.

Coates College offers especial advantages to the citizens of Vigo county, who have daughters ambitious to obtain a college education equal to that of their brothers, and which is unattainable elsewhere, except at great expense and long journeys from home.

State Normal School.—Dr. E. T. Spottswood, afterward removed to Terre Haute, introduced in the legislature in 1854, a bill to establish a normal school to be supported out of the State funds. While not called by that name the idea was practically the same. He was at that time a representative from Vermillion county. December 20, of that year, a bill passed appropriating $50,000 for a normal school, to be located wherever the citizens would offer the greatest advantages, and help in the way of donations of not less than $50,000.

Vigo county promptly subscribed $50,000 in cash and $25,000 in realty. Fifteen hundred of her citizens petitioned the county board and the city council, in favor of the donation. J. A. Vrydaugh was architect and superintendent of building. The work was done by Terre Haute parties. Brick work, J. B. Hedden; stone work, Wagner & McFarland; wood work, Capt. James Hook; finishing, S. T. Reese; roofing, Moore & Hagerty; iron, W. J. Ball & Co.; painting R. Buckle.

Work on the building commenced in 1867, and the corner-stone laid August 13 of that year; Senator Morton and Dr. Richard Edwards, of Illinois, made addresses. The building was completed at the close of the year 1869, at a total cost of $189,000, to which were soon after added improvements costing $25,000.

The first board of trustees were Hon. John Ingle, Jr., Hon. R. W. Thompson, Judge W. C. Hannah, Timothy Nicholson and Milton B. Hopkins. First officers were: John Ingle, president of the board; R. W. Thompson, secretary; W. R. McKeen, treasurer. First faculty of the school were: W. R. Jones, president; Nathan Newby, instructor in mathematics; Mrs. Amanda P. Funelle, instructor of geography and methods of primary teaching, and Miss Mary A. Bruce, instructor in English grammar and composition.

The school opened January 6, 1870, with less than a score of students, and for the first two terms the average enrollment was fifty-three, and the total was sixty-six. From this beginning a rapid growth went steadily along until the total enrollment for the year preceding its burning was 769 different pupils in all grades and rooms. The total number of students from opening to burning being about 5,000. In June, 1879, president Jones resigned, and was succeeded by Mr. George P. Brown. He in turn was succeeded in September, 1885, by Mr. W. W. Parsons, the present incumbent, who was a graduate of the school, then one of the professors and finally president.

Building Burned.—The *Terre Haute Express*, April 10, 1888, describes the burning of the State Normal Institute: The fire was first noticed about 9 o'clock on the morning of the 9th, a few minutes after the school hour commenced. In nine minutes the entire fire department was on the ground fighting the fire bravely, but at that moment the flames were seen bursting through the windows of the mansard roof. The wind was very strong. The firemen in a few minutes found the entire upper floor ready to fall in, and they drove the people from the building as quickly as possible, and even then some narrow escapes were made. By noon nothing but the blackened threadbare walls of the splendid building remained. Fortunately for the surrounding buildings, just when the flying sparks threatened most, a heavy rain set in, as though it pitied the heroic efforts of the firemen and would aid them. President Parsons was among the first who discovered the fire, and his presence of mind in going to every recitation room and quietly notifying them, prevented all confusion of the 618 students that were in the different recitation rooms. There were also four rooms on the first floor of the building, these ranged from six to twelve years of age. These were all quietly taken out before they knew what was going on. Two accidents are noted: Frank Federson, of the chemical company, was struck by falling slate on the back of the hand, cutting the leaders and breaking his arm. William Hultz, a bus driver, who was assisting his brother, O. B. Hultz, the school stationer, to remove his stock, was penned in the building. He finally made his escape, only with the loss of most of his hair and eyebrows and a scorched moustache; total loss, $225,000; no insurance. The building originally cost $189,000 exclusive of furniture worth $25,000. All the important school records were burned, and the library valued at $6,000, there was but one volume saved. Prof. B. A. Everman had a large collection of natural history specimens which he had been treasuring for years all consumed. He saved most of his books, but his collection of fishes alone, the

labor of many years, while invaluable to him, would probably have sold for $3,000 or $4,000. One collection, gathered only the year before, by the assistance of Prof. O. B. Jenkins, had been transferred to the institute only the day before the fire. The conclusion was that the fire originated from a burning flue. Immediately after the fire Trustee Joseph Gilbert telegraphed for all the members of the board. At noon Mr. Murray Briggs arrived from Sullivan. At the meeting of the board in the afternoon were present: Gilbert, Briggs, of the normal board; Boland, Scudder and Richardson, of the city board; Superintendent Wiley, President Parsons, President Mendenhall, Secretary C. M. Thompson, E. Gilbert, J. W. Landrum, Judge Carlton, Architect Vrydaugh, and other citizens. Mr. Briggs was made chairman, and Superintendent Wiley, secretary. The first question was securing temporary quarters for the school. The Baptist, Congregational, Christian and Centenary churches offered their Sunday-school rooms. President Mendenhall tendered the third floor of the Polytechnic, Mr. Gilbert offered the draughting rooms of the Phœnix Works, and the city board tendered the second story of the high-school building.

The question of rebuilding then came up. The general opinion was that to wait until the legislature met would be fatal, for there was and would be great rivalry, for the school architect Vrydaugh, the designer and superintedent said that $100,000 would place the school in nearly as good condition as before. It was at once determined to raise $50,000, and commence immediately rebuilding. A committee of five was appointed to confer with the county commissioners and city council—looking toward an appropriation of $25,000 from each body; the committee appointed: Mayor Kolsem, R. S. Tennant, W. R. McKeen, William Mack and T. C. Mendenhall. There was school the next day. The churches and high-school building, and rooms offered by the Rose Polytechnic Institute were availed of, and the frightened brood was once more gathered together, and the work went on. The work of rebuilding proceeded as quickly as were the work of the teachers was resumed. Men were clearing away the debris of the fire before it had time to cool. The walls, as suggested by Architect William Vrydagh, stood intact. These were used, and the opportunity of adding certain changes and enlargements was taken advantage of, and, Phœnix like, arose from the ashes enlarged and beautified, and stands there in its grandeur and beauty, one of the finest public buildings in the State.

School in the new building commenced September 17, 1888, with the school year. The building, though not completed, was advanced far enough for the school to take possession of it. The work of the year was accordingly begun in the new building. After the

opening the work has continued, and is now completed. The entire basement was fitted up for school purposes, the heating apparatus being in a separate building erected for it, thus giving a larger amount of room for the work of the school than the old building contained.

The structure is worthy of the grand purpose for which it is designed. Its outward appearance is imposing, and its inner arrangements seem to be admirably adapted to the wants of the school. The promptness with which the city of Terre Haute and the State of Indiana responded to the call of the normal school in its hour of need is worthy of all commendation. It is one of those indications of the popular interest in education that are so cheering to the heart of every true philanthropist.

While the new building is not so high by one story as the old, there is in it, by reason of placing the heating apparatus in a seperate building, considerably more available room for school purposes. It cost less, but is thought to be architecturally much superior, and is, in its internal structure and arrangement in every way, better adapted to the needs of the institution. Through the liberality of the city of Terre Haute, which gave promptly $50,000, to aid in the restoration of the building, and the appropriation by the last general asembly of $100,000 for the same purpose, the institution finds itself to-day in the possession of more ample and suitable quarters than it has heretofore enjoyed; with a library superior to that lost by the fire; with better furniture for the building, and with more and better apparatus, appliances and materials of all kinds for all departments of its work.

The State Normal School, then, undertakes to fulfill the purpose of its organization by (1) leading the student to acquire a thorough knowledge of the branches required to be taught, the professional aspects of the subject receiving attention during this study; (2) giving a comprehensive knowledge of mind; (3) the study of the history and science of education, and (4) a system of instruction in methods, and an extended period of observation and actual teaching in the training schools connected with the institution.

The growth of the institution from year to year since opening is given in the following enrollment: 1870, 66; 1870-71, 135; 1871–72, 153; 1872–73, 228; 1873–74, 304; 1874–75, ——; 1875–76, 227; 1876–77, 282; 1877–78, 450; 1878–79, 472; 1879–80, 454; 1880–81, 588; 1881–82, 529; 1882–83, 640; 1883–84, 646; 1884–85, 705; 1885–86, 789; 1886–87, 769; 1887–88, 789; 1888–89, 806.

Board of trustees: Murray Briggs, Barnabas C. Hobbs, Dr. B. F. Spann, Harvey M. La Follette and Isaac H. C. Royse. Officers of the board: Murray Briggs, president; Isaac H. C. Royse, secretary.

Clerk and librarian: Helen L. Gilbert. Faculty: William W. Parsons, president history and science of education; Howard Sandison, vice-president mental science and methods; Nathan Newby, mathematics; Michael Seiler, geography; Albert E. Humke, reading; Alpheus McTaggart, Latin; William B. Woods, grammar, composition and literature; Barton W. Evermann, biology and geology; Elwood W. Kemp, history; Mrs. Carrie B. Adams, music; George W. Thompson, penmanship and drawing; Robert G. Gillum, physics and chemistry. W. W. Parsons is president of the institution, assisted by a large and efficient corps of teachers.

St. Mary's of the Woods, Academic Institute.—This institution for the education of females is conducted by the Sisters of Providence. It is one of the oldest institutions of higher learning in the county. It is pleasantly situated about four miles west of Terre Haute on the Indianapolis & St. Louis Railroad. It has ample grounds and is in the open healthy country. The school has its own railroad station. The motto is: "Knowledge and Virtue United." It is one of the prosperous Catholic institutions of the country. Its first graduating class was one young lady in 1860. Now it averages each year about eight "sweet girl graduates."

Away back in 1840—fifty years ago—St. Mary's Academic Institute began in its small existence, October 22, of that year Joseph Thralls and family invited the Sisters to occupy a part of their log cabin, and five Sisters of Providence, who had just arrived from France, by invitation of Bishop Brute, accepted the offer and opened a school. Nothing could be more humble than this primitive cabin school in the woods. This little band of five Sisters is now in this country grown to be 500, and at St. Mary's of the Woods the little log cabin has grown to the present elegant brick and stone-trimmed edifices that are quite an interesting village, and to all has just been added a new and elegant convent church that was built somewhat in honor of their fiftieth anniversary here—a memorial of the arrival of Mother Theodore and her four companions. Under the order of the Sisters of Providence are now 10,000 children where were once the few of the neighborhood around St. Mary's. This is the mother house of this order. It was appropriately named "St. Mary's of the Woods" in honor of the birthplace of the founder of the order, "Ste. Marie des Bois." The hardships, the trials and the triumphs of these poor and gentle women are a part of the pioneer history of Vigo county.

St. Joseph's Parochial Catholic School is on Fifth street, west side, and the church and school buildings occupy the block between Ohio and Walnut streets. The female academy is the old first brick school-house built in Terre Haute, by stock subscrip-

tions. This was purchased and made a Catholic school in 1862, and placed in charge of the Sisters of Providence. The building was remodeled and largely added to, and is the girls' academy attached to St. Joseph's church. In 1888 the large brick school building was completed. This is the boys' school, and adjoins St. Joseph's church on the north. Both these schools are in charge of the Sisters, and in the two are 175 pupils, and seven teachers.

St. Benedict's German Catholic School is adjoining the church at the corner of Ninth and Ohio streets. The building was erected by the church in 1887. This is also under the care of the Sisters of Providence, and has an attendance of 175 pupils and four teachers.

St. Patrick's Day School.—This is called a day-school to distinguish it from the other Catholic schools that receive girl boarders. It is at the corner of Thirteenth and Poplar streets; has an attendance of 190 pupils—built in 1882; four teachers—Sisters of Providence.

The German Lutheran Parochial School was commenced in 1858 in the basement of the old Evangelical-Lutheran frame church on the corner of Swan and Fourth streets. When the church was removed to its present quarters on Poplar, between Sixth and Seventh, the school was provided its present rooms in the south part of the church building and parsonage. The school has an enrollment of 80 pupils—one male teacher.



William McKinley

CHAPTER XXX.

WAR.

VIGO COUNTY IN WAR — TAKEN PART IN EVERY WAR SINCE THE REVOLUTION—WAR OF 1812—BLACK HAWK WAR—PROPHET'S WAR—MEXICAN WAR—CIVIL WAR.

THE western pioneers have been described as every man going around with his "arms full of fight." And little Vigo was disposed to always stand at the head of the class.

The nucleus that made the first settlement came of the Indian war of 1812 and the war with England of 1812–15. There were but very few of the pioneers but that in their old age was fond of telling over again the stories of marches, battles and skirmishes either with the savages or the invading foreigners.

The oldest military organization of which we have any account was the "Wabash Greens." October 22, 1823, the following, which explains itself, was issued:

> The *Wabash Greens* will meet at the house of Captain N. Huntington, November 1, thence proceed in martial order to the battle-ground of Tippecanoe and collect the bones of the American heroes who fell in that engagement, in as decent a manner as possible inter them, and erect some temporary preservation around the grave.
>
> (Signed) ELISHA M. HUNTINGTON,
> *Company Judge Advocate.*

This sacred duty was performed, and the exposed bones of the heroes were collected and tenderly buried. It was a patriotic impulse on the part of the Wabash Greens, and posterity will ever thank their memories.

Mexican War.—Vigo county sent two companies to Mexico to take part in that war. Company F, United States Regulars, was enlisted in Vigo under Phil Harney, and went to Mexico. All the officers of this squad were of the regular army. The larger part was from this county, but there were men from Parke, Fountain and Clay, and probably others. Of the survivers in Terre Haute is John Smith, who is drawing his pension as Mexican war veteran. This command went out in 1846.

A company of volunteers for that war went the next spring, 1847, under command of Capt. Cochran; first lieutenant, Coles; second lieutenant, John W. Mullen; third lieutenant, Jonathan Lee.

Of the survivors of this company is James Alexander Manning, whose father, William C. Manning, came to the county in the early thirties. The most of this company was Vigo county men, a portion was from Clay. When filled, the command went to New Albany, and shipped by steamboat to New Orleans. The company was first under Gen. Taylor, and then sent to reinforce Scott in his attack on the City of Mexico, but reached that place after the capitulation. Of the survivors are John McCrosky, Youngstown; Addison Curry, Terre Haute; John Bogart, near Terre Haute, and Edmund Watson and William Rector, of Clay county.

War of 1861-65.—Fort Sumter was fired upon April 12, 1862. The Confederate army, under Gen. Lee, surrendered at Appomattox Court House, April 9, 1865. Four years of internecine war, less only three days; in all, on both sides, over 3,000,000 of men, directly or remotely, engaged therein. It is now approaching the life of a generation since the sun rose on that portentous day of April 12, 1861.

In common with every community of the country, Vigo county did its share toward fighting out the long and bloody war. It was quick to respond to the call to arms. The Fort Harrison Guards was a military organization composed of the young men of the city, that had been in existence some time. This was so much material ready at a moment, as it were, to go to war. When the hour approached, and all knew that it was inevitable, this company notified the governor that in case of necessity they were ready to go to the defense of the country at a moment's warning. It was this company's prompt action that to a great extent gives the county the right to claim the first completed organization to form in the State, and offer its services to the governor; Capt. Jabez Smith, Company D. The order of forming the first companies to go was as follows: Harrison Guards, Vigo Guards, Terre Haute Guards. The latter were ordered to Camp Morton, April 23, 1861. The quota was filled on their arrival, and they returned to Camp Vigo, where it went into camp with nine other companies, June 7, 1861. The ten companies were mustered as the Fourteenth Regiment three years, and went to Indianapolis the last of June, and then to the seat of war.

The next was Company C, in Col. Wallace's Eleventh Indiana Regiment, mustered in August 31, 1861, for three years; Jesse E. Hammel, captain. The regiment had 11 killed and 52 wounded at Shiloh; from there to Corinth, Memphis, Helena and Camden, White River. Col. Maginnis on Wallace's promotion succeeded him, and on his promotion Daniel McCauley became colonel; were at Milliken's Bend, then to Carthage, near Grand Gulf,

Ft. Gibson, Champion Hill, where 167 men were killed, wounded and missing; then to Vicksburg, Jackson, New Orleans, up the Teche, Algiers, Madison; returned to New Orleans, thence to New York and Indianapolis; veteraned and went to New Orleans in May, 1864, then to Fortress Monroe; joined the Army of Virginia; had 81 killed, wounded and missing at the battle of Opequan; mustered out July 7, 1865. No regiment saw more or harder service than this one. It marched during service 9,318 miles. This county also recruited the first regiment in the State.

The Fourteenth Regiment was organized at Terre Haute, June 7, 1861, 1,134 strong; Col. Nathan Kimball; marched to western Virginia July 5, 1861, and was in reserve at the battle of Cheat Mountain; was at Cheat Mountain, in several skirmishes, in Western Virginia; October 3, 1861, engaged at Green Briar, and lost 17 men killed and wounded; was engaged at Winchester, Va., on March 22 and 23, 1862; Gen. Shields being wounded on the twenty-second, the command of the division devolved upon Col. Nat. Kimball of this regiment; Col. Harrow in command of the regiment; it lost at Winchester 76 officers and men killed and wounded. The regiment participated in all the engagements and skirmishes up the Shenandoah, when "Shields' Greasers," as they were called, were ordered to report to the commanding officer at Fredericksburg; remained at Fredericksburg all night, and were then ordered to return to the Shenandoah valley and assist in the repulse of Stonewall Jackson, who had driven Gen. Banks from the valley; from thence were ordered to join the Army of the Potomac, at Harrison's Landing; was engaged at Turkey Point, losing 23 men killed and wounded; was afterward in the Maryland campaign; was at Antietam; went into the fight with 320 men and 24 officers, and lost 10 officers and 171 men killed and wounded, and 1 missing; was afterward at Fredericksburg in the "forlorn hope," where the dead of the Fourteenth lay nearest the rebel works; was at Chancellorsville; at Gettysburg they lost 123 officers and men killed and wounded; went to New York City to suppress the threatened riots; afterward rejoined the Army of the Potomac, and fought at Bristol Station and Mine Run; was in the battles of the Wilderness, Todd's Tavern, Po River, Spottsylvania, Tollopotumus and Cold Harbor, and there the veterans and recruits numbered 124 men and 1 officer; the colonel of the Twentieth Indiana was there transferred to the Twentieth. On May 12, 1864, at Spottsylvania, in the celebrated charge of the Second Corps, Col. John Coons, of this regiment, was killed; after consolidation, advanced on the Weldon Railroad to Stony Creek; was in the battles on the left of Petersburg; at Pebles' House and Hatchers' Run,

October, 1864, and in all the engagements on the left from Hatchers' Run to the fall of Richmond; was in the advance division of the Second Corps, which was the directing corps of the Army of the Potomac, in the pursuit of Gen. Lee, participating in all the engagements up to the surrender of the Army of Virginia; was engaged at Clover Hill, April 9, 1865, after which the regiment marched to Washington City; was ordered west on June 14, 1865; arrived at Louisville June 21, 1865, and was mustered out July 15, 1865, having 390 men and 23 officers present for duty.

. *The Seventh Indiana Battery* was organized December, 1861; Samuel J. Harris, captain; moved to Kentucky; from thence to Nashville, Tenn.; made a forced march to Shiloh; was at the siege of Corinth; from thence back to Louisville, Ky., participating in the whole campaign under Maj.-Gen. Buell, from Louisville to Nashville; present at the battles of Perryville, Ky., and Stone River, Tenn.; through the campaign under Gen. Rosecrans to Chattanooga; at the battles of Chickamauga and Missionary Ridge; moved with Sherman's army, May, 1864; participated in the different engagements of that campaign, which resulted in the capture of Atlanta, Ga.; moved back to Chattanooga, and there remained doing garrison duty up to the date of consolidation. The original organization was mustered out of service December 7, 1864. The records of the battery being taken by the officers, there is left no data from which to give the number of casualties, or when they occurred. Reorganized and mustered out as veterans in August, 1865. William Stokes, captain.

Eighth Indiana Battery was organized December 13, 1861. All recruits for this company were from Vigo county; left Indianapolis for Kentucky January 7, 1862, and reported to Gen. McCook; transferred from Gen. McCook's to Gen. Nelson's division; moved to Nashville, Tenn.; the First United States Artillery in the city; transferred to Gen. Wood's division; made a forced march to Shiloh, arriving opposite Pittsburg Landing Sunday evening; from thence to the siege of Corinth, having several skirmishes with the enemy; from thence to Tuscumbia, Ala., and Deckered, Tenn.; engaged Forrest's cavalry near McMinnville, Tenn., August, 1862, with artillery alone, cutting his command in two, killing and wounding several men and horses, also capturing many shotguns, etc., from the enemy; moved from thence to Mumfordsville, Ky.; engaged the rebels there, holding the town after the surrender of Col. Wilder in September, 1862; marched from thence to Louisville, Ky.; from thence followed the enemy, skirmishing every day to Bardstown, Ky., losing several horses, reaching Nashville in November, 1862; had several sharp engagements with the enemy

while gathering forage through the country; was at the battle of Perryville; moved from Nashville December 21, 1862; skirmished with the enemy up to the night of the 30th; was in the battle of Stone River; lost 1 man killed, 16 wounded and 4 captured; moved with Gen. Rosecrans from Murfreesboro June 24, 1863; participated in the skirmishes of that campaign to Chattanooga; was in the First United States Artillery, and fired the first gun in said town September, 1863; was at the battle of Chickamauga; lost 2 men killed and 7 wounded, also 2 officers wounded, and 7 men captured, 43 horses wounded; was at the battle of Missionary Ridge November, 1863; did garrison duty at Chattanooga, Tenn., up to March, 1865, when consolidated with the Seventh Indiana Battery. After consolidation the two batteries were doing garrison duty at Chattanooga and Sweetwater, Tenn. There were fifteen veterans of the Fifth Indiana Battery transferred to the Seventh, who participated in all the principal campaigns and battles of the Western army. The three commands left the State in 1861, numbering 460 men and officers, and returned with 186 men and officers for muster out.

Thirty-first Regiment.—The regiment was organized at Camp Vigo, near Terre Haute, Ind., under charge of Colonel after Brevet Maj.-Gen. Charles Cruft, and mustered into service September 5, 1861. September 21, 1861, Companies A, C, E, I and K left by rail for Evansville, Ind.; arrived and drew their arms and tentage on Sunday, September 22, 1861. That night Companies A and K ascended Green River, Ky., to the first locks and took possession of the little town of Spottsville, then threatened by the enemy, being the first Union troops to take a position in that country.

September 25, 1861, Companies C, E and I went on board the steamer "Mattie Cook," and ascended Green River to the second locks, eighty miles, and took possession of the town of Romney; remained long enough to bring away a cargo of tobaccco; found no enemy and returned to Evansville; September 28 again sent up the river to Spottsville; remained until October 26, when Companies B, D, F, G and H left Terre Haute and went to Evansville.

The whole regiment moved to Henderson, Ky., October 26, 1861, where they remained drilling and protecting recruiting for Kentucky regiments until November 5, 1861, when they moved to Calhoun, Ky., on the north side of Green River, at the second locks. Here they remained during a portion of the winter, and were placed in Gen. T. J. Crittenden's division of Buell's army. While in this camp the men were assailed with disease, and many of them fell victims; January 15, 1862, moved to South Carrolton, Ky., and fortified, expecting a battle, but on February 3, 1862, were ordered

back to Calhoun, Ky., where they remained until February 9, 1862, where they were shipped on the transport "B. J. Adams" to Fort Donelson, and arrived in time to take part in the hottest of the contest, losing in officers and men 70 killed, wounded and missing; from thence marched to Fort Henry, shipped on transports up to the Tennessee river to Pittsburg Landing, and was the first regiment to make a reconnoissance south at that place; fought in Hurlburt's division April 6 and 7, 1862, at Shiloh, and was complimented by the division commander; loss in that memorable battle 168 officers and men killed, wounded and missing. Among the killed was Maj. Arn and Capt. Harvey.

Just after this battle it was transferred to the Twenty-second Brigade, Fourth Division of the Army of the Ohio, and moved on Corinth, Miss.; fought there May 26 and 27, 1862; pursued Beauregard as far south as Booneville, Miss.; from thence it marched to Athens, Ala., thence to Nashville, Murfreesboro and McMinnville; was with Buell's army during his retreat to Louisville, and in the pursuit of Bragg through Kentucky in the fall of 1862; fought in the battle of Stone River December 29, 30 and 31, 1862, and January 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 1863, losing in that engagement 113 officers and men killed, wounded and captured; was in the advance on and capture of Tullahoma in June, 1863; made the march over Waldon's Ridge; appeared in front of Chattanooga, and was one of the first regiments to pass over Point Lookout after the evacuation of Chattanooga; skirmished eight days around Ringgold, Ga., and Crawford Springs, and engaged in the battle of Chickamauga, Ga., September 19 and 20, 1863, losing 110 officers and men killed, wounded and captured; was under fire at Chattanooga from September 22 to October 29, 1863, when it was sent to Bridgeport, Ala., to hold the railroad bridge over the Tennessee river. There the regiment re-enlisted as veterans January 1, 1864, and started to Indianapolis, Ind.; arrived January 29, 1864, and furloughed for thirty days; started again for the front on March 15, 1864; transported by rail to Nashville, Tenn., thence marched to Ottaway, Tenn., where they arrived March 31, 1864; moved with main army on Dalton, Ga., May 3; fought at Rockyface, Ga., May 11, losing 22 men, killed and wounded; at Resaca, Ga., May 14 and 15; Kingston, May 19; Dallas, May 27, 28 and 29, and at New Hope church May 30, 1864.

June 1, 1864, they were detailed to escort the vast train of Gen. Sherman back to Kingston from Dallas for supplies; returned to the front June 9, 1864; fought around Kenesaw Mountain, Ga., from June 11 to the evacuation of Marietta, Ga., July 3, 1864, during which time the regiment lost in killed, wounded and

missing 23 officers and men; among the killed at Kenesaw Mountain was Lieut.-Col. F. L. Neff; fought at Smyrna church, Ga., July 3 and 4; Chattahoochee river from July 5 to 12, 1864; fought continually around Atlanta, Ga., from July 22 to August 28, 1864; was in Sherman's grand flank movement around the city, and destroyed many miles of the Atlanta, West Point & Montgomery Railroad, also the Atlanta & Macon Railroad; fought at the battle of Jonesboro, Ga., September 1, 1864; pursued the enemy to Lovejoy, and was under fire from September 1, 1864, to the night of September 5, 1864, when the regiment withdrew and moved back to Atlanta, where it was encamped until October 3, 1864.

Pursued Hood to Galesville, Ala.; from thence the regiment marched to Chattanooga, guarded the Fourth Corps train over the mountains to Pulaski, Tenn.; marched back to Columbia, Tenn.; skirmished two days and withdrew to Franklinn, Tenn.; was at the battle of the first named place; withdrew to Nashville, Tenn., and was in the trenches when Hood thought to besiege the town; was in the battle of Nashville, December 15 and 16, 1864, and was in the charge at that battle on Montgomery Hill, when the brigade to which it belonged captured four pieces of artillery and over 200 prisoners, losing, officers and men, killed, wounded and missing, 42; pursued Hood across the Tennessee river; marched to Huntsville, Ala., where they remained until March 13, 1865; moved by rail to Strawberry Plain, East Tenn., from where we took up line of march April 3, 1865; made a raid over fifty miles over the mountains into North Carolina to the town of Asheville, capturing horses, mules, etc.; returned to camp at Shield's mill April 11, 1865, when were greeted with the news of Lee's surrender; left Shield's mill and marched to Bulls' Gap, Tenn., from thence by rail for Nashville, where we encamped; remained at Nashville until June 17, 1865, when took cars for Johnsonville, Tenn.; arrived and embarked on steamer "Silver Moon" for New Orleans June 20, 1865; arrived at New Orleans June 25, 1865; disembarked on the 26th, and encamped on the old Chalmette battle ground, where we remained until July 9, 1865, then embarked on board the Gulf steamer "McClellan" for Texas; arrived and went ashore at Indianola, Tex., July 13, 1865; remained at Indianola until July 15, when we took up the line of march, and arrived at Green Lake, Tex., July 16, 1865; left Green Lake August 8, and arrived at Victoria, Tex., August 11, 1865, and encamped five miles north of town; remained in camp until September 27, when we took up the line of march and encamped one mile east of Victoria, on the railroad; remained and worked on the railroad until November 21, 1865, when we received orders of muster-out. Summary—This

regiment was mustered out December 8, 1865, composed of the following companies: A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K, and the field and staff. Total in the original organization, 1,017, and 36 officers. Total aggregate of men, 1,314. Killed: Officers, 4; enlisted men, 74. Died: Officers, 6; enlisted men, 272. Discharged: Officers, 61; enlisted men, 685. Transferred: Officers, 4; enlisted men, 54. Deserted, 79. Aggregate losses, 1,250. Total when mustered out, 28 officers and 336 men.

Eighteenth Battery.—It is supposed there were twenty-five men from Vigo county, James E. Rippetoe, David W. Rippetoe, Frank Rice, Jason L. Rippetoe and L. H. Rippetoe; second lieutenant Williamm B. Rippetoe was promoted to first lieutenant. This company was one of the efficient arms of the States' service and added its full share to the military glory of the State.

Company E, Thirty-second Regiment (German).—First captain, Philip H. Moniger; first lieutenant, Edward John; second lieutenant, John G. Apel, then E. John became captain. This company mustered in at Indianapolis, August 24, 1861; Col. August Willich. The regiment veteraned and served during the war. It was in Johnson's brigade, Cook's division. Company E, with three other companies, was at Rowlett's station, when attacked by Gen. Hindman's command and Terry's Texas Rangers; had 10 men killed, 22 wounded and 8 missing. They were at Bowling Green, Nashville, and with Buel to Shiloh, where they suffered heavily; had 8 wounded at Corinth, in Buel's retreat to Louisville; then to Nashville, Murfreesboro, and at Stone River fight; were in the skirmish at Liberty Gap; retreated to Chattanooga; at Missionary Ridge, November 25, 1863, and went to relief of Burnside at Knoxville; were at Resaca, May 15, Altoona Hills and Dallas, May 27; at Peach Tree Creek, June 19, and Paiges Springs, June 22. The non veterans were sent home, September 7, 1864. In October the regiment was reorganized into four companies, under Lieut.-Col. Hans Blume; remained at Chattanooga until June, 1865, then transferred to New Orleans and were with Sherman in Texas.

Company I, First Cavalry, Twenty-eighth Regiment.—Robert R. Stewart, first captain; Harman L. Miller, captain at muster out; Conrad Baker, colonel. This was one of two independent companies that entered the service, first for one year, were accepted and mustered in, April 25, 1861; and in July following were mustered for three years' service; under Capt. R. R. Stewart it left Indianapolis, with the regiment, July 4, 1861; became the escort to Gen. Rosecrans in Western Virginia, then assigned to this duty under Gen. Fremont, and then to Gen. Sigel on the Potomac; mustered out, August, 1864. The command were in the Strasburg battle, and the skirmishing that

ended in the battle of Cross Keys; were at Cedar Mountain with Pope's army and Manassas, and alone made the charge, crossing the river at Fredricksburg; they were on escort duty with Gen. Howard and at Chancellorsville and Gettysburg; then to the Lower Potomac and joined the main army at White House, where they remained until June, 1864, and were mustered out.

Company B, Thirty-fifth (Irish).—Capt. John P. Dufficy; mustered December 11, 1861; Col. John C. Walker; on the 13th left for Beardstown, Ky., and were with Buell at Bowling Green and Nashville; May 22, 1861, were consolidated with the Thirty-fifth Regiment, and reorganized as that number under Lieut.-Col. Mullen, who was afterward colonel; from Nashville to McMinnville, in September, 1862, to Louisville with Buell in the pursuit of Bragg; returned to Nashville, and when foraging at Dobbins Ford attacked and lost 5 killed and 35 wounded; loss at the battle of Stone River, 134 killed, wounded and missing; met with heavy loss at Chickamauga; in December 16, 1863, veteraned and returned home in December, 1864; returned to Belle Spring; at Kenesaw Mountain were fiercely attacked at night and driven from their works in a hand-to-hand fight; Maj. Dufficy was killed; loss, 11 killed and 54 wounded; regiment then went to Atlanta guarded supply trains; at Franklin, Tenn., received 400 recruits; in the two days fight, at Nashville; at Huntsville, Knoxville and returned to Nashville, then to Texas, and in September, 1865, mustered out at Indianapolis.

Second Cavalry Regiment.—At the organization of this regiment John A. Bridland was colonel and Robert R. Stewart, lieutenant-colonel. The latter was made colonel of the Eleventh Cavalry, and his brother, James W. Stewart, became colonel of the Second Cavalry.

Forty-third Regiment was organized September 27, 1861, colonel, George K. Steele; lieutenent-colonel, W. E. McLean. Company D of this regiment was from Vigo county; Wesley W. Morris, captain, and afterward, Francis M. Welsh, captain. The command was in Kentucky till February, 1862, and then assigned to Pope's command in Missouri; in the siege of New Madrid and Island No. 10; then with Foote's gunboat fleet and the taking of Fort Pillow; was the first regiment landed at Memphis, and with the Forty-sixth Indiana did garrison duty there two weeks; then went to White river and Helena, and Grenada, Miss.; returned to Yazoo pass; was in the battle of Helena, July 4, 1863, and was with Steele's expedition and capture of Little Rock; re-enlisted at the last place, 400 strong, and pursued Price into southwestern Arkansas, and in fights at Elkin's ford, Jekins' Ferry, Camden and Mark's mill, and

with Steele in the retreat to Little Rock; in April while guarding train were attacked by Marmaduke's forces, 6,000 strong, when they lost 200 killed, wounded and missing; arrived at Indianapolis June 10, 1864, and re-enlisted, and sent to Frankfort, Ky., to resist the threats of Morgan; helped drive off Morgan; had a severe skirmish near Emmetsburg; then to Indianapolis, guarding prisoners one year; mustered out June 14, 1865.

Companies B and F, Fifty-fourth Regiment.—Under emergency three months; was mustered June 10, 1862; colonel, D. Garland Rose; Carlton A. Goodwin, captain Company B.; Lawrence S. Ball, captain Company F. In August they went to Kentucky to resist Kirby Smith, where were on duty till end of term.

Seventy-first Regiment (*Sixth Cavalry*) had two companies from Vigo county; Company B—captain, Edward B. Allen; Joseph C. Gifford, first-lieutenant; Orlando J. Smith, second-lieutenant; was organized in July and August, 1862; mustered at Indianapolis, August 18; went to Kentucky against Kirby Smith, August 30, battle of Richmond, Lieut.-Col. Topping, commanding and Maj. Conklin killed; regiment lost 215 killed, wounded and missing, and 347 prisoners, of the latter 225 got away from the enemy, others paroled; regiment was reorganized after the paroled prisoners returned, and returned to Kentucky 400 strong; were sent to guard trestle work on road near Muldraugh Hill and were attacked by John H. Morgan, 4,000 strong, and captured; released and returned to Indianapolis and remained until August 26, 1863; reorganized February 23, and changed to mounted regiment(cavalry) and Companies L and M added; then went to East Tennessee and at the siege of Knoxville; in the spring of 1864 were at Mount Sterling, Ky., and from there to Nicholsonville; April went to Georgia; crossed the Cumberland and joined Sherman, May 11, and were in Stone's cavalry. The regiment took part in all that battles in the campaign—Resaca, Cassville, Kenesaw Mount, etc; were in the capture of Altoona pass and raised the first flag on Lost Mountain; July 27 went to Stoneman, and then to Macon, Ga., where they lost 166 killed, wounded and missing; August 28, to Nashville, where they were remounted and equipped; in September sent in pursuit of Wheeler; September left Nashville in Gen. Croxton's division and helped to defeat Forrest at Pulaski, and pursued him into Alabama; lost 26 men at Pulaski; in November started to Dalton, then returned to Nashville; in the two days' fight there and then in the pursuit of Hood; returned to Nashville; remained until June 17, 1865, and were mustered out at Pulaski, June 17, 1865; re-enlisted and consolidated with the Fifth Cavalry, remaining the Sixth; returned to Indianapolis, 425 and discharged. The reorganized men remained in

Tennessee under command of Col. C. C. Matson until September 15, 1865, and were mustered out at Murfreesboro, and returned to Indianapolis, 631 men and 32 officers.

Seventy-seventh Regiment (*Fourth Cavalry*). — Col. Isaac P. Gray; organized August 22, 1862; divided into four battalions; were joined in Kentucky; two companies from Vigo county. Company M—Captain, Jonas Seeley; first lieutenant, Samuel Dickerson; second lieutenant, William H. H. Carpenter. Company H—Captain, George H. Purdy; first lieutenant, Robert Woodall; second lieutenant, Hardin C. Allen; were in skirmish at Madison, Ky., August 26; at Mount Washington, October 21, where suffered severely. During Bragg's threatened invasion a portion were in camp at Madison, thence to Kentucky; at Vevay and Frankfort, then to Gallatin and Green river; December 25, whipped Morgan near Mumfordsville; then to Murfreesville, and with Rosecrans at Chickamauga; wintered in East Tennessee, 1863 and 1864; January 27, 1864, had a severe engagement with the enemy at Fair Garden, and drove them eight miles; Maj. Purdy ordered charge on rebel battery; captured it and more men than were in the attacking party. Lieut.-Col. Leslie was killed in the charge; went with Sherman to Atlanta, and were in the fights and skirmishes; after the fall of Atlanta were sent to Tennessee and then to Louisville; in January, 1865, were at Nashville, then to Planterville and Selma, Ala.; were in the Selma fight on the right of the army; from there to Montgomery at its surrender; then to West Point, had a severe battle and captured Fort Tyler, and then to Macon, Ga.; returned in May to Nashville, where were mustered out in June, 1865.

Eighty-fifth Regiment.—Colonel, John P. Baird; lieutenant-colonel Alexander B. Crane, and adjutant, Francis C. Crawford. In this regiment was Company C—Alexander B. Crane, captain; Wilson T. Stork, first lieutenant; Thomas Grimes, second lieutenant. Company E—captain, Jefferson E. Brant; first lieutenant, Orrin McAnderson; second lieutenant, John Gunn. Company F—captain, William D. Weir; Hiram L. Tillotson, first lieutenant; Lawrence H. Hutchinson, second lieutenant. Company G—captain, Ellery C. Davis; first lieutenant, Mortimer Denny; second lieutenant, Edward W. Redding; regiment organized in Terre Haute, September 2, 1862; went to Falmouth, Ky., to Lexington and Danville, Louisville, Nashville and Franklin, and in pursuit of Forrest to Spring Hill; in a desperate battle with Forrest at Thompson's station, and were captured by the enemy—entire brigade; men sent to Andersonville; officers paroled; men were released March 31, and returned to Indianapolis, after being prisoners twenty-one days. Many of

the men died on the hard march to Richmond as prisoners; reorganized in June, 1863, and sent to Franklin. Reached Murfreesboro April 20, 1864, and partook of the Atlanta campaign; were in the charge at Resaca, Dallas Woods, Golgotha, Culp's farm, Peach Tree Creek. At the last place Coburn's command received the charge of the enemy, and they did not fire upon them until they were within fifty feet; inflicted terrible mortality upon the assailants; were in the assaults and at the fall of Atlanta; in January, 1865, after the fall of Savannah, were in the swamps until were marched to South Carolina; attacked Johnson, March 16, at Averysboro. The Eighty-fifth was the directing regiment in the charge through the open field, capturing the place and taking many prisoners, but suffered severely. For this splendid charge Gen. Sherman complimented the regiment; were at Bentonville, then to Goldsboro and to Richmond, and thence to Washington, where were mustered out, June 12, 1865; part of the men remained, and were assigned to the Thirty-third Indiana and sent to Louisville, where they were mustered out July 21, 1865. This regiment lost 147 from May 15, 1864, to muster out.

Company D, One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Regiment (*Eleventh Cavalry*), organized September 14, 1863; colonel, Robert R. Stewart; Carlton A. Goodwin, captain Company D; Thomas Long, first lieutenant; George A. Betcher, second lieutenant; regiment first sent to Nashville, where they remained until January 1, then to northern Alabama until October 16, when they returned to Nashville and were mounted and became the Eleventh Cavalry; reached Grayville Springs, Ala., January 7, 1865, where they were dismounted and remained until February 7; then to Eastport, Miss; then to St. Louis, where they were again mounted and sent to Rolla, June 26. From there to Fort Riley, Kas., and to Council Bluffs; from there to Leavenworth, September 19, 1865; mustered out. The battalion reached Indianapolis under command of Col. Abram Shana, with 30 officers and 579 men.

One Hundred and Thirty-third Regiment was raised toward the latter part of the war by Col. R. N. Hudson, who was its commander during its term of service. This was organized wholly at Terre Haute.

In the way of furnishing men, those who were in all the hard battles, long marches and many skirmishes, where all the counties in the northern States may now boast of their efforts, there were none that may claim precedence over little Vigo. The number and quality of the men sent, their work in the field, and the efforts and sacrifices at home, in sending forward others, and even more to fill the

gaps, distinguished the people of this county. The leading men came forward promptly and on their individual credit raised bounty money, and organized to care for the families of those who had gone to the war. The county authorities responded, borrowed large sums, paid liberal bounties and distributed weekly to the soldiers' families. But the true home heroes were the noble ladies of Terre Haute, some account of whom may be found in the account on another page.

The number of old soldiers now in the county of Vigo, and in the divisions of the county, children and widows is as follows:

Townships.	Number of soldiers.	Disabled by wounds or sickness.	Children.	Widows.
City	500	228	490	45
Harrison	45	30	95	4
Fayette	72	64	91	4
Sugar Creek	78	70	40	4
Otter Creek	46	32	97	..
Nevins	80	62	153	7
Lost Creek	58	43	94	7
Pierson	57	45	106	..
Riley	50	43	90	9
Linton	38	22	72	5
Prairie Creek	68	40	80	3
Prairieton	32	28	44	4
Honey Creek	60	43	74	2
Total	1,184	750	1,426	94

This report is probably only approximately accurate. There are 1,184 soldiers in this county and only 242 children in excess of this number.

"Camp Vigo," was established at Terre Haute.

The grand total of troops from Indiana was 208,367 men of all enlistments. The number of three-year men was 165,617; one-year 21,642, or 129 regiments of infantry, 13 cavalry and 1 heavy artillery and 26 batteries of light artillery.

The total from Vigo county was 4,445, and these were from the townships as follows:

Harrison, including Terre Haute, 2,003; Fayette, 251; Sugar Creek, 244; Otter Creek, 198; Nevins, 151; Prairieton, 137; Prairie Creek, 166; Honey Creek, 236; Riley, 210; Linton, 192; Pierson, 148; Lost Creek, 219.

In addition to these there were enrolled in the Legion, or State Militia, under an act of the legislature passed at the early part of the war, a large number of men. These were to defend the State from invasion. A district, under this law, was made of Vigo, Clay, Owen and Sullivan, and a brigade raised. Col. Richard W. Thompson was appointed commander in November, 1861. In this command was an entire regiment raised in Vigo county, Col. Harvey

D. Scott, in command; Augustus Arnold, adjutant; and William S. Mahan, quartermaster.

In addition to the distinct commands raised in Vigo county, were the following companies that joined the following regiments: Companies C and D, Eleventh Indiana (three months); same companies, same regiment, three years; Company F, Fourteenth Regiment, three years; Companies C, E and K, of Thirty-first Regiment, three years; portions of B, D and H, of the Seventy-first (Sixth Cavalry); Company E, Second Cavalry (Forty-first); Company M, Seventy-Seventh Regiment (Fourth Cavalry).

Vigo county paid in bounties $316,039.10; relief, soldiers' families, $136,164.23; total, $452,203.33.

P. J. Ryan's Bravery Medal.—By act of congress, July 12, 1862, congress was authorized to vote medals honor to private soldiers, for extraordinary bravery. But two of these were ever given, and Vigo county has the honor of receiving one of them through P. J. Ryan. It is inscribed: "The Congress to Private Peter J. Ryan, Company D, Eleventh Indiana Veteran Volunteers."

CHAPTER XXXI.

NOTABLE CRIMES.

Beauchamp's Crime.—The first murder in Vigo county for which the death penalty was inflicted was the killing of George Mickleberry by Noah Beauchamp near St. Mary's, in Sugar creek township, in May, 1840. The murderer was hanged at Rockville in the winter of 1842, having gone to Parke county on a change of venue, and there convicted. Noah Beauchamp and George Mickleberry were the owners of adjoining farms in Sugar Creek township, and were in those days considered well-to-do farmers. The men were members of the same church, were friends of long standing, and each of their families consisted of a wife and several daughters. On the dividing line between the two farms was a fine natural spring, which was used for watering stock. In the spring of the year a temporary dam was built in the little stream formed by the spring, and the latter backed up for the purpose of washing the sheep of the two farmers, preparatory to the annual shearing. Each of the men, when the shearing had been completed, spread his wool out to dry on the hillocks on either side of the spring. A short time after the annual shearing had been completed in May, 1840, and the wool spread out to dry, a report was current in the neighborhood that the daughters of Beauchamp had been stealing wool from the Mickleberrys' collection, while the owners were absent. This report, which was said to have been originated by the daughters of Mickleberry, of course came to the ears of the parties accused of the theft. On the day the story was first heard at the Beauchamps, the husband and father was absent. On his return, about noon, his daughters informed him of the story, which had been started derogatory to them, and without stopping to eat his dinner, Beauchamp set out for the home of the Mickleberrys. The Mickleberry family was seated at the dinner table when Beauchamp arrived. The latter appeared at the door, and repeating the story he had heard, asked if it were true that the daughters of Mickleberry had said this. Mickleberry responded that it was so, and that he supported every word they may have said. This brought on a quarrel, in the course of which Mickleberry lifted a chair to strike Beauchamp, but his wife prevented him from doing this. At

this juncture Beauchamp drew the knife with which he had provided himself, and Mickleberry, who was unable to defend himself from the weapon, was killed in his own yard, and in the presence of his wife and daughters. Another story is that it was Mrs. Mickleberry who had said this, and that the murdered man only spoke when Beauchamp commenced to abuse his wife, and then Beauchamp struck him to the heart with the knife. The latter gave an alarm, Beauchamp having fled immediately after the commission of the deed. The first man to reach the scene of the killing was Rice McCormick, the veteran carpenter and boatman.

Beauchamp made his way to the Wabash, which he swam several miles above here. Search was instituted for him as soon as the news of the crime had been spread, but the murderer succeeded in making his escape, and nothing was heard of him for several months. Handbills were struck off, giving a description of the murderer, and offering a reward of $500 for his arrest. These handbills were sent to all parts of the country, and a person going from this county to Texas, took one of them with him, and to this chance occurrence the capture of the murderer was due. The bill was posted in a rude country hotel, in a little place near the Rio Grande border, in Texas. A couple of young men visiting the hotel read the description and the offer of reward, and knowing a man employed in a blacksmith's shop in that vicinity who answered completely to that description, charged him with being the culprit. It was Beauchamp, who had escaped to that far-away and seemingly secure place of refuge, and when confronted with the offer of a reward for his capture, confessed that he was the man. The young men took charge of him, and set out on horseback to return the criminal to the scene of his crime. The great southwestern system of railroads had not been dreamed of in those days, and a journey from the wild Mexican province to the distant Hoosier State, on horseback, over unfrequented and strange roads, fording rivers, with the accompanying perils to life and property, was the work of weeks and months. It was completed in safety, however, and the men turned Beauchamp over to the authorities here, receiving the reward offered for him, and for which, rather than any desire to see justice administered, they had made their long journey.

Beauchamp had a hearing before the Vigo court, and applied for a change of venue to Parke county, on the ground that there was such a public feeling and sentiment against him in this county that he could not receive justice. But this did not save him, as after a long and tedious trial before the Parke county court, at Rockville, he was convicted of murder in the first degree, and sentenced to be hanged. The death penalty was inflicted at Rockville

in the winter of 1842, nearly two years after the perpetration of the crime, the execution being public, and witnessed by a large crowd of spectators. There was great interest in this county in the crime and the penalty, and great numbers of persons went to Rockville on horseback and in wagons to witness the last scene in the tragedy. This was the first murder ever committed in Vigo county for which the death penalty was inflicted, and the first and only hanging that ever occurred at Rockville.

First Hanging in Vigo County occurred on July 5, 1844, at the foot of Strawberry Hill. A man named Dyas had brutally murdered George Brock, an Illinois drover and cattle buyer, in Nevins township, this county, in the fall of 1843. This was the first death penalty ever inflicted in this county, and being public the place of execution was adapted, like a great natural amphitheater for the grewsome show. The crowd that gathered to make a holiday of it was estimated at thousands who came from all the surrounding country—even some considerable distance into Illinois—many coming a distance of fifty miles, or even more. It was a memorable day, and possibly Dyas never realized that he was of any importance in this world until the day of his exit out of it. The man rode from the jail, on the corner of Third and Ohio streets, to the gallows, seated on his coffin, which was placed in an open two-horse wagon. He was dressed in his white shroud, and he headed the great procession to where the performance took place.

William Ray was sheriff and Marvin M. Hickox was his deputy, who fixed the rope around the man's neck while the sheriff sprung the trap. In adjusting the rope the knot slipped, and instead of breaking the man's neck he was strangled to death.

As stated the murder was committed in Nevins township, and was unprovoked and brutal. The scene of the crime was the cabin of a notorious old woman, Mrs. Brady, with whom lived a daughter as disreputable as herself. She lived near the old Brooks' mill on Otter creek, three-fourths of a mile west of the station formerly known as Milton, on the Indianapolis & St. Louis Railroad, about a mile north of the present station of Grant where the Chicago & Eastern Illinois coal branch crosses the Indianapolis & St. Louis Railroad.

The place was then sparsely settled, and the old woman kept whisky to sell, and here the hard characters met and danced and caroused on many occasions. It was a low resort, and among those most welcome to the place was Henry Dyas, who had a family but was at the old woman's cabin frequently, and stood well in her and her daughter's favor.

One Saturday evening in October, 1843, the woman quarreled

with George Brock, who had been stopping at the house, about a whisky bill she had presented. She used violent language, and it was said, threatened his life. The next morning (Sunday) Brock saddled his horse preparatory to leaving for his home, and returned to the house to bid the occupants good-bye. This cost him his life, for while seated before the fire conversing with Alexander Mars, Dyas entered the door, and before Brock was aware of his presence, Dyas struck him in the back of the head with the blade of an ax he carried in his hand. Mars who had noticed the murderer enter, but not suspecting his intention, when he saw the fatal blow fled precipitately in great alarm for his own safety. When Brock's body was found, it was discovered that he had been struck three times with the ax, one blow severing the spinal column. Either of the blows would have produced death.

Dyas fled to the woods, and Mrs. Brady gave the alarm and soon people began assembling. As Mars fled from the house, he had been stopped by the old woman, who explained he need have no fear, that no harm was intended him, but this did not quiet him, and he concealed himself in a hollow tree. From his hiding place he saw the woman emerge from the house and going to the corner of a rail fence, change the dress which she wore, and which was covered with blood, for a clean one. She then gave the alarm. Dyas concealed himself in the woods, but a guard was placed around his house and during the night he was captured as he attempted to enter.

This crime was a year's excitement to the whole surrounding country, and you may now chance hear some man whose head is whitening with the fleeting years, tell that he "saw Dyas hung," and remembers it although a child in his mother's arms. Many people reckoned things from the day that "Dyas was hung."

Mars—"old Alec" lived many years near old Fort Harrison, and except in his cups he was loth in after life to tell again the story of the horrid murder, where upon his testimony a wretch was executed. He was a little dried-up old man, one of that kind, as he was often seen on the streets, that would cause the boys to gather about and sometimes jeer at him.

Asa Fenton was one of the witnesses in the case. He became insane during the progress of the trial and remained so till his death some years after. The conviction of Dyas occurred in the Vigo Circuit court June 4, 1844.

Old Mrs. Brady and daughter it was believed had hired Dyas to do the bloody deed. They left the State soon after, or about the time of the execution, and the rumors came back that she had been mobbed and killed (hanged) in a Southern State.

Second Hanging.—A man named Morgan was executed in Terre Haute, December 23, 1869, for the murder of John Petri. The sentence was pronounced by Judge Crain, and Sheriff Stewart conducted the execution. The gallows was erected in the center of the crossing of Walnut and Third streets, near the jail.

At the same term of the court that convicted Morgan, another murderer, Stevens, was sentenced to death for the murder of John Reeves. A new trial was granted, and he was imprisoned for life.

In 1862 Oscar Grovefield was shot in his saloon, on the east side of the public square, by William Kirltey. The wounded man lingered some time and died.

April 6, 1868, John A. Reeves was deliberately shot to death by an employe.

A. C. Mattox a prominent citizen was murdered on the street in the early twilight. This occurred on Chestnut street, and although several persons were soon on the spot, the murderer could not be found. This was a murder for robbery. Mr. Mattox was proprietor of the Prairie City Cooper shops.

Dr. James B. Armstrong was assassinated on the street, August 7, 1877, while returning home after visiting a patient. For this crime two men, Flowers and McKenna, were given life sentences in the penitentiary.

The murders of Armstrong and Mattox and killing of a deputy sheriff were in quick succession.

A criminal who was noted as the "Young Bandit of the Wabash" was run to the ground in Terre Haute, by the same officer he had at one time seriously wounded while trying to arrest him.

C. W. Brown and Maj. O. J. Smith, editors and proprietors of the *Evening Gazette* were shot and both wounded on the corner of Sixth and Main streets, July 6, 1869, by E. D. Erney, a day policeman. This grew out of some comments in the *Gazette.*

CHAPTER XXXII.

RAILROADS.

THE Terre Haute & Indianapolis Railroad Company was organized in 1849, and was inspired by the late Chauncey Rose. There was considerable delay in getting to the work of construction. Strangely, at least strange now, opposition was met. At some places along the road the people were incredulous, and said the road was not needed; that one train a month would carry all the surplus crop, etc., and that the highways would be ruined and the cattle killed; and the peace and quiet of the country destroyed. Illinois had just gone through a bitter experience of exaggerated public improvements as had other States, and the people were skeptical as to any of these big enterprises. There was then but one railroad in Indiana, the Madison & Indianapolis, but Mr. Rose was indomitable, though many of the wealthy men hereabouts were disinclined to aid him. In New York John Rose, his brother, who was in mercantile life, was rich and moved in the best financial circles. He helped raise the money, as did the Indiana firm of Winslow, Lanier & Co., but the most of it came from Boston through a man named Wells who furnished the iron. In the spring of 1851 the work of construction began simultaneously at Indianapolis and Terre Haute.

Mr. Rose wanted a man who was practical and who knew something about motive power. John Brough, who as auditor of the State of Ohio, attracted the attention of Winslow, Lanier & Co., the Madison people in New York, who had been put in charge of their Madison & Indianapolis road. With him was a young man named Charles R. Peddle, who had come out from the east. Peddle took service with Mr. Rose and went with him to Boston to buy four engines from Hinckly to use in the work of construction and was started home with them. They were top-heavy things, with no pilots, and very clumsy machines. When leaving Boston Mr. Rose gave him money and advice—the latter to sew the bank bills in his vest taking out occasionally enough to pay expenses. In those times you could not get through bills of lading, and freight had to be paid at the beginning of each line. From Boston they went to Troy, where they crossed the Hudson on the bridge and then went down to Albany; thence by what afterward became the New York

Central to Buffalo. Here the four engines were hauled through the streets to the lake dock and there, after much difficult work, loaded on a vessel for Toledo. At Toledo two canal boats were brought into service and two engines put on each boat. Then began the long ride down the Wabash & Erie canal. At Defiance, Ohio, one boat continued on to Cincinnati, the other coming around through Indiana to Terre Haute. Two engines were wanted at each end of the proposed road; two were thus brought to this end, but the others were carried from Cincinnati down the Ohio river in the Canal boat and at great risk to Madison, Ind., where Mr. Brough turned over his force of men and facilities to get them over the bluff by the incline and on the track of the Madison & Indianapolis road. From there to Indianapolis was comparatively an easy journey.

The road was completed with the exception of six or seven miles when winter, a hard winter, came on and prevented further work that year. Early in March, 1852, the two sets of workmen met at a point between Fillmore and Greencastle. The track-laying was done by John Hise and a man named Trindel, Hise being from Pennsylvania and Trindel from an eastern State, perhaps also Pennsylvania, the latter a contractor, afterward superintendent of the Union depot at Indianapolis. The two Trindels, afterward conductors, and the Sachs family, the latter engineers, came with these contractors and worked at track-laying. From these track workers most of the original train crews were made up. Geet. Sherburne, brother of Asa and the others, saw Peddle when he was passing through Rochester, N. Y., with the four engines and they said they would be out here soon. Thus came the Sherburnes. Sylvester Heustis, father of Ed Heustis, was the first superintendent; he died of consumption while holding that position in 1855.

The first train over the road was a special, carrying Mr. Rose and party. William Baugh was engineer, and he is still with the company here in the shops. Three Taunton engines with pilots were secured and passenger coaches from Columbus, Ohio. The roundhouse being here, this was the starting and ending station, and so it came that Terre Haute became the residence of the train crews as they "tied up" here at night and over Sunday. A day's work on a passenger was a round trip to Indianapolis, about four hours each way, for which the passenger fare was about five cents a mile, or $3.65 one way. Mr. Rose retired as president after a few years, to engage in the building of the Vincennes road and the Rockville road, and to act as executor of his brother John's estate, much of which was left to himself. Samuel Crawford, father of Paymaster Frank Crawford, succeeded him until about 1857, when he died, and Mr. Peck, of Indianapolis, became president. When

business increased it was found necessary to run trains at night. Heustis was afraid, but Crawford said they could get big headlights. Mr. Peddle ordered some from Cincinnati, and trains began making night trips, killing fewer cattle than expected and meeting with no serious accidents. After awhile Ricker came in as superintendent, coming from somewhere about Michigan City, and bringing with him as his telegraph operator, John S. Simpson, afterward general manager. Then came Herkimer as superintendent, but he was turned loose at the same time. Mr. Peck was voted out of office, and W. R. McKeen was elected president in 1866.

When the road was in operation between Terre Haute and Indianapolis only the route of travel from St. Louis east was by stage from St. Louis here, thence by rail to Indianapolis, over the Madison and Indianapolis to Madison, by the Ohio river to Cincinnati, thence over the Little Miami and on to the Pennsylvania road, a zigzag trip of it. The Terre Haute & Alton (now the Indianapolis & St. Louis Railroad) from here west was built, along in 1855 and 1856. The Indiana Central, from Indianapolis to Richmond was contemplated at the time the Terre Haute & Indianapolis road was started, and it was to be part of the through line across the State, but the Wayne county people who were engineering the project were slow. The Bee Line was also started, earlier than the Terre Haute & Indianapolis, but did not reach Union City to connect with the road building down to there from Galion, as soon as the Terre Haute & Indianapolis was completed, so that the Terre Haute & Indianapolis was the second through road in the State, the Madison & Indianapolis being the first.

The Terre Haute & Alton was in a very bad condition for several years until Mr. Griswold took it. Sometimes the engines would come in covered with mud, splashing through several inches of it near St. Mary's. A. A. Talmage was a conductor on the road then. He tells the story that when he had a new engineer he went on the engine with him to give him the points. Running along over in Illinois and making good time around some curves, the jolting grew monotonous. He watched the engineer bobbing up and down on his seat. He saw the new man was getting nervous, and finally, as he bounced nearly to the top of the cab he reached for the throttle to slow up. Talmage caught his arm and prevented him, explaining that the head brakeman had his brake set tight; that with the throttle wide open the train was kept taut, and that if the engine slowed up, and set the cars to swaying they would swing off the track. But under the Griswold management the road was improved and trains made good and regular time. The Indiana Central was built, but it continually brought in the eastern trains an hour or so

later than the arrival of the trains over the Bee Line. The latter folks wanted Mr. Rose to carry their trains right through, but he showed favoritism to the Indiana Central. The Bee Line folks then tried to buy up the Terre Haute & Indianapolis, and presently letters written by President Peck in 1866 or 1867 to New York parties encouraging the deal were sent back here to Mr. Rose asking what they meant. The directors met and Mr. Peck retired, as did Superintendent Herkimer who was his ally. Mr. McKeen succeeded as president and Mr. Peddle as superintendent. Then began the new roads, the Bee Line building from Indianapolis here, and the Pennsylvania & Vandalia from here to St. Louis. The latter was the first completed. Then the war commenced, and in the Union depot at Indianapolis there were lively times caused by the runners of the two routes. The Pennsylvania had an interest in the Terre Haute & Alton, yet was its rival. Up to this time the Terre Haute & Indianapolis had things all its own way, paid good dividends and sometimes issued stocks for dividends, having a hard fight with the legislature on the law that required that all earnings above a six-per-cent dividend were to go into the school fund. After a few years the Pennsylvania made some arrangement by which its interests in the Indianapolis & St. Louis passed to the Bee Line.

The building of the Vandalia line through Illinois is quite a chapter in railroad construction in the west. Illinois from the early thirties had suffered with a severe attack of "home policy." That is, her statesmen had resolved that it was the best thing to develop Illinois cities and fight outsiders. The Illinois lawmakers supposed great cities were to be made by statute laws, and they fixed upon Alton, Shawneetown and Cairo as the "future greats" of the State. In 1851, when it became certain that the Illinois Central would be built, came the era of railroad building. The Illinois legislature was appealed to for charters. What is now the Vandalia line asked for a charter to run direct from Terre Haute to St. Louis. But this, in the opinion of the Illinois statesmen, would ruin the State and build up St. Louis, so they granted a charter for the Indianapolis & Alton Railroad, and, by a combination, also a charter to the Ohio & Mississippi from St. Louis to Vincennes, and refused to charter a direct line from Terre Haute to St. Louis. In 1854, after the Ohio & Mississippi and the Terre Haute & Alton were built, then Brough applied to Illinois, had a special session of the legislature, and a charter was granted over the line as it is now. This came just in time to meet the panic of 1857, and Brough failed to build. The matter lay dormant until after the war, when a new organization was effected and the Vandalia line

completed in 1858. This accounts for the present two lines from Terre Haute to St. Louis. Alton is hardly a way station on the Indianapolis, Terre Haute & St. Louis Railroad.

The Evansville & Crawfordsville (the corporate name) was incorporated January 2, 1849, and in August following was organized. It was first intended to go to Mount Carmel, but the amended charter allowed it to go to Vincennes. The road was built from Evansville to Vincennes under the charter of the Wabash Railroad Company, and the first section was completed in 1854. The line from Vincennes to Terre Haute, fifty-eight miles, was constructed under W. D. Griswold and Chauncey Rose.

The Evansville, Terre Haute & Chicago was organized under the general law of 1869, to build from Terre Haute to Danville, Ill., a distance of fifty-five miles. It has been in operation since 1871. Josephus Collett and Chauncey Rose were principals in this enterprise. Mr. Collett was president until the consolidation, and the property became the Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad Company.

The Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad.—This is mostly an Illinois road, but is an important outlet to Chicago for western Indiana. It was completed to Danville, Ill., from Chicago, in 1871. The next year a branch was built from Bismarck, Vermilion county, Ill., to Brazil, Ind.

The Logansport, Crawfordsville & Southwestern.—This extension of the Evansville was built to Rockville, and was an operated road, running partly over the track of the Evansville & Cincinnati Railroad, in 1872.

The Illinois Midland.—While there is none of this road's track in Indiana as it comes into Terre Haute over the Van track, yet it is an important outlet for Terre Haute to Decatur, Ill., and the northwest. It was opened and operated in 1872. Its first president was a man of Terre Haute—Mr. Harvey.

Terre Haute is now a prominent railroad center, and that too for some of the most important trunk lines in the country. Eight railroads strike the county as follows: Chicago & Indiana Coal, 4.80 miles in the county; Evansville & Indianapolis, 13.71; Evansville, Terre Haute & Chicago, 4.47; Evansville & Terre Haute, 15.16; Indiana Block Coal, 8.64; Indianapolis & St. Louis, 22.49; Terre Haute & Indianapolis, 16.14; Terre Haute & Logansport 11.12. The main track of those roads within the county is 96.5 miles; side tracks, 54.58 miles; improvements on right of way in the county valued at $58,965.

CHAPTER XXXIII.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

COURT-HOUSE—JAIL—COUNTY FAIR—POOR ASYLUM—HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY—TROTTING HORSE ASSOCIATION—PEST HOUSE, ETC.

FOR the comparative cost of the building, Vigo county has one of the finest court-houses in the land. I wish the tradition were true, as written on the corner-stone card by S. P. Crawford, that the first court-house cost $18. This would add somewhat to the dramatic interests of the coming and going of the public buildings—the natural evolution from the rudest of log cabins to the grandest of great public buildings of oolitic, marble and iron, sitting like a jeweled crown at the capital of the county, in whose tall dome is the Francis Vigo bell, so cheerily clanging off each passing hour. As it is, however, the truth of history compels the conclusion that the present court-house is the third erected in the county, not counting the old Town Hall that belonged in common to the city and county, and was built only for offices and a safe place for the records. The original idea was to secure a fire-proof building, and a coincidence to that is that it was the only one of the public buildings that was burned.

The first court-house was commenced in 1818 and completed—that is, the upper part—in 1822. It was of brick, and served its intended purposes until 1866, or forty-three years. Within its walls were memories of some of the many of Indiana's most noted men, as well as such men as Usher F. Linder, O. B. Ficklin, James C. Allen and Timothy Young, of Illinois. At this primitive, old-fashioned, court-room bench and bar commenced the great careers of such men as James Whitcomb and Edward A. Hannegan, Elisha M. Huntington, John Law, Delana R. Eckels, James Hughes, James M. Hanna and Tilgman A. Howard.

Edward A. Hannegan made his first appearance in the court-room in the old building, and although he did not long reside here yet he always turned to Terre Haute—always expressed the wish to be buried here, and his grave may be seen in the cemetery north of the city. Hon. D. W. Voorhees, in a public address, said that the three foremost orators he had ever listened to were Edward A. Hannegan, Wendell Phillips and Bishop Simpson.

As early as 1836 the fact became apparent to the authorities that more room and more safety for the records were demanded, and then was commenced the movement that led to the building of the second court-house, on the corner of Market and Ohio streets, which was occupied until the present building received the courts and officers.

The county commissioners' record shows the following: June 13, 1836, it was ordered that John H. Watson be, and is, hereby appointed to contract for and superintend the building of a fire-proof clerk and recorder's office, to be erected on the public square south of the court-house, between the court-house and the street. John H. Watson was a member of the board. This building spoken of was to be located in the court-house square, where the old court-house was at the time located.

July 20, 1843, it was ordered "that the site heretofore selected for the erection of a fire-proof clerk and recorder's office be changed, and that the same be erected on Lots 1 and 2 in the subdivision of Lot 96, and that the sum of $1,085 be, and the same is, hereby appropriated for the erection of said building. Provided, that the town of Terre Haute shall convey to the county of Vigo, by deed in fee simple, the one undivided half of said Lots 1 and 2, and shall unite with the county in the erection of a building thereon for the use of said town and county, said property to be held by said town and county as tenants in common, the town being entitled to the exclusive use and occupancy of the second story of said building and the said town and county being entitled each in common to the free and equal use of the hall and passage through the building in the first story, and the county being entitled to the exclusive use and occupancy of the other rooms in the first story, and the remainder of the premises and appurtenances not covered by the building to be held in common, the house to be thirty-three front by fifty feet deep, the hall to be twelve feet wide, the part to be occupied by the county to be divided into three rooms." This building afterward erected was known as the Town Hall, and was consumed by fire early in 1865. It was also called by the boys "MDCCCXLIII," which was inscribed on a stone set in a front gable of the building.

December 13, 1843, it was ordered "that the three offices in the new building, to wit: The front room on Market street be appropriated for the use of the treasurer and auditor, the second or middle office to the clerk and the third office to the recorder." The auditor's office never occupied any part of the building, but remained in the northeast corner room of the old court-house, in the court-house square, until the present building, occupied as a court-house, was completed.

June 8, 1847, an order was passed appropriating $50 to assist in filling up and grading the pond east of the town hall. This was the pond which was in the square between Ohio and Main and Third and Fourth streets.

June 9, 1852, it was ordered "that a loan of $1,500 be made to pay a note given to James Farrington for the purchase of lots on the corner of Ohio and Market streets." [Market street is now Third street.]

January 18, 1865, B. H. Cornwell, auditor, was authorized to close the contract with the city of Terre Haute for the interest of said city in the ground upon which the old town hall stands, and that he draw an order upon the treasurer of the county for $850 to pay for the same. On the same date Benjamin McKeen (W. R. McKeen's father) was authorized "to go to Indianapolis and procure plans and specifications for the building to be erected on the southeast corner of the public square (this is the location of the present court-house) for county offices and court-room, and after procuring plans make publications for bids for the erection of said building."

March 27, 1865, bids were received for the construction of a court-room and offices on the corner of Ohio and Market streets from Clift & Williams, Samuel T. Reese and J. B. Hedder, George Haslet and C. N. Gould and J. S. Smith and Joseph Fellenzer.

March 28, 1865, the contract was let to Clift & Williams and Hedden & Reese, for $24,050, the contractors to take the old town hall at $500, and also 194,000 brick then on the ground at $8.75 per thousand, the building to be completed on or before December 1, 1865.

June 1, 1865, the auditor's report shows that there was expended on the new court-house to May 31, 1865, $5,075.50.

June 1, 1866, the auditor's report shows the expenditures on the new court-house from June 1, 1865, to May 31, 1866, amounted to $26,132.31.

September 5, 1866, J. & A. F. Smith were allowed $190 balance in full for making counters and fitting up the county offices in the court-house.

September 7, 1866, it was ordered "that the place of holding the courts for Vigo county, Ind., not otherwise provided for by law, be transferred to the new building provided for that purpose on Lot No. 96 of the original in-lots of the town of Terre Haute, temporarily and until such time as the regular place of holding courts in said court-house shall be in proper condition."

The last order needs explanation. At that time the old court-house in the court-house square needed repairs badly, and it was

proposed to transfer the courts to the new building (the present old court-house) until such time as the court-house in the square was fixed. But that was never done, and the location of the courts never went there again. The old court-house was sold to Jacob Stark, father of Chris and Louis Stark, who is still alive and is living east of the city. He used to say that "he was the only Dutchman in America that owned a court-house." It had one large room below and four rooms above. The building on the corner of Market and Ohio streets was used until 1888, when it was sold to private parties, and remodeled in the spring of 1890, making elegant business rooms below and suites of offices above. It was in the work of reconstruction that the laborers took out the old corner-stone and scattered the precious contents on the street.

The proceedings that resulted in the building of the present court-house may be found in the chapter preceding "county commissioner's court." The corner-stone thereof was laid with most imposing ceremonies August 28, 1884. This public holiday was under the auspices of the Masons, and the principal address was by Hon. D. W. Voorhees. A great crowd from all the surrounding country poured into town on that occasion, as well as from all the adjacent towns in Illinois. The building was completed, except the basement, and the first circuit court convened therein May 10, 1888.

Externally there are few buildings in the world that excel it in beauty of finish, and architectural proportions and effects, and all has been made to stand perpetually. The dimensions of the building are, from north to south, 226 feet, and from east to west, 277 feet, the main entrances being from the four cardinal compass points; height from the ground, 88 feet, and to the top of the dome, 196 feet, about thirty-five feet above that of the Congregational Church. On the main floor are the principal offices, and two large court-rooms are on the second floor, with high ceilings expanding to the roof. The superior court-room is 64x48 feet. From basement to the top it is all elegantly finished and furnished, heated with steam that is conducted from a detached building on the south, and is provided with an hydraulic elevator. Everything about it is rich and elegant, from the ground to the topmost pinnacle, and the entire cost was a little less than $500,000. One of the speakers at its dedication predicted that its glittering dome would stand there the first in Vigo county to be kissed by the morning light, when there would be a population in the county of a million people.

Jail.—A companion piece to the first rude court-house was the rougher log jail. Hand in hand, these two institutions of civilization go together. The people look with pride upon their great public

buildings, and their strong jails and penal institutions. Only a few short centuries ago the celebrated Old Bailey court in London had but little use for places of detention for criminals. All crimes then were supposed to be treason toward the king, or against private property, and the trials were short, and the punishment for even petit larceny was instant death. One day every week was hangman's day, when the convicted were cleared out of the cells and room made for the batch that was sure to follow the next week. Historians of that time tell us, in speaking of the victims of the Old Bailey court every hanging day, that "men, women and children hung in rows like candles in the chandler's shop." Was this a miscarriage of justice and sense on the part of our ancestors, or was it simply tempering the lambs to the storm winds? Stamping out crime by this bloody ordeal only multiplied crime, as was the slaughter of 100,000 witches, simply manifolding the race of evil spirits to overrun the nations of men, and destroy human intelligence. Pouring out of this fountain head of justice in its severe and relentless pursuit of crimes against property came that horrid stream of cruelties in the church wars, the Kirk-sessions of Scotland, and in the school-rooms and the firesides. Protecting morals, like protecting property, ran their bloody parallel lines through the dreary centuries. Human ingenuity exhausted itself in finding new modes of torture and death. Punishments that were considered most infamous—that had passed beyond the affliction of the body to thumbscrew the mind and soul, to be followed by eternal damnation and its literal fires of pitch and brimstone, after all were but fattening food for the evils they would fain cure.

At the time when the first old log jail was built in Terre Haute, the style of architecture was simple and effective for the purposes intended. They were made two-stories high, with no ground floor entrance. This ground floor was the safety cell. The walls were double, and poles were set upright between the two walls, so it was very difficult to cut out of such a structure. An outside stairway led to the second floor, in the center of which was a trap door, and a ladder stood handy to run down this hole, on which one could go up and down, and the prisoner was simply led to this place by the jailer and ordered to descend the ladder, when it was pulled up and the trap door closed. Perhaps one little six-inch-square hole considerably higher than a man's head, with strong iron bars across it, was the only light or ventilation the "Black Hole" had. A woman prisoner would have been left in the upper and better room; but they hardly thought it necessary to have a bastile for women in those days.

There was a characteristic of the prisoners of that day, that it

seems has passed away with the old log jails. When a man committed a crime he avoided arrest as diligently then as now, but once a prisoner there was something about them, a curious unwritten code, that they would not either kill or deceive to escape. Instances were not uncommon where guards trusted prisoners to almost every liberty, "on honor," and none betrayed the trust, not even when keeping faith, they well knew would lead them to the scaffold. Many amusing or perhaps better, pathetic incidents in this respect are related of the early day, some of them probably fiction, but many founded in facts.

It is told of one of the early sheriffs here (names of all parties not necessary) had on hands a convict who had been sentenced to the penitentiary at Jefferson. It was very inconvenient to make the trip on horse-back or in a buggy. As good fortune would have it, one of the merchants of the town was preparing to go there on business, and the sheriff asked him if he would not take the convict along and turn him over to the keepers. He readily consented and gave the man a seat in his buggy, treating him simply as a companion. On the way they staid all night at a wayside inn, and the next morning the merchant had his horse ordered out, jumped into his buggy and drove off, forgetting all about his prisoner. When the poor fellow found it out, he started after him in high dudgeon, and had a long run to overtake him and resume his place in the buggy, berating him all the remainder of the way for thus neglecting him.

The fact was the merchant, as well as the sheriff, hoped he would run away. His offense was petty and only technical guilt existed, but the poor fellow would not so have it, and he served out his time.

The case of Beauchamp (who was brought on horse-back, all the way from Texas to this place by two young men and hanged), is a remarkable case in this regard. He was a man of great courage and physical strength; he knew what awaited him, but when finally caught, it may be believed that that incomprehensible influence would have brought him here to the scaffold, if this agreement had been made with him after his capture. That he could have escaped any day he chose, on the way is most true, but from the moment of his capture, after fleeing hundreds of miles, he never made another effort, but calmly met his fate.

That first log jail was south of the present jail. It filled its purposes for many years, and then a jail was built on the corner of Third and Walnut streets, and a jailer's house was a part of the structure. This was originally a log house, but was torn down and enlarged and changed in 1854–55. A brick and stone jail was

finally made of it. The brick walls in the cells were at one time lined with iron, and then commenced the race of the keeper trying to keep them in, and the boarders trying to get out. It stands at the northwest corner of Walnut and Third streets; a two-story brick dwelling.

The present jail was completed in August, 1882, and was inspected by the grand jury on the 12th of that month. It is strong, spacious and cleanly. The building contains over 300,000 pounds of iron and steel. Some people would call it a handsome public building, and if one could think of it not in connection with the purposes for which it was constructed, no doubt it might be really grand to look upon, but not otherwise. There is something inexpressibly sad in the fact that such is human frailty that these great buildings should exist where is the type of so much misery and woe.

A pest hospital became an imperative necessity, and the present one was provided in the fifties. The particulars of which may be found in the chapter on "County Commissioners."

County Fair.—This is comparatively a modern institution in all the Western States, and as conducted, county fairs are an American institution, unlike the ancient "fairs" in England, where people every year gathered and bartered and sold, and smart boys of the family went and traded the colt that was the family's wealth for green goggles, as did the dear old Vicar of Wakefield's son

In the early fifties, Vigo county waked up to the duty of holding a county fair. The farmers moved in the matter and the people of Terre Haute offered willing encouragement. A semblance of an organization was effected, and in 1854 a "fair" was held in the court-house square. The country boys combed the burs out of their carting horse's mane and tail, and entered them to rack, trot or hand-gallop for the premium—a small ribbon. The town man brushed up some of his goods and took them to the fair. The good people met, shook hands, told stories, drank painted lemonade and enjoyed life for once. For ten years at irregular times there were held county fairs. The thing was maturing however slowly—the interest was widening among the people. The county authorities felt the influence, and began to take steps that soon led to the founding of the present Vigo county Agricultural Society, a regularly incorporated institution owning their present valuable property and its improvements, all made for the sole purposes of the society.

The elaborate premium list for the year 1890 will inform you that it is the "twenty-fifth regular county fair," and that the total of premiums and purses to be distributed among exhibitors is $8,000.

The institution when young struggled, as have all such things under financial distresses, and at times lingered and threatened to collapse. But the county and city authorities, realizing the importance of it, would lend encouraging aid from time to time.

W. R. McKeen, in behalf of the heirs of Benjamin McKeen, offered to sell for the society's purposes the fifty-four acres now in their use. It was admirably suited for the purpose, was a bargain, and the county purchased the ground. A street railway now runs to the main entrance, and within are elegant buildings, halls, and amphitheater shaded by great old forest trees, that altogether make it an inviting place. Two race tracks are provided—mile and half mile—and like everything else about it, these are considered by noted horsemen all over the country as being the finest in the land. And in lieu of the broom-tailed colts, the boys once exploited at the fairs in the old court yard, are to be seen strings of the most noted horses in the world. No such collection of horses was ever before seen in the world's history as was that of the annual Horse Trotting Association meeting of 1890. It was estimated that $2,000,000 worth of horses might on that occasion have been seen at one time in the ring, and this was not because of the great number of animals, but at the head of the list was the great Terre Haute horse Axtel that sold for more money than was ever before paid for a horse, even if the hunch-back king did in a great emergency offer his "Kingdom for a horse." Next to him was the noted four-year-old Sunol, the fastest three-year-old ever turned on a track, and a hundred others only less noted because overshadowed by these world-wide celebrities.

The Terre Haute Trotting Horse Association is an annex of the County Agricultural Society and this has done for blooded horses even more than the fair proper has been able to do toward the improvement of the common farm stock of the county.

All this has grown out of the little beginnings that once met in the court-house yard and held the first fairs in the county. The advancement of agriculture in all its branches has come largely from this source.

Another branch of the county fair is the Vigo County Horticultural Society. Trees and fruits and flowers and shrubbery are a part of the pleasures and refinement of life, benefiting all, adorning the land, refining and elevating the taste, the good and the beautiful blending in sweetest harmony.

The first regular county fair under the auspices of the present organization was held in 1858. The officers of the society were: William D. Ladd, president; T. P. Murray, vice-president; William Durham, secretary, and Henry Fairbanks, treasurer.

Officers 1890: Leonard S. Briggs, president; James M. Sankey, vice-president; Uriah P. Jeffers, superintendent; George A. Scholl, treasurer; Charles A. Oakey, secretary. Directors: John G. Williams, J. M. Sankey, L. S. Briggs, G. C. Clem, Ed. Ellis, W. T. Beauchamp; these to serve one year. To serve two years: G. A. Scholl, U. R. Jeffers, H. D. Roquet, Frank McKeen, John M. Clift and W. R. Hunter.

Poor Asylum.—Feed the hungry and clothe the naked is a sacred charge. The unfortunates are always with us, in trembling old age and in the weak wail of the famishing babes, victims so often of men's unholy greed. There was a time when Vigo had not a pauper in it, but the growth of population brought the prize of this perpetual crop at quite an early day. The responsibility of the care of these was in the hands of the county authorities, where it naturally went when the demands became burdensome upon private charity.

The first poor-house was built in 1853. It was 28x30 feet in dimensions, had six rooms and a hall through the center. The building was contracted for $725. William Coates did the painting—$70 for the outside and $25 for inside work.

The first poor-farm was sold in June, 1856; contained eighty acres, the north half of the northeast quarter of Section 26, Town 12, Range 9. The city had grown to it, and the accommodations were wholly inadequate. It was ordered laid off in five-acre lots as an addition to the city, and to be sold at public sale by the county auditor.

In the early part of 1866 the county purchased its present poor-farm of 135 acres of Dr. George W. Clippinger on the south side of the southwest quarter of Section 12, Town 12, Range 9 west. The contract for this property was made by County Commissioner Benjamin McKeen and confirmed by the board July, 1866; consideration, $10,000. In March, 1867, T. B. Snapp was employed to furnish plans and specifications for the new county asylum, and notices to builders were published in the Express and Journal, the whole to be completed in 1867. J. L. Brown, superintendent, and E. D. Carter, master mechanic. The farm lands were rented to John W. Jackson and John M. Coltrin. The work progressed rapidly, and in September John L. Brown was authorized to contract for engine boilers to furnish hot water for the building. The cost of the buildings as audited in May of that year was $5,450.

These are the buildings and grounds of the present county poor asylum, where the unfortunates with the other charities of the churches and the city of Terre Haute are sufficient for all worthy needs.

Toll Bridge.—In January, 1865, W. K. Edwards, president of the draw-bridge across the Wabash at Terre Haute, was authorized to collect toll as follows: Four-horse wagon, 50 cents; person and horse, 15 cents; cattle and horses, each, 5 cents, and other tolls in proportion.

Post-Office.—December 13, 1881, a bill was introduced in congress appropriating $150,000 for the purpose of securing the site and the erection of a suitable government building in Terre Haute. That is, the bill appropriated $75,000, and limited the total expenditure on the same to $150,000. The government was offered nearly every desirable piece of property in town from which to choose. The site corner of Seventh and Cherry streets was chosen, and the building commenced in the summer of 1884, and completed, as it now stands, in 1887. It is one of the handsome, solid stone buildings of the city, beautiful in architecture and ornate in finish throughout. The main floor and basement is the post-office, and the upper part is the revenue offices, board of examiners, etc. The measure of the difference in the beginning and now is not inaptly shown in the first post-office in Coleman's hat and the present magnificent structure that the advancement of the country has required. The business for the year 1889–90 shows the following: Stamps sold, $45,021.37; money orders sold, $345,780.68; total number of letters delivered by carriers, 2,095,834; postal cards, 555,720; second, third and fourth-class matter, 1,578,195; letters collected by carriers, 1,644,796; postage on all matter going through this office, 4,603.021. D. C. Greiner is postmaster.

The Terre Haute post-office became a second-class office, and was given a free delivery in October, 1879. The order was made in August of that year, to go into effect in the following October, with six carriers and forty street boxes. Nicholas Filbeck informs me that he secured the use, at the commencement, of sixty-five street boxes. The papers of that time award much credit for this improvement to Postmaster Filbeck. This quickly changed the old-time scenes at the post-office after the arrival of each mail.

Market House.—The first market house was built in the center of the street at the corner of Ohio and Third streets. This remained until 1838. It was simply pillars supporting a roof. It was torn down and the present fine two-story building at the corner of Fourth and Walnut streets was erected. The lower part is used as a market house, and the entire upper part is occupied by the city as council hall and offices. It is quite an elegant and spacious structure.

Plank Road.—November 10, 1852, the Western Plank Road Company was formed. Their charter authorized the building of a

plank road east of Terre Haute; commencing at the canal bridge on the east side of the canal and extend eastwardly along the National road a distance of ten miles. All the leading men of the town subscribed to the stock, and the road was speedily built. There was then a toll road on the east and a toll bridge on the west. Both were great improvements in their day, but, like many other things, destined to a short life after the railroads began to come.

CHAPTER XXXIV.

HOME FOR AGED WOMEN, AND LADIES' AID SOCIETY.

A VISIT to this "home," for that is its correct name, may convince the most skeptical that there are sunshiny spots in this world. The writer will never forget an afternoon call in July, 1890. He had gone on businsss with the matron, who happened to be away, and he put up his note book and turned it into a real jolly visit with the seven serene and happy "mothers in Israel" who are here peacefully spending the evening of their days. It is a remarkable household. In answer to the bell a very pleasant white-haired lady swung back the heavy door and blandly invited the visitor in. She informed him of the absence of the matron, and her willingness to attend, so far as she could, to give him the desired information about the home. This lady was Dutch, and had come with her husband from Holland forty-eight years ago. She was evidently respectably bred, and the dear old lady could not repress the tears when she recounted the sore trial it was to her pride when she first came there, where now she was living so quiet and happy. She was the youngest who was "at home" to the visitor. She led the way to the room of the venerable "Aunty" Baldy, who had just stepped out, but she was found fixing some flowers on the back porch. When told that there was a visitor she came in chattering and laughing as merry as a schoolgirl. This little old body, with her kindly eyes and motherly face, is one hundred years old, and would, were it not for defective hearing, be as pleasant and social a companion as you ever met. And looking at her and listening to her telling of herself, one could easily forget the century of her life, and see before him the innocent prattling child again of a hundred years ago.

The house is in the center of a double block, and stands at the

head of North Fifth street. Great old trees furnish inviting shade all about, and a water fountain sends forth its sparkling jets of spray. The house is a most commodious mansion from basement to garret. It was originally built by Mr. John Danaldson, and afterward for a long time was the home of Col. Dowling. It is three stories high, the last story having been added by Mr. McKeen just before presenting it, and all is rich and elegant in finish, with broad porches on three sides. The rooms are spacious, and the tall ceilings and modern style windows give it a most inviting appearance. The whole is furnished with that plain elegance that wins the eye in a moment. The old ladies agreed that "Aunty" Baldy was never seriously sick; that her only trouble in this world was to prevent her companions from officiously waiting upon her, also in getting them up at 5 o'clock in the morning. They told the writer that "aunty" would trudge about through the day much as she had done one hundred years ago, and when tired out would lie down and sleep as sweetly as a baby; and now, like all babies that sleep in the day, she was up and stirring at the peep of day.

The home is in charge of the Ladies' Aid Society. The grounds and building were the gift of W. R. McKeen. There are eighteen rooms, and some of these were furnished by congregations of the different churches, and some by parties who desired to contribute to this noble charity. The Ladies' Aid Society was the recipient of a large charity fund from Chauncey Rose, nearly $100,000, and the home is an auxiliary of the Rose fund in the charge of the Ladies' Aid Society. It has been supported, however, entirely outside of the Rose endowment by voluntary contributions from the people. All classes take a personal interest in the home, and for its generous support fairs are held, the churches and Sunday-schools contribute freely, and Mr. Naylor every year tenders the ladies the use of the opera house free for a benefit or fair as they may choose. This is one of the most beautiful and inviting of the many eleemosynary institutions that can lay claim to human sympathy. It is in the hands of our pure and noble women, who have here gathered together those dear old grandmothers; and most unfortunate indeed is the wretch who can not feel that the grounds of the home, its walks, its fountain, garden, flowers and inviting great shade trees are indeed sacred places. So quiet, clean and restful, where the withered, the broken-hearted, the crushed, and above all the deserted by their own offspring, may go and read their Bible and rest and forget the cold and cruel blasts that have swept over them, and look to heaven and commune with their God.

The home is managed by boards that are designated by the Ladies' Aid Society, as follows: Board of managers—first directress,

Mrs. E. W. Elder; second directress, Mrs. Anna M. Warren; secretary, Mrs. Matilda Durham. Admission committee—Mrs. Matilda Durham, Mrs. Elizabeth Mattox and Miss Margaret Hussey. Finance and supply committee—Mrs. Luella Watson, Mrs. Amelia Beach and Mrs. Anna M. Warren.

The conditions of admission are few and simple. Over sixty years of age; of good character, and alone and in need of a home. The chief and nearly the whole condition is included in the one item of "worthy." The low and the base are properly excluded, though their claims for charity are not denied, but they are sent elsewhere, where they are properly succored. This keeps the Home for Aged Women what it should be—as pleasant and happy a one, in truth, as any of the private homes in the city, with no more rigid rules, or sternly enforced laws and regulations than exist in any other respectable private house, where all meet in sacred love and equality. Therefore, as already said, this is a most beautiful, benign institution—the favorite of the people of the city. Nearly all the leading and business men have their names on the books for five years' subscriptions, many paying annually $100. Money, provisions, clothing—everything is represented in their lists of donations.

Ladies' Aid Society.—May 1, 1887, this society held its twenty-fifth anniversary meeting, at which the president, Mrs. Mary Morris, delivered an address of welcome, among other things saying: "This is a time of reminiscences, taking us back a quarter of a century. We remember the trials and struggles of the first dark days of the war, and we remember that all the heroes did not enlist as regular soldiers. There were heroic women who rendered good volunteer service in giving their time and strength to the work of caring for soldiers' families. This was the beginning of the good work of which the society is a representative. * * * Three only of the original working members are included in the membership at this time."

The original organization of the society for the relief of soldiers' families was formed February 22, 1862. The ladies assembled to provide for the relief of distress, and conceived the design of a festival. The first meeting was at the residence of Mrs. Washington Paddock, corner of Fifth and Poplar streets. Committees were appointed, and all were to report at a meeting appointed at the residence of Mrs. Sarah C. Deming. The festival was held in the dining-room of the National hotel. It was an unexpected success, but had cost the ladies untiring labor, attention and solicitude. The next day after the festival the society was formed, with the following named officers: Mrs. Sarah C. Deming, president; Mrs. Mary J.

Thompson, vice-president; Mrs. Ann F. McKeen, treasurer; Mrs. Sarah J. Minshall, secretary. Visiting committees were appointed, and the good work was fairly afoot.

The long struggle with the public distress, by the ladies, their untiring and hard labors, the years of consuming anxiety and the years of horrid war went hand in hand. The first women of the country—women of rare culture and delicate refinement—forgot to be weary in well doing. Their energies and resources were being ever more and more taxed as the ranks of the army were being filled and refilled and new calls for volunteers were finally followed by the draft that mercilessly took the poor man from his helpless young family to fill up the great red gaps of war. In this noble work met all our good women—here circles and ranks were forgotten, youth and age worked side by side—the strongest and weakest found something they could do. And after all it was left to our splendid women, like white-winged angels, with healing wings to cast the ray of sunshine from their pure and gentle souls, where the bad passions of cruel war were blasting and blackening the fair face of the earth. Blessed be their names, as holy and sacred was their work of succoring and aiding want, and ameliorating the cruelest inflictions that has ever come to a people. These were the peace ministers in the homes, in the camp hospitals, and in the highways, the alleys and the cottages of the unfortunate.

The good women worked in season and out of season in their holy mission. They were ever creating new resources and calling in new aids as the demand upon them increased. They threw open the doors of the churches and of their houses, where they would meet, sew, scrape lint and devise ways and means, and then carry them out successfully; and there was no bloody battle-field, where the wounded groaned out their lives to the glinting stars, no camp hospital where the sick and wounded did not in their extreme suffering utter prayers to heaven for the women who had aided and succored them; and in the hovels of the poor, along the noisome alleys, they went like a sweet benediction.

> The children they are weeping, oh! my brothers,
> Weeping in the play-time of the others.

They held festivals and bazaars where were bartered and sold the work of their deft and nimble fingers. Concerts and amateur entertainments were given, and they called to their aid such efficient helpers as the "German Amateurs," a society managed by German ladies, who worked hard and donated freely to the Aid Society. Then there were the "Tinker Concerts," "Histrionic Associations," "Prize Concerts," "Assemblies," "Free Masons," "Miss Wittenburg Concerts," "Independent Club," "Chimes of

Normandy" by Aunt Polly Bassett's singing school, "Church Collections," etc., all called in as aids in the good work. But above all the outside aids was Chauncey Rose. He did really more than all else to make the ladies' work a complete success. He would allow neither acknowledgment nor publicity of his different contributions. His liberality was unbounded, and at all times, when the dear women were at their wits' ends what to do, save looking to heaven, would invariably come his donation of $500, $750 and $1,250, etc. When blessed white-winged peace came over the land, the work of the society was not ended. In the summer of 1866 their funds were very low. A meeting was held at Mrs. Mary J. Thompson's for the consideration of the subject of disbanding. The question of dissolution was a serious one, after the ties that had come of their years of work and harmony together—days of sunshine and saddening storm. While the meeting was in session, a note arrived from Mr. Rose inclosing $500, and containing a special request that they should not disband, but work on, because there was much yet to do. He then expressed the wish that "the time would soon come when the legislature of Indiana would pass a law by which the society could incorporate as a benevolent society." This incident was the turning-point in the life of this noble charity. The act was passed by the State assembly, June 24, 1869, and the permanent "Ladies' Aid Society" was immediately incorporated with perpetual life. Mr. Rose then requested a meeting, at which he appeared with his lawyer, Col. W. K. Edwards, when he formally made the donation of $90,000 "to help those who try to help themselves, to seek the aged and relieve their wants, and to care for the children." Thus these good women have builded—built for all time and seasons and have builded, we may well believe, better than they knew.

Mrs. Sarah C. Deming, after such faithful work in the society as president many years, resigned. Mrs. Mary J. Thompson was elected to the vacancy, and served well until her removal to Dayton, Ohio. Mrs. Thompson was succeeded by Mrs. Mary M. Morris, and the latter by Mrs. Mary C. Davis. The office of vice-president has been filled by Mrs. Mary J. Thompson, Mrs. Mary M. Morris, Mrs. Matilda Durham and Mrs. E. W. Parker.

Mrs. Sarah J. Minshall held well and faithfully the position of secretary until the present year, and was succeeded by Mrs. Sarah L. Condit. Mrs. Ann F. McKeen, the treasurer, resigned her position in 1874, and was succeeded by Mrs. Anna M. Warren. The only corporate member the society had lost by death at the time of their twenty-fifth annual meeting was Mrs. Ann F. McKeen, at whose house so many gatherings had been held; and one member of the visiting committee, Miss Sallie Summers.

The income of the society is about $6,000 a year. In 1887 the annual report shows on the list that were visited fifty-two "old aunties," in ages from seventy to ninety-eight, and the poor children numbered 600.

The present officers are Mrs. Mary C. Davis, president; Mrs. E. W. Parker, vice-president; Mrs. Anna M. Warren, treasurer, and Mrs. Sarah L. Condit, secretary.

CHAPTER XXXV.

CHURCHES, ETC.

THIS was not one of the first growths of the new town—that is in the form of church organization or church building. This is not saying that religion was lax among the pioneers, for as a rule they were a serious and God-fearing people, and before the shepherds of the church came they met in their cabins and beneath the trees, God's first temples, and raised their voices in adoration of the true God.

Central Presbyterian Church.—A history of this church on the Wabash informs us that there was no organized church in Terre Haute until the spring of 1828, when Rev. David Monfort, May 17, completed the organization which was composed of ten members. These were Samuel and Margaret Young (his wife), who lived on Honey creek; Samuel Ewing and Mary (his wife); James Beard and Jane (his wife); John McCullough and Margaret (his wife) from New Hope church; Mrs. Phœbe Monfort and Mr. O. Dibble; Samuel Young and James Beard were chosen elders; William C. Linton, John Britton and Capt. James Wasson, trustees. Rev. Nathan B. Darrow came as a missionary to Terre Haute in 1816, the time the town was founded. Rev. Orin Fowler came in 1819 and says he preached in Fort Harrison. Rev. Charles C. Beatty came in 1822; he preached in the old Eagle and Lion tavern of Capt. Wasson and in the court-house. He stopped with Maj. Whitlock, the receiver in the land office, and in his diary speaks highly of Dr. Modesitt. In 1824 it was estimated that Terre Haute and Roseville would join and support a minister, paying him $250. Mr. Beatty states that in 1825 he preached in Terre Haute and his audience "was distressingly small—only two professors of religion were present who came eight miles and returned the same night."

He was here again in 1826. "preaching in the court-house," to a much larger audience this time, but says: "That it is still (1826) without any religious society." He further says: "The roads are but bridle-paths through the woods and prairies." And the next year, 1827, says: "Rode to Terre Haute and preached in the evening. The next day rode to Big Raccoon. The next day, on account of the heavy rain, spent the whole day searching in vain for a ford across the creek."

In 1829 the church reported having seventeen members—a gain of seven the first year. Rev. Monfort became local minister and remained here two years. Then the church was without a pastor for four years. A meeting of the presbytery was held in Terre Haute in 1832.

The Baldwin Presbyterian church, the second organized in Terre Haute, dates from the year 1848.

Rev. David Monfort left Terre Haute in 1829, and in 1833 Rev. Michael Hummer followed him in charge. Samuel Young and James Beard were elders. The members: Amory Kinney, Ephraim Ross, Zenas Smith, Thomas Desart, Alexander Ross, William Young, Mrs. Elizabeth Desart, Mrs. Charlotte T. Condit, Mrs. Julia McCall, Mrs. Hannah Smith, Miss Mary King, Miss Catharine Boudinot, Mrs. Mary Ross and Mrs. Mary Young.

Rev. Hummer became involved in some trouble with his congregation and resigned. Services had been held in the first brick school-house, corner of Fifth and Walnut.

In 1848 sixteen Presbyterians withdrew from the Congregational church and organized the Baldwin church. This is the rise of the First Presbyterian and the Baldwin or Second Presbyterian church in Terre Haute.

November 8, 1848, the following persons received a joint letter of dismission from the First Congregational church, Terre Haute: John F. Cruft, Elizabeth Cruft, Joseph Miller, Margaret Miller, E. V. Ball, Sarah E. Ball, A. C. Potwin, Helen Potwin, F. R. Whipple, Mary P. Whipple, Zenas Smith, Hannah Smith, James Cook, J. B. Soule, Jordan Smith and Mary E. Cruft.

These were organized into the Baldwin Presbyterian church: Rev. William M. Cheever, pastor, and continued until 1856; followed by Rev. Joseph G. Wilson till 1862; followed by Rev. W. H. Ballantine, who remained one year. March, 1864, Rev. Daniel E. Bierce, two years; in 1866 Rev. Henry S. Little; in 1868 Rev. Blackford Condit.

In 1868 the name was changed from the Baldwin church to the Second Presbyterian, when for a time Rev. E. W. Abbey acted with Rev. Condit as assistant pastor. He became pastor on Mr. Condit's resignation.

The First and Second Presbyterian churches were united November 18, 1879. The First had no pastor, and Rev. Abbey became pastor of the united churches, which was then called the Central church. Abbey was succeeded by Rev. Thomas Parry, who remained until 1884. During his pastorate the Second church property was sold and the First church building enlarged and improved, practically rebuilt. In 1884 Rev. George R. Pierce became pastor, and is still with his people. There were 249 worshipers in attendance at the morning services April 28, 1890, in this church.

Moffatt Street Church was organized February 5, 1884, by the Rev. Madison C. Peters, who had served for some months in the Church of the Mission. Rev. J. W. Skinner was installed pastor on the evening of the organization. He served until September, 1886. Early in the year Rev. W. R. Higgins, present pastor, succeeded.

St. Stephen's Protestant Episcopal Church.—May, 1840, the Rt. Rev. Bishop Kemper, while en-route to St. Louis, passed through the then village of Terre Haute. Mrs. David S. Danaldson and Mrs. William F. Krumbhaar, being members of the church, and hearing of the bishop's arrival, called upon him. Upon invitation of those ladies he readily consented to remain over Sunday and hold a service. Here then occurred the first celebration of divine service of the church. The good bishop delivered an excellent sermon, and promised to send them a minister. Soon there came the Rev. Mr. Prindle. He returned to the east, and soon thereafter died. Under the administration of Mr. Prindle was organized the Sunday-school, the first teachers being Mrs. Danaldson, Mrs. Krumbhaar and Miss Prindle, a sister of the rector. Church services at that period were held in the jury-room of the old court-house. Mr. Prindle was succeeded by the Rev. Robert B. Croes. He arrived during the autumn of 1840. After the manner of the disciples of Christ he preached the gospel in the highways and byways, anywhere and at any time when called on. Finally a room in the brick building which now stands on the southeast corner of Ohio and Third streets was obtained, and regular services had. Under the administration of Mr. Croes the first church was erected June 9, 1845. It occupied the side of Hulman's warehouse, Fifth street between Main and Cherry. It was considered a very handsome structure at the time. The congregation had by this time increased somewhat in number, and included Mrs. Danaldson, Mrs. Krumbhaar, Mrs. William J. Ball and Mrs. Dr. Blake. The ladies above named organized a church aid society, which still exists. The rectors who have officiated here are remembered as follows: Mr. Prin-

dle, Dr. Croes, Dr. Clark, Dr Van Antwerp, William G. Spencer, Thomas Mills Martin, Dr. Fitch, Dr. Austin, Mr. Burford, Mr. Dunham, Dr. Delafield and Mr. Stanley, the present very worthy rector. The Rev. Mr. Wells, Mr. Jennings and Dr. Totten also served the church for a short time, but they filled the pulpit for absent rectors only. The Rev. Thomas Mills Martin, brother to the present junior warden of the church, was, perhaps, the most eloquent and learned pastor that ever occupied a pulpit in this city. During the rectorship of Dr. Fitch the corner-stone of the present church was laid May 4, 1862.

The present church is located on the corner of Seventh and Eagle streets; cost of lot, $2,000, and of building, $15,000. The rectory was built at a cost of $7,000. The new church was finished and occupied in 1863, and was paid for and consecrated in 1866. The tower being added afterward. Present pastor, Rev. J. D. Stanley. April 13, 1890, the attendance at the morning services was: Men, 54; women, 175; children, 20; total, 249.

Evangelical-Lutheran Emanuel Kirche.—The first organization was in 1858, and the first building was a small brick on the corner of Swan and Fourth streets. In the year 1846 A. H. Luken, a German Lutheran teacher, arrived in Terre Haute, and with him were twenty-two persons, most of them young people, from East Frisia, the extreme northwest of the German Empire. Mr. Luken conducted church services, and in time a congregation was organized, called the United Lutheran and Reformed congregation, when he became pastor. In the year above named the Lutherans separated and formed a congregation as above named. Their first pastor was H. W. Rinker; the trustees: R. Frerichs, A. H. Luken and E. Meisel; twenty members. A parochial school was kept in the church basement. The present fine brick church, school and parsonage on Poplar, between Sixth and Seventh streets, was completed in 1885, under the auspices of Rev. H. Katt, who has been pastor in charge since 1879. This is a large and strong congregation.

Independent Evangelical Lutherans.—In the spring of 1890 a congregation of this order was formed. They have no church building; pastor, Rev. H. Koin.

Congregational Church.—The First Congregational church in Terre Haute was organized December 30, 1834, by Rev. M. A. Jewett, with a roll of eleven members. Only two other church organizations preceded it, the Presbyterians and the Methodists. In 1842 Rev. Henry Ward Beecher held meetings here and incited a marked revival in the church, 100 members being added that year. Meetings were held in the court-house. A lot was purchased on the corner of Sixth and Cherry streets, on which a brick building

was erected and dedicated July 2, 1837. This was destroyed by a tornado in the spring of 1853. In 1857 a new building was erected, costing $20,000.

Mr. Jewett was a remarkable man, certainly one of the great men in the history of his church. He was with the congregation in the faithful discharge of his duties forty-five years—1860, when he resigned. He was succeeded by Rev. Lyman Abbott, to-day perhaps the greatest living divine, who remained until 1865. Rev. E. Frank Howe succeeded and remained ten years. In 1876 Rev. S. S. Martin came, who at once commenced a noted revival, when over 100 members were added to the rolls. He remained but eighteen months, and was succeeded in the fall of 1878 by Rev. Thomas Rutherford Bacon, a son of Dr. Leonard Bacon. He resigned in May, 1880, succeeded by Rev. H. H. Bacon, who remained but three months and returned to Toledo, Ohio. In 1881 Rev. Charles Pitman Croft came, and in a few weeks a better feeling prevailed in the church, when the church was repaired and beautified. Then came Rev. C. P. Croft, who in 1884 resigned on account of ill health. The present pastor is Rev. J. H. Crum. Present membership is over 300. The large and elegant church is on the corner of Sixth and Cherry streets. Attendance at the morning service April 13, 1890: Men, 67; women, 107; children, 33.

Asbury Chapel, Methodist Episcopal Church, Rev. I. Dale, Pastor.—In 1812 Jonathan Stamper, as chaplain to the Kentucky troops, preached in Fort Harrison. The settlements in this part of the territory were in the Vincennes district until 1818. In this year James McCord was sent to Fort Harrison circuit. In 1819 William Medford; again, in 1820, McCord; 1821, John Shrader; 1822, James Scott; 1823, David Chamberlain; 1824, H. Verdenburg; 1825, Samuel Hull; 1826, Richard Hargrave; 1827–28, S. R. Beggs and S. C. Cooper; 1829, J. Madley and B. Stevenson; 1830, W. H. Smith and B. Phelps; 1831, R. Hargrave and D. Murphy; 1832, E. G. Wood and W. Taylor. In 1831 Edward Ray was in the town of Terre Haute as an experiment for a station, but it was returned in the circuit. At this time this territory ceased to form a part of the Illinois conference.

In 1833 A. T. Thompson and J. Richey; in 1834, R. Hargrave and W. Watson; in 1835, Joseph White and D. Stiner. This year the town was made a station, and John Jackson and three others pledged and paid $400. Smith A. Robinson was the preacher. In 1836 J. A. Bartlett; 1837–38, John Daniel; 1839–40, E. Patrick; 1841–42, J. S. Bayless; 1843, Joseph Marsee; 1844–45, S. T. Gillett; 1846–47, Amasa Johnson; 1848, J. L. Smith; 1849, H. B. Bears; 1850, G. M. Boyd; 1851–52, J. C. Smith; 1853, A. Wood; 1854–55,

W. Wilson; 1856–57, P. Wiley; 1858, S. W. Crawford, who died before his year closed; 1859–60, T. S. Webb; 1861–62, S. M. Boyd; 1863, L. Nebeker; 1864–66, William Graham; 1867–68, C. A. Brooke; 1869, Clark Skinner; 1870–72, James Hill; 1873–74, Joseph C. Reed; 1875, W. Graham; 1876, Dr. S. Godfrey.

Centenary Church, Rev. A. T. Briggs, Pastor.—About the year 1866, the Centenary church was built, and the old charge was divided in 1868–69 by C. Brooke.

The Methodist Episcopal church was the first religious organization in Terre Haute. There are no records to show when the first society was organized. In 1833–34 a small brick church was built on the same lot now occupied by Asbury chapel, corner of Fourth and Poplar streets, but it fronted south. In 1841 the present edifice was erected, which has been several times repaired and somewhat remodeled. A small branch was organized in 1848 in the north part of the town, and a building was erected known as "the Sibleytown church." This did not prove self-sustaining, and in 1866 the society there was disbanded, the property sold, and the proceeds applied on the Centenary church then in course of erection.

In 1865, without any separate organization, the mother church proceeded to erect the building known as Centenary church, on the corner of Seventh and Eagle streets, and finished the basement ready for occupancy. In the fall of the same year the organization of Centenary church was effected, with a membership of over 230.

At the fall conference of 1866, before the division, there were 479 members. In the fall of 1867, one year after the division, members were 254; in 1875, members, 234; Rev. A. T. Briggs, present pastor.

Allen Chapel African Methodist Episcopal Church, of Terre Haute was organized in June, 1839, by the late Rev. William Paul Quinn, of Philadelphia, who had been sent out as a missionary, with five members: The first preacher was Rev. M. J. Wilkerson. The second preacher was Rev. D. Winslow, he served one year. The third was Rev. Shadrac Stewards; he served one year, and built the first meeting-house. The present minister is Rev. J. Mitchen.

First Baptist Church was organized in Terre Haute, July 9, 1836, in the school-house corner of fifth and Walnut streets. There had been Baptist preaching, by Rev. Samuel K. Sparks, prior to that time, but no church organized. The church thus formed consisted of nine members: Rev. S. K. Sparks and his wife Catherine, Joseph Cooper and his wife Phoebe Ann, Henry and

Sarah Thomas, William and Keziah Stark, and Massa Pound. In February, 1837, William Stark was chosen the first deacon, and Joseph Cooper was the first clerk. Mr. Sparks acted as pastor, though never formally called to that work. In June of that year (1837) Mrs. Taylor was received a member, and became the oldest member in the church. Rev. S. K. Sparks served the church as pastor until November 1844. During 1837–38 Rev. George C. Chandler was assistant pastor for about eight months. During these years many persons had united with the church, but owing chiefly to the formation of several other churches near Terre Haute, with which the members from the country (who also constituted a large part of the church membership) united, the church in 1845 numbered but eight members. In the autumn of that year Rev. Joseph A. Dickson was called to the pastorate, and the Universalist house on Fourth street was rented at $5 per month. In 1847, with twenty-seven members, a church edifice was commenced and enclosed, and the basement finished for use, and in 1850 the upper part of the house and the cupola were completed. This house stood on the west side of Fourth street, between Mulberry and Eagle. In the spring of this year Mr. Dickson resigned, the membership numbering about fifty-five. Rev. W. Leggett then became pastor, but ill health soon compelled him to resign. In the spring of 1851 Rev. F. Stanley was engaged for six months. Soon after the close of his labors he, with eight other members, obtained letters of dismission to form the Second Baptist church. In June, 1852, Rev. F. Snider was called, and labored with great acceptance. But he, too, was compelled by failing health to resign. In May, 1853, Rev. David Taylor became pastor. He was succeeded, in 1854, by Rev. J. R. Ash, who held the office till 1856. In December of the same year Rev. E. G. Taylor was called to the pastorate. He labored here four years. In December, 1860, Rev. Joseph Brown became pastor, but in less than a year afterward (September 10, 1861) the church building was destroyed by a tornado. Under its protecting roof the congregation had worshiped eighteen years. Again the Universalist church was rented. In November following the lot where the church building now stands, corner of Cherry and Sixth streets, was purchased, consideration $2,800, and a chapel was put up thereon. In May, 1865, Rev. S. M. Stimson became pastor. He remained seven years and added to the congregation until it numbered 300 members. During his ministration the church was erected on South Second street, afterward known as the Strawberry Hill Chapel. In 1873 Rev. Charles R. Henderson became pastor. During his time the chapel was improved at a cost of $3,300, and the list of members increased to 953 persons, 482 of whom were in communion.

The corner-stone of the new building was laid July 22, 1877, and the completed house dedicated April 22, 1880. Present pastor, Rev. L. Kirkley. The Second Baptist Church had ceased as an organization.

Third Baptist (*Colored*).—This is now the Free-Will Baptist, located at 1,330 South Fourteenth street; pastor, Rev. M. A. Jones.

Old South Seventh Street Baptist (*Colored*).—This is now located on Second street (second floor), between Main and Ohio streets; Rev. John Johnson, pastor.

Catholicity.—Vigo county has a Catholic population of over 6,000, 5,000 being residents of the city of Terre Haute. The value of the Catholic institutions is little less than $1,000,000.

St. Mary's is the oldest congregation in the county. It was in this parish that Catholicity first made a lodgment in these parts. Its territory was the home of many good men and women, who, being full of the faith and very devout, gave all the aid possible to the missionary priests as they journeyed through or stopped over to minister to the scattered lambs of the flock. Prominent among these were the late Joseph Thralls and his wife, who are happily styled the pioneers of Catholicity in this section. In 1837 the Thralls donated the grounds for the first church and cemetery; and when the Sisters of Providence came, in 1840, this most excellent family vacated its log-cabin house, giving it up to the Sisters to be their home, and what has since proved to be the nucleus of St. Mary's renowned Academic Institute of St. Mary's of the Woods.

St. Mary's first church was a small frame structure built in 1837. It was burned in 1842, and two years later a small brick church was erected. This was blessed in 1844, November 7, by Bishop Hailandiere. Rev. J. Corbe was then pastor. The present brick structure, 35x75 feet, was erected in 1867, and in 1868 was built the first parsonage which is now a prominent part of the priest's house. The additions thereto and other improvements which render it habitable were made by Very Rev. Father McBarron in 1873, and by the present pastor, Father Riehle. These, with the purchase of the present cemetery adjoining the church, comprise the chief improvements made in the history of the congregation.

Rev. Stanislaus Butuex was the first resident priest in St. Mary's parish. He was its founder. He was active in the parish from 1837 until 1842, when he went to Boston, Mass., where he died in 1875. Rev. A. Parrett succeeded him at St. Mary's and remained until 1844, when he left to join the Jesuits. Rev. John Corbe was then given the parish in charge. He labored in that field until 1865, when he resigned and became chaplain to the Sis-

ters of Providence at St. Mary's of the Woods, where he died June 3, 1872. In 1866 Rev. M. McCarthy, O. S. B., became pastor. The year previous the parish was visited by members of the order from Terre Haute. Father McCarthy remained until 1871, when, in July of that year, he was succeeded by Very Rev. E. F. McBarron. Father McBarron, now dean and pastor of the Assumption church, Evansville, devoted over eight years to the good people of St. Mary's parish. Here is the Mother of the order in this country, and from these first five Sisters the order now numbers 500. Their house was burned February 7, 1879, but was immediately rebuilt and enlarged and improved. It was sufficiently detached from the school, as not to endanger the school buildings. He was succeeded by the present pastor, Rev. A. Riehle, October 20, 1879.

St. Joseph's Parish was the first parish organized in Terre Haute. Rev. S. P. Lalumiére was the first resident pastor. He came and took charge in 1842, from which time the history of the parish proper begins. Of course Terre Haute was a mission station for many years previous, divine service being held repeatedly for the Catholics there as early as 1835, and quite regularly from 1837 to 1842, Rev. Father Buteux coming from St. Mary's for that purpose.

Rev. Father Lalumiére ministered to the people until his death in 1857. His remains are buried in St. Joseph's church. He was born at Vincennes in 1804, and at one time was the only priest Bishop Bruté had in his large diocese, which then comprised the whole State of Indiana and a portion of Illinois.

The records of the parish show that St. Joseph's was presided over by Jesuit fathers from the death of Father Lalumiére in 1857 until the arrival of Rev. P. Bede O'Connor, O. S. B., in 1859. These Jesuits were Rev. Father di Maria, 1857–58, and Rev. Father Lutz, 1859. Rev. O'Connor was in charge of the parish about seven years. During a part of the time he was assisted by four other fathers of his order, Revs. Fintan, Martin, Chrysostome and Meinrad. A college which they conducted for a few years proving unsuccessful, they resigned and left the place after the removal of Father O'Connor.

Rev. J. B. Chassé succeeded Father O'Connor and remained until 1872. Very Rev. H. Alerding, present pastor of St. Joseph's Church, Indianapolis, and author of the History of the Diocese of Vincennes, was Father Chassé's assistant for two years and nine months.

The first St. Joseph's church is said to have been built by Father Buteux, perhaps in 1837 or 1838. It was then a mission attended from St. Mary's, Vigo county. Father Lalumiére made an addition

to the structure, and Father Chassé enlarged and ornamented it with a new front and steeple.

The Franciscan Fathers (O. M. C.) took charge of St. Joseph's in 1872. Rev. John Kroeger was the first; Rev. L. Moczigemba was the second; he came in 1873. He was succeeded by Rev. Joseph Lessen during 1875–76. Rev. F. Neubaur came in 1877; Rev. D. Marzetti, 1878–79, since which time, 1880, Very Rev. M. C. McEvoy, O. M. C., has been pastor. He came as assistant to Father Kroeger in 1872. Rev. Joseph J. Frewin is Father McEvoy's present assistant. He came in 1883.

St. Joseph's church is a brick structure 45x110 feet, with stained glass windows, a good organ, and beautiful altars and furniture. It fronts on Fifth street, stands in the center of the parish grounds, which occupy half a block. South of the church stands the brick school for girls, taught by the Sisters of Providence. North of the church, on the corner of Ohio street, is the boys' brick school, built in 1888.

St. Benedict's Parish was the second parish organized in Terre Haute in 1864. This is the only German-speaking congregation of this church in the city. Its present pastor, Rev. Clement Luitz, came in 1886. At its organization this church had but thirteen families; now numbers 160. The church was completed February 3, 1865. The church is on the corner of Ninth and Ohio, and the school is on the corner of Ninth and Walnut streets.

St. Ann's Parish and Building.—St. Ann's parish was organized in 1866. Rev. M. Quinlan was its first pastor. It comprises the northeastern portion of Terre Haute, and has about 100 families besides the 110 people residents of St. Ann's Orphan Asylum. The parish was created to accommodate the few families residing north of Chestnut street. The pastor saying one mass at the asylum each Sunday and one for the small congregation at the church. The situation has changed somewhat since then, as St. Ann's parish is now large enough of itself to keep its pastor busy, nevertheless he is the chaplain of the asylum also.

The present St. Ann's church, at the corner of Fourteenth and Locust, is a frame structure 35x75 feet, was built in 1866. About the same time the greater part of the present pastoral residence was erected. It has since been added to and much improved. February 1, 1878, Rev. John McCabe was placed in charge of St. Ann's congregation as its second resident pastor. He continued his labors until about July, 1885, when its present pastor, Rev. John Ryves, was commissioned by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Chatard. Since his taking charge he has remodeled and added to the building and improved the parsonage, and to the parish grounds has added an extra

lot for school-house purposes, thereby making the enlarged lot 300x136 feet. This new lot fronts on Locust street. A parish school for St. Ann's congregation is to be an enterprise of the near future.

St. Patrick's Parish.—St. Patrick's congregation was set apart or organized in 1881, as much with a view to accommodate the people of the southeast section of Terre Haute as to establish a Catholic school there. Rev. Thomas X. Logan was placed in charge. He began at once the erection of St. Patrick's church, a gothic structure of large dimensions, is among the finest church edifices in the city. The parish grounds are at the southeast corner of Thirteenth and Poplar streets. The church is on the corner, and to the east is the parish school building erected and conducted by the Sisters of Providence. This is a spacious brick structure, and is attended by 200 children. In the rear of the church and fronting on Thirteenth street is the humble cottage home of the pastor.

St. Patrick's church was built at a cost of $22,000; Rev. V. A. Schnell, pastor.

Zion's Church of the Evangelical Associaton.—Terre Haute was taken up as a mission by the South Indiana conference in the spring of 1881. The Rev. Jacob C. Young was assigned to this new work, and he arrived April 13, 1881, to commence work at once for the Master. Having no members at all here the committee appointed by conference to locate and build a church consisted of the Rev. John Kaufmann, presiding elder; Rev. George Berstecher and Rev. J. C. Young. Before the church was completed the services were held at "Baur's hall," corner Main and Seventh streets. The committee decided to buy the vacant lot on the northwest corner of Ninth and Walnut streets, and thereupon erected the present little brick church, 32x50. The dedication of the church took place Sunday, December 18, 1881, by Bishop J. J. Escher. The same brick parsonage was completed in May, 1882. Rev. J. C. Young served this mission three years since the society was organized. The first church officers elected were William Deusner, class-leader; John E. Stortz, steward; Christ Hansing, Sunday-school superintendent; John E. Stortz, secretary; Christ Miller, treasurer, and O. Necker, librarian.

The second pastor assigned by conference was Rev. Charles Stockhowe, who served two years. His successor, Rev. William G. Braeckly, took charge in the spring of 1886. Present pastor Rev. J. C. Young.

German Reformed Church was organized October, 1857, with a congregation of seven families. Rev. F. W. Steffens was the first pastor. That year they built their church edifice. Prior to

that time this congregation was with the Evangelical Lutheran congregation, which had been organized in 1854. The separation took place in 1857; it soon grew to be a large congregation, after the separation. Rev. L. Praikschetis succeeded Rev. Steffens. The present pastor is Rev. Schwdes. The present church building is on the corner of Fourth and Oak streets.

Christian Church was organized by the Evangelist M. R. Trimble, June 28, 1841, with twenty members. It has had for pastors Rev. W. F. Black, C. W. Cure, B. B. Taylor, and the present popular shepherd of the flock, Rev. John L. Brandt, who has (July 1890) just resigned. The average congregation at church services is 400. The fine chapel is on Mulberry, east of Sixth street, which was erected in 1867.

Universalist Church, what was named the "First Universalist Church of Terre Haute," was organized, May 8, 1841, and had twelve members; the little congregation soon grew, and May 18, 1869, completed their church building on Eighth, between Cherry and Eagle streets. Their first building was on the corner of Fourth and Ohio streets. Of the early pastors were Rev. B. F. Foster, John Kidwell, George Knapp, James G. Burt, Henry Jewell, S. G. Gibson, W. C. Brooks, Manford and Allen. The church is without a pastor at the present time.

St. Anthony's Hospital was founded, as we now see it, in 1883. The site of the buildings, occupying an entire square, together with the buildings which formed the nucleus of the hospital, was purchased for the sum of $30,000. The improvements and additions cost an extra $30,000. To-day the hospital in its completeness cost $75,000. Mr. H. Hullman is the chief benefactor, having donated $30,000. The citizens of Terre Haute donated the balance, some of them, like Mr. Crawford Fairbanks and Mr. Riley McKeen, donating $1,000 or several thousand dollars each. The city and county pay $200 per month for their patients, while Mr. H. Hullman is a large contributor to defraying the balance of the running expense of the institution.

The Sisters of St. Francis, eighteen in number, with Sister Mary Raphaela at their head, have charge of the hospital. The Mother house of their order is at Lafayette. They began their hospital work at Terre Haute in a small way on Second street in 1882. They now have one of the finest hospitals in Indiana, with an annual list of over sixty patients. The number now is over seventy.

This hospital is one of the creditable Catholic institutions of Terre Haute.

The Very Rev. M. C. McEvoy, pastor of St. Joseph's church, is the chaplain of the hospital.

St. Ann's Providence Orphan Asylum.—This institution, begun by Bishop Bazin at Vincennes, in 1848, and fostered by the Sisters of Providence, was removed to Terre Haute in 1876. It took its present name since its removal. It is for girls only, of whom there are ninety at present in the institution. Twelve Sisters of Providence have charge of the asylum, and its excellent management is most creditable to them. The building is spacious, and is conveniently located, in that it is removed from the busy center of the city. It is worth $40,000. Rev. John Ryves, the pastor of St. Ann's church, is also chaplain of the asylum.

The Rose Orphan Home.—One of the many benefactions of Mr. Rose was the founding of a home for the orphan children of Vigo county, for the establishment of which he contributed by gift and will about $300,000, of which sum $100,000 have been expended in realty, and the necessary buildings and equipment combining the requirement of the most advanced theories in respect to convenience, sanitation and comfort.

The home includes a large and elegant building used for hospital purposes, kitchen, dining, store and sewing rooms, bakery, office, library, and sleeping-rooms for employes; three handsome brick cottages used as homes for the children; a school-house, chapel, an engine-house and laundry, and various other houses all of brick, roofed with slate, and supplied with steam, water, gas, etc.

The plan of the work is based upon the cottage system, in which small numbers of children are grouped in home-like circles, each with its own matron. The accommodations are for about 100 children. There have been received up to date 109 children, of which number about thirty-four have been adopted or returned to their friends. Children between the ages of three and twelve years are admitted, and can not be retained after they are sixteen years old. Children are placed out as fast as good homes can be found for them. While in the home they are taught to work, and are sent to school about five hours each day, good teachers and the most approved school books and apparatus being provided. A Sunday-school is held every Sabbath afternoon in the chapel, and simple religious exercises adapted to the eyes of the children are observed in the cottages each evening, making their entire life as home-like as possible. The boys and girls attend school together, as in the public schools, but live in separate cottages. The grounds are beautifully laid out and handsomely ornamented with shade trees, flowers, graveled walks, drives, fountains, etc.

The superintendency of the home is entrusted to Lyman P. Alden, whose natural aptitude for the work and long experience as superintendent of the Michigan State Orphan Home eminently qualify him for the responsible duties of the office.

Friendly Inn is caring for the poor and hungry, and sheltering many a poor wanderer. This is in the old station or police house, in the rear of the city building. Matron Mrs. A. L. Stanley has sleeping accommodations for ten persons. It is under the control of the Organized Charity, and each church in the city appoints a member of the board, of which the mayor is *ex-officio* president; Will C. Smalwood, secretary. The pay of the matron is simply in furnishing the house room, and allowing her 15 cents for each meal given only on orders.

Free-Will Baptist (Colored) is located 1330 South Fourteenth; pastor, Rev. M. A. Jones; small congregation, twenty-five.

Newly-Organized Baptist (Colored).—This was formerly the South Seventh Street Colored Baptist congregation. They rent a room in the upper story on Second street between Main and Ohio; Rev. John Johnson in charge.

In answer to the question: "Is Terre Haute a Godless town?" the *Evening Gazette*, on one April Sunday, 1890, sent out a full corps of reporters to all the churches and counted the attendance at each. The enumeration was carefully made, and certainly was a triumphant vindication of the good people of the city from the imputations of the carper, who in such ignorance had slandered its good name. The following are the *Gazette's* returns: Centenary Methodist Episcopal, 342; Asbury Methodist Episcopal, 168; German Methodist Episcopal, 129; Mattox Chapel, 140; Allan Methodist Episcopal (Colored), 102; Sixth Methodist Episcopal Chapel (Colored), 37; First Baptist, 496; Free-Will Baptist (Colored), 43; Newly-Organized Baptist (Colored), 43; St. Joseph's Catholic Church, 495; St. Patrick's, 325; St. Benedict's, 308; St. Ann's, 331; St. Stephen's, 249; Central Presbyterian, 267; Moffatt Street Presbyterian, 91; United Brethren, 79; Christian Church, 390; Congregational Church, 207; German Lutheran, 233; German Reformed, 106; German Evangelical, 85; Evangelical Lutheran Independent, 140.

Macksville Congregational Church.—The corner-stone was laid July 9, 1885. It is a neat little church building costing $2,000. The active mover in building this edifice was Mr. Corning. The history of this organization is in the simple fact that the Congregational church found that Macksville contained about 600 people and yet had no church of any kind, and they determined to supply the want. This was therefore built with the spirit of inviting to its sanctuary all Christians convenient thereto; and realizing that the place much needed a church, but was not large enough for two, they proposed to make their building supply the wants of all Christian people who had to depend upon that locality. They would not have built had any other congregation been desirous of so doing.

Rev. Hayes, pastor at West Vigo, attended this church as its first pastor, in connection with his other congregation. A free-for-all church, called New Hope, was built across in Sugar Creek township as early as 1824. Its chief builders were Presbyterians, and every one furnished a log for the building. After it was well a-going, a South Carolina abolitionist came along and preached his doctrine, and this rent the church, and it is supposed that each man went and pulled out his log and it was no more.

Pisgah Methodist Episcopal Church was put up in 1839. It is on Section 4, of Township 12, Range 10, near the State line in the northwest corner of the town. It was the first frame erected, all hewed and cut with the whip-saw. It was eventually burned. In the early eighties another one was built.

Bethseda Methodist Episcopal Church is about four miles due west of Terre Haute, about one mile north of the National road; built in 1849.

West Vigo Presbyterian Church is west of Terre Haute four miles on the Paris road. It was built by one portion of the New Hopers, who had withdrawn from the first church in the township. The Goodmans and a few others joined with the Congregationalists and put up a small frame building.

South Vigo Congregational Church, a small frame, is southwest of Terre Haute, and in the southwest corner of Sugar Creek township. It was built in 1859.

Honey Creek Regular Predestinarian Baptist Church is in the north part of Prairie Creek township; built in 1845; has fifty members. The church was organized in 1830—fifteen members, under Elder James Lee, Benoni Trueblood and Elder Asel Staggs. It is now served by Elder Cyrus Moffatt.

Missionary Baptist Church at Middletown is a comfortable frame, built about 1842, to take the place of the first log building. First a log, then a frame, and third the present building. This was the first Baptist church in the county, Elder Huston in charge.

Christian Church, Middletown, is a fine large frame, and was built about 1850.

United Brethren Church, in Prairie Creek township, situated near the center thereof, is a frame, and is served regularly from a distance.

Methodist Episcopal Church, in the village of Prairieton, is a flourishing institution, built in 1845. The oldest church in the county was in this place, a Quaker meeting-house. This building was put up by the United Brethren Church, and sold to the Methodists.

United Brethren Church on Section 3, Prairieton township, is a

neat little frame church of this denomination. It was built in 1860.

United Brethren Church, in the village of Prairieton, is an old organization. This building is a frame, and was erected about 1840.

New Harmony Church, in Prairieton township, near the south line thereof, is Missionary Baptist; a neat frame, built in 1856.

Missionary Baptist, in Linton township, near the northwest corner, is one of the old church organizations. They built about 1826 a small log house, and in 1840 built their present frame building.

Pleasant Valley Baptist Church, pastor, Samuel Slavens, is in the southern part of Lost Creek township, built in 1890. The congregation before had worshiped in a school-house.

Methodist Episcopal Church.—As early as 1837 the Methodists built a log church near where is now Seelyville. They worshiped in this until 1855, when they erected a large frame. This was burned soon after completion by an incendiary; they had had a split in the congregation. It was not rebuilt.

Christian Church (*Disciples*) in 1858 built their church on the southeast corner of Section 29, Lost Creek township, about five miles west of Terre Haute, on land donated by L. N. Trueblood. It took the name of Union Christian Church of Lost Creek. The congregation was organized in August, 1855, under Elder W. D. Ladd. Anderson Ward was the first regular preacher.

Old Salem Baptist Church in Lost Creek township, in the southeast part; first was a small log house. In 1874 they built their present edifice. Once a flourishing society, but now much reduced, this church has a woman for pastor, Rev. Mrs. Chapman.

Colored Methodists have a church in their settlement in the north part of Lost Creek township, built about 1840.

Colored Missionary Baptists have a church in Lost Creek townships; built in 1862; it was burned in 1867, and the next year rebuilt.

Hamilton Chapel, is a Methodist church formed in what is Riley township as early as 1820, named after an early pioneer, Brother Hamilton; services held for years in private cabins. In 1857 was erected Hamilton Chapel—a frame. In the northern part of the township a log church (Methodist) was built on Section 1, at an early day. A handsome brick edifice was put up in 1872, called Plymouth Chapel.

Christie's Chapel, Methodist Episcopal, in Riley township, Section 4, is an old church organization; in 1862 erected a frame church; this was sold in 1872 and the present one erected.

Liberty Christian Church (*Disciples*) is near the south line of Riley township, central part, south of Lockport; was organized in 1840.

Simpson's Chapel, Methodist church, stands about one mile east of Lockport; the house was erected in 1840.

Christian Church (*Disciples*), in the village of Lockport; was built in 1879; frame, and cost about $1,500.

Union Baptist Church.—Moses Pierson, from whom Pierson township takes its name, was a Baptist preacher. His brother, Willis Pierson, also a preacher, came to this county with him, and they were the earliest settlers in what is now Pierson township, coming in 1820. Joseph Liston moved over from Prairietown township to their settlement. In 1822 they organized the Union Baptist church, the first in the southeast part of the county. In 1826 they built a log church, used this three years, when they put up a brick building, 30x50, southeast of the old log. In May, 1851, they built a frame on the sight of the old brick. The congregation organized with fifteen members, and grew to 120. Old Joseph Liston was clerk from 1824 to 1855.

Mount Olive Christian Church is in the southwest corner of Pierson township, on Section 31, built on the Swinford farm, a frame; it was first organized in 1868.

Fletcher's Chapel, Methodist Episcopal, is about one mile nearly north of Mount Olive church, on Section 30, Pierson township; was built in 1871. The congregation first built a log house in 1855; a prosper ous community.

Pleasant Grove Centenary Church of the United Brethren order is on Section 15, Pierson township; a log house was built in 1864 and in 1876 a frame.

Christian Church, Pimento, occupies the lower story of the Town House in the village. It was organized at the Union Schoolhouse March 17, 1867, having twenty-three members. In 1872 it was removed to Pimento.

Baptist Church, Pimento, has no building; holds meetings in the Town House, joining in the use of the house with the Christians and Old Baptists.

Regular Baptist, Pimento, has a good-sized frame house in the village, built in 1869. Their congregation was formed years ago.

Grove Church, Honey Creek, is Methodist; built in 1860. There was a church organization in the Lambert and Dickson neighborhood as early as 1818. For years was at settlers' cabins, and then in school-houses. The Grove church was built near the Durham school-house.

Mount Pleasant Methodist Episcopal Church, in Honey Creek township, was built in 1833. It is in the northeast part of the township.

Mount Zion Baptist Church was built in 1855. Rev. Samuel K. Sparks organized the society in 1841, and was its pastor twenty-nine years.

United Brethren Farmers' Chapel is on section 33, Honey creek; a frame; cost $800, and built in 1874. A noted camp-meeting ground; is near Hull's school-house. First camp meeting in the county was at this place.

Union Church, for all Protestant denominations, was built in Otter Creek township, on the old Lafayette road, about a quarter of a mile north of Otter creek. It has continued a Union church.

Melhodist Episcopal Church, in Otter Creek township, is on the Lafayette road near the Parke county line; built of brick.

Rose Hill Methodist Episcopal Church is in Otter Creek township. It is on the range line a mile and a quarter north of the creek. This is by far the finest church building in the township; built in 1869.

Christian Church, two and a half miles northwest of Fontanet, was the first church building in this part of the county. It has rotted down, and the logs have been either hauled away or decayed.

Otter Creek Union Church, a frame church building, the work of all denominations, contributing and using it in common, was built in 1855.

United Brethren Church (*New Goshen*) is a nice brick building, built in 1883; one of the old and flourishing congregations.

Christian Church (*New Goshen*) is a very comfortable frame building, erected in 1880. They are served from a distance.

CHAPTER XXXVI.

SOCIETIES.

MASONRY goes back in its history in Terre Haute to the year 1819. October 6, 1870, the society of Terre Haute Lodge No. 19, celebrated its fiftieth anniversary. In the Masonic calendar of 1890, the date of the first charter of the lodge, is given as September 13, 1821. The first dispensation for this lodge was granted in 1819, and the records of the Grand Lodge show that for that year Peter B. Allen was a representative to the Grand Lodge from Terre Haute, and he was also the representative for the next year, 1820. In 1821 Demas Deming represented (in charter) Lucius H. Scott in 1822; Peter Allen again in 1823, and also Robert Sturgus. July 12, 1819, the Terre Haute lodge was constituted a regular lodge of Free & Accepted Masons. First officers: Peter Allen, W. M.; Elihu Hovey, S. W.; Lucius Scott, J. W.; John Britton, treas.; Curtis Gilbert, sec.; Samuel McQuilkin, S. D.; Zebina C. Hovey, J. D.; Andrew Brooks, steward; Robert Brasher, tyler. The total of the brotherhood, in addition to the officers, were John T. Chunn, John Gough, Robert Sturgus, Eleazer Aspenwall, Thomas H. Clarke, Jacob Burnap, Joseph A. Norton, Asa Hawley, William Woodward and Luther Franklin.

This lodge flourished, and of its members was nearly every leading man in the county of the early settlers.

In 1832 it ceased, and the work was abandoned and the charter lapsed. There was no lodge in Terre Haute from 1832 to 1845, when it was revived. Ten Master Masons in the fall of that year met and petitioned the Grand Lodge for a dispensation to assemble and work together as a regular lodge. The signatures to that petition were Elijah Tillotson, James S. Freeman, Thomas Dowling, David Bell, Macom McFadden, William Naylor, Samuel McQuilkin, Asa Dille, Samuel Hager and Louis Levy. From that day to this the society has been one of the most flourishing in the State. It has been a steady growth for "old 19," and from it has sprung the two lodges—"Social" and "Humbolt." The total membership of these is now 561.

Since the new organization, 1845, the following brethren have presided in the east and filled the master's chair: Elijah Tillotson,

James S. Freeman, Dayton Topping, A. Lange, Robert Wharry, George F. Lyon, Arba Holmes, Thomas I. Bourne, James S. Weyeth, R. W. Thompson, James D. Wright, Alexander Thomas, William Jenkins, Lynd A. Smith and R. Van Valzah.

Officers of Terre Haute Lodge No. 19: Jacob D. Early, W. M.; George E. Pugh, S. W.; William C. Laws, J. W.; Frank R. Byers, treasurer; Alexander Thomas, secretary; William C. Durham, S. D.; William Penn, J. D.; William H. Graul, S. S.; Charles E. Carter, J. S.; Charles E. Cregar, tyler; membership 327.

A. F. & A. M., Social Lodge No. 86, was charted May 29, 1849; has a membership of 237; past masters: Thomas Marshall, Macom McFadden, Philander B. Brown, William K. Edwards, John Sayre, John J. Baugh, Henry S. Briggs, Aug. L. Chamberlain, W. Mayfield McLean, James Wyeth, Simeon Wolf, Hardin A. Davis, John Abbott, Paul K. McCoskey, John K. Graff, Josiah D. Jones, James K. Allen, Robert M. Harrison and John H. Cliff.

Officers: James K. Allen, W. M.; James N. Hickman, S. W.; William Clelland, J. W.; Wilson Naylor, Treas.; W. Mayfield McLean, Sec.; William McWilliams, S. D.; George W. Crapo, J. D.; Leonidas L. Williamson, S. S.; Isaac O. Woods, J. S.; Adam H. Kildaw, Tyler.

Humbolt Lodge No. 42, A. F. & A. M., was chartered June 23, 1870; past masters: Philip Schloss, Fredrick Schmidt, William E. Hendrich, Joseph Erlanger, Adolph Herz, Fredrick Faust, August Busch, Jonas Strouse.

Officers: Andrew Geyman, W. M.; Andrew Roesch, S. W.; Emil Teitge, J. W.; Peter Miller, Treas.; John C. Reichert, Sec.; Solomon Arcel, S. D.; Julius Hintermeister, J. D.; Frank Peker, S. S.; Mathias A. Bauman, J. S.; Charles E. Cregar, tyler; membership seventy.

Euclid Lodge No. 573, A. F. & A. M.—Charter bears date May 25, 1885; membership sixty-five. Past masters: Julius F. Roedel, Charles H. Goodwin, Western Harper, John R. Coffin.

Officers: William O. Patton, W. M.; William C. Isbell, S. W.; Charles Balch, J. W.; John K. Graff, Treas.; Charles H. Goodwin, Sec.; Alonzo C. Duddleston, S. D.; Emil Froeb, J. D.; John C. Warren, S. S.; Frank Dupell, J. S.; Charles E. Cregar, tyler.

Terre Haute Chapter No. 11, A. F. & A. M., was chartered May 26, 1849; membership 250. Past high priests: James S. Freeman, George F. Lyon, John F. Cruft, Robert Wharry, John Sayre, William Durham, Alexander Thomas, Simeon Wolf, Aug. L. Chamberlain, Robert Van Valzah, Thomas B. Long, James K. Allen, William C. Eichelberger, Philip Schloss, Frank C. Danaldson.

Officers: Frank C. Danaldson, H. P.; John W. Davis, K.; Will-

iam E. Boland S.; William C. Durham, C. of H.; Charles Balch, P. S.; Alexander L. Crawford, R. A. C.; W. H. Graul, M., Third V.; Thomas J. Griffith, M., Second V.; John L. Seeman, M. First V.; Uriah Shewmaker, Treas.; Charles H. Goodwin, Sec.; Charles E. Cregar, guard.

Terre Haute Council No. 8, A. F. & A. M., was chartered May 20, 1856; membership 126. Past illustrious masters: John Sayre, George F. Lyons, Robert Wharry, William Durham, Aug. L. Chamberlain, Alexander Thomas, Asa M. Black, John K. Graff, Thomas B. Long, Albert Maginnis, James K. Allen George Flood, John H. Cliff, Robert Van Valzah, Leonard S. Briggs.

Knights Templar, Terre Haute Commandery No. 16, A. F. & A. M.—Chartered April 8, 1868; membership 139. Past eminent commanders: Charles Cruft, Jonathan B. Hagar, Alexander Thomas, Francis C. Crawford, James B. Armstrong, Henry H. Boudinot, John G. Williams, Robert Van Valzah, John W. Cruft, George E. Farrington, Thomas B. Long, Edward Gilbert, Jacob C. Kolsem, Charles M. Daggett, Leonard S. Briggs.

Officers: William S. Roney, E. C.; William E. Perryman, G.; Robert P. Davis, C. G.; Rev. James D. Stanley, P.; William C. Eichelberger, S. W.; Samuel S. Early, J. W.; David C. Gressier, Treas.; Maxwell C. Wood, Rec.; John G. Heinl, St. B.; Charles D. Griffith, Sw. B.; Charles C. Luckey, W.; Orville E. Raidy, third G.; William J. Briggs, second G.; Lewis P. Stone, first G.; Frank P. Sargent, organist.

Terre Haute Chapter No. 43.—Charter dated April 15, 1880. Membership 169. Past worthy matrons: Alice E. Graff, Mary Cliff, Anna V. Lakin, Eva M. Hollinger.

Officers: Mary Haggarty, W. M.; Charles Forrestal, W. P.; Ida Calvert, A. M.; Mary Hedges, conductress; May Mahan, Asst. conductress; Sallie Allen, Sec.; Mrs. Merry, Treas.; Bonnie Merry, Adah; Maime O'Mara, Ruth; Gertrude Berge, Esther; Florence Bardsley, Martha; Olive A. Spears, Electa; Hettie Duddleston, warder; Mary Siedentopf, pianist; Charles Cregier, sentinel.

Owl Nest No. 8.—A side degree of Masonry. This Nest was organized in Terre Haute April 28, 1890. St. Louis Nest came over, Nest No. 1, and conducted the solemn ceremonies. A great number were initiated, and the following officers were elected: Dr. Robert Van Valzah, sapient screecher; Judge T. B. Long, first vice sapient screecher; E. E South, second vice sapient scratcher; W. C. Durham, sapient scratcher; F. P. Sargent, director of ceremonies; G. W. Ballew, lord high executioner; John F. Graul, captain of the guard; T. H. Menifee, marshal; John N. Whonhart, band master; W. E. Boland, leader of the band; George E. Pugh, recording owl;

R. A. Campbell, assistant recording owl; Frank C. Danaldson, property owl; Theodore Debs, assistant property owl; F. F. Peker, blinker.

K. of P., Oriental Lodge No. 81 was organized May 30, 1878. The charter members were James B. Lyne, Andrew Grimes, Henry Stakeman, Joseph H. Schell, Peter J. Kaufman, R. L. Badgley, Emil Froeb, Ellis Nichols, John F. Roedel, W. W. Byers, Gerhard Eshman, F. O. Froeb, Frank C. Fisbeck, A. B. MeWhinney, G. C. Lindeman, A. B. Stoner, E. A. Badgley; membership, 168. Officers: E. F. Williams, P. C.; A. C. Duddleston, C. C.; W. M. Lyons, V. C.; D. W. Wilkerson, P.; A. E. Eiser, M. of E.; L. C. Clemons, M. of F.; J. H. Lutz, M. at A.; William Ulrich, I. G.; F. P. Stubbs, O. G.

Royal Arcanum, Equity Council No. 324 was instituted in 1879. Charter members: J. B. Lyon, J. Hyde, S. Owen, Charles M. Smith, W. M. Linton, James Van Eaton, N. W. Hewitt, Richard Dahlen, James Cox, Joseph C. Kelly, George H. Thomas, Robert G. Watson, L. H. Bortholomew, H. M. Pound, Joseph Carhart, John D. Wilson, Morgan Layman, L. Finkbiner, Sam L. Fenna, C. L. Smith, A G. Austin, Henry D. Smith, J. T. H. Miller, J. A. Marshall, Charles R. Ray, N. H. Page, W. F. Walmsley; present membership, 75. Present officers: M. Seiler, R.; W. W. Byers, V. R.; I. H. C. Royse, O.; W. C. Isbell, P. A.; W. C. Lawes, Sec.; I. K. Clatfelter, C.; Bartis McCormick, Treas.; John C. Warren, Chap.; W. B. Steele, G.; J. D. Wilson, W.; H. C. Miller, L. Trustees: I. H. C. Royse, A. G. Austin, W. S. Roney.

K. of P., Endowment Rank, Section 115, was organized March 4, 1878. The charter members were: Charles S. Gobin, J. C. Kolsam, C. W. McDaniel, A. B. Stoner, W. H. Rippetoe, A. R. Summers, W. M. Slaughter, Wiley Summers, W. A. Atkins, George W. Stoll, James B. Lyne, E. Rothschild, J. L. Clemens, Frank Fisbeck, Gerhard Eshman, W. W. Hewett, J. H. Riddle, A. B. Mewhinney; membership, 28. Present officers: A. Shewmaker, Pres., A. Lentge, V. P., A. B. Stoner, Sec. and Treas.

Terre Haute Oratorio Society.—Some of the vocal musicians of the city began to have frequent informal meetings in 1878. The active members of these musical gatherings were R. L. Alder, John Wilkes, Henry Hawtin, Prof. Anton Shide and others. Informal organization was followed by a regular incorporation in 1885. Present officers: George A. Scott, Pres. Dr. W. R. Elder, V. P. Allyn Adams, Treas.—Mater, Sec. Board of managers: John Taylor, Edward Hazeldine, R. L. Alder, James Couper and Dr. J. B. Worrell; musical director, Prof. R. L. Alder; membership, 75.

Terre Haute Scientific Club.—This is exclusively a society for gentlemen and its purposes are fully indicated by its name; president, Prof. L. C. Mace; secretary, W. S. Blatchley.

K. of G. R., Castle Ivy No. 10.—The Knights of the Golden Rule organized a Grand Chapter, June 31, 1890, and elected the following: P. G. C., J. B. Lyons; G. C., W. H. Hall; G. V. C., S. C. Collins; G. S., T. J. Chapman; G. I., W. N. Cramer; G. P., James W. Jacobs; G. H., G. W. Justus; G. W., G. H. Carey; G. S., McElroy B. Glen; grand trustees: Isaac Wilson, C. E. Carroll and G. W. Wood.

A. O. U. W., Schiller Lodge No. 4, was organized July 2, 1873. Charter members: Charles Steumpfle, Chris Stark, Henry Straus, Steve Meyers, William Lotze, John Klein, John Eisenbach, Leo Stark, Conrad Becker, J. Bonzheim, Fred Zigler, George Steumpfle, William Wagner, Richard H. Housman, Fred Kickler, Peter Kaufman, C. Sacks, John Zimmerman, J. S. Schlotterbach, X. Graff, F. Fegh, J. Drayer. Officers: Richard H. Housman, P. M.; William Kisker, M. W.; A. Overbacker, O.; Peter Miller, F.; R. H. Wittenberg, R.; Gotloeb Reaber, Fin.; Peter Dilg, Treas; Jacob Keller, I. W.; Chris Burkhardt, O. W.

A. O. U. W. No. 2, gave their first public installation July 7, 1890; following officers: Fred Otto, M. W.; John Baker, foreman; Louis Merring, overseer; J. Knott, guide; W. A. Sheap, Fin. Sec.; H. N. Draper, Receiver.

A. O. U. W., Friendship Lodge No. 66 (German.)—William Retty, M. W.; Chris F. Oeser, Fin. Sec.

Schiller Lodge No. 4.—Fred H. Huppert, M. W.; W. Wittenberg, Rec.; L. Waldbeiser, financier.

Prairie City Lodge D. of R. Officers.—Mrs. Bertha Harrold, N. G.; Mrs. Eliza Clift, V. G.; Miss Carrie Haberland, Rec. Sec.; Mrs. Kate Mottox, Fin. Sec.; Mrs. Hausman, Treas.; Mrs. B. English, Warden; Mrs. Hathaway, Conductor; Mrs. Alice Summers, Inside Guardian; A. R. Summers, Outside Guardian; Mrs. Mary Poths and Mrs. Roberts, right supporters; Mrs. Lehman and Mrs. Leach, left supporters.

Occidental Lodge No. 18, K. of P., was instituted in January, 1872. Charter members: T. H. Riddle, J. D. Brown, John Seibert, C. H. Mixer, J. T. Ostrander, A. R. Summers, J. H. Stonner, Benjamin Dresser, George Gorden, J. F. Thompson, J. M. Vanmeter, T. R. Gilman, William M. Slaughter, A. B. Stoner, R. Taller, F. A. Lawnsbery, William Shelden, B. H. Harbert, H. S. Gehman, L. Hirsh, S. T. Nelson, E. L. Girdner, M. T. Kelmer, C. E. Lightner.

Officers: C. N. Cliff, P. C.; C. W. McDaniel, C. C.; O. C. Horning, V. C.; J. B. Wallace, Prelate; Charles Jackson, M. E.; W. D.

Miller, M. F.; William Dean, M. at A.; Robert O. Miller, I. G.; R. P. Schlaman, O. G.; membership, 172.

A. O. U. W., Wabash Lodge No. 1., was granted a charter, February 7, 1877. Charter members: G. F. Cookerly, D. C. Southard, A. R. Link, J. W. Haley, J. Van Eaton, Jr., A. Eaton, J. C. Kelly George H. Mills, Peter Kifer and Joel Serber. Present officers: L. Teichman, P. M. W.; J. J. Gerald, M. W.; T. H. Goodwin, F.; L. Baker, O.; S. M. Young, R.; William M. Slaughter, Fin.; W. W. Byers, Rec.; Robert Orr, G.; C. T. Foristall, I. W.; John Ohmnert, O. W. Present membership is 109.

K. & L. of H., Social Lodge No. 674.—The present officers are: Mrs. Carrie Lover, P.; Mrs. Dora Helmer, V. P.; R. L. Day, R. S.; Miss Dorrey, C.; Mrs. Bertha Harrold, P. G. P.

Railroad Societies.—These labor organizations are so called because they are of the employes of railroads solely. In the minds of most men, who simply get their ideas from the street, these are a part of that common expression of the conflict of labor and capital. The facts are that the most of the orders now in existence are rooted in the fundamental idea of aid, accident and death benefits to members, and if the question of the "conflict" enters into their purposes at all it is secondary. Practically these labor organizations have come as recently as the unparalleled growth of the railroads of our country, not because of any one special thing peculiar to our country, because they are all over the world, and are growing in mighty strength except in strong military monarchies—those countries where all power is in the rulers and none in the people. Russia is not bothered with labor organizations, but has its far more dangerous elements, the Nihilists. The great little German emperor is not troubled by them, but he has his Socialists. In these countries there is no conflict of labor and capital—the military attends to that—and in this respect "the empire is peace." The word "strike" is even newer than the latest editions of our dictionaries, and thousands of our people laugh at the idea of any conflict of labor and capital. Others are alarmed and secretly pray for more soldiers to keep the peace here. Constantly new questions in our economics are arising, and it is probably equally unwise to be too much alarmed or to pooh at them. It is better to see them and dispassionately examine them.

The ratio of spread and increase of these organizations, both on the side of labor and of capital, is just now tremendous. At the rate the movement is going on it is but a little while before it will be in the ranks of one side or the other, and the shrewd demagogues are alert to make hay while the sun shines. If in the end all is simply the better education of the masses—capitalists and

labor, rich and poor, the oppressed with wealth and the pinched with poverty, then, indeed, all is well. Capital will learn that labor has rights, and the "striker" will learn that capital has its rights, and that every absolute right is sacred. Both may come to know that they have made many mistakes, and the best for all is to frankly see their own faults, and in a frank and manly way proceed to rectify them. The striker may learn that often he strikes more against some fellow-laborers than against oppressing capital, and the soulless greed of capital may come to know that the phrase "capital" is not alone the man or company that has its many millions—that many small capitalists are inherently entitled to their rights just as well as the multi-millionaires. The farmers just now are actively organizing all over the west. These are among the last to go into anything of the kind. One feature of the whole has been that each has been a movement by particular classes, all not only independent of each other, but in each society is confined rigidly to its guild. On the railroads, for instance, the engineers, conductors, firemen, brakemen, switchmen, trainmen, etc., have formed, and eligibility to join has been actual working in that particular grade or line. The farmer excludes all but the tillers of the soil. So on through every avocation. Now, for the first time all are confronted with the question of federation. This will inevitably come, unless preceded by a general disbandment. It might have been foreseen from the start. These many heads, each fighting and struggling against the rest of the world, are no more than a headless mob. They may strike hurtful blows, but every one must have its rebound, but with intelligent federation who can tell exactly the future? Whenever the farmers and wageworkers are once united, and move toward a given common point, with a measured tread, they may easily trample upon anything that would offer to stand in their way. Whatever they may demand of right and justice they may easily gain. There will, then, be but one danger lurking on their way to the goal. That is the fruitful demagogue—the cunning little class of statesmen who would use the strong organizations to scratch out his hot chestnuts. Social and political upheavals often are like the seething waters when the lightest cork rise to the top and the heavier gold and lead sink to the bottom.

B. L. F.—The most important society of laborers in Terre Haute is the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen. This was first organized in 1873, at Port Jervis, N. Y. From the small beginning it grew, not rapidly, but steadily, and in 1876 the first grand lodge of the order met in Indianapolis. This then was the general headquarters for the United States. It was in 1880 removed to Terre Haute, where it is now. Here are the headquarters and main office

for the United States, Mexico and Canada. Frank P. Sargeant is grand master and Eugene V. Debs is grand secretary and treasurer. Mr. Debs has a fine office on Main, near Seventh street, and in his employ are eleven persons. Connected and a part of this, what might be called the chief aim of the general order, is the beneficiary department. Every member pays an annual fee of $20, paid quarterly, and on each death the society pays the family or heirs $1,500, and in all cases of disability from accident or sickness a weekly allowance is made. No other or death assessments are made, the quarterly payment of $5 includes all payments, except $1.50 that are dues to the grand lodge annually. Admission must be preceded by one year's work as fireman. There are over 18,000 members of the general order. The subordinate lodges in Terre Haute of this order are:

Vigo Lodge No. 16 was established February 27, 1875, with fifteen charter members. Of these there were but three left, namely: Eugene V. Debs, James I. Southard and W. E. Davis; present membership, 100.

Morning Star Lodge No. 66, Switchmen's Mutual Aid Association, was organized in 1889. Officers: W. B. Davis, master; J. H. Burg, vice-master; P. J. Curran, recording secretary; John Purden, financial secretary; David H. Vance, treasurer, and P. J. Curran, journal agent; membership, 90.

F. E. Dupell Lodge No. 231, Trainmen's benefit, was organized in the spring of 1889; has a membership of 75, with the following officers: George Andrews, master; Ed. Taylor, secretary; J. E. Shannon, financial secretary; J. Kersington, journal agent.

I. O. O. F.—Fort Harrison Lodge No. 157, I. O. O. F., was chartered January 25, 1855. Charter members: I. P. Windle, A. Nippert, F. Nippert, James Baird, J. B. Edmunds, William Patrick, S. K. Allen, John Leach, S. Horbert, M. W. Williams, W. M. Slaughter, John Abbott and A. R. Summers; all are dead except Summers and Slaughter.

First officers: Firman Nippert, N. G.; Asa R. Summers, V. G.; James B. Edmunds, R. S.; Moses W. Williams, Treas. Trustees: Israel P. Windle, Samuel K. Allen and Soloman Horbert; warden, William Patrick; conductor, John Leach; O. G., W. P. Bennett; I. G., John Abbott; R. S. N. G., S. K. Allen; L. S. N. G., William Slaughter.

Officers: M. F. Flesher, N. G.; James Brown, V. G.; O. W. Tomlinson, R. S.; J. B. Fuqua, P. S.; Shepherd Watson, Treas. Membership 240.

Prairie City Lodge, Order of Rebekah No. 107, charter dated November 20, 1873. Charter members: M. J. Wheeler, C. A.

Powers, T. A. Milton, William Sheldon, N. H. Bledson, J. T. H. Miller, W. R. Parsons, J. F. Thompson, E. O. Whiteman, W. F. Moeller, E. Bicklehamer, T. B. Carr, P. B. Carr, S. K. Allen, W. Black, S. Cory, W. M. Slaughter, T. W. Watkins, W. M. Barr, C. W. Brown, B. Holmes, J. B. Harris, G. W. Hamilton, A. R. Summers, Joseph W. Brown, R. M. Bryant, Mrs. Harriet Wheeler, Mrs. Mary E. Cory, Mrs. Ruth M. Slaughter, Mrs. Elizabeth E. Power, S. G. McAdams, A. R. Gruber, Mrs. Eliza F. Summers, Mrs. Mattie Moeller, Mrs. E. W. Hamilton.

Officers: Noble grand, Mrs. Bertha Harrold; vice grand, Mrs. Eliza Cliff; recording secretary, Miss Carrie Haberland; financial secretary, Mrs. J. V. Mattox; treasurer, Mrs. D. H. Hausman; membership 165.

Goethe Lodge, No. 382, I. O. O. F.—Charter dated October 2, 1871. Charter members: Emanuel Rothschilds, Nicholas Stein, Peter Miller, Enos Straus, C. M. Hirzel, Herman A. Kirmes, Jr., Philip Schloss, Nicholas Filbeck, F. Scheyptt, Fred Schmidt, Theodore Rees, Herman Scherrer, John C. Meyer, Samuel Frank, C. Reichart, Frances Santer, Joseph Rothschilds. Officers: Noble grand, William Heckelsberg; vice-grand, William Esken; permanent recording secretary, Frank Haberland; treasurer, Henry Kniptosh; representatives to Grand Lodge alternate, Abraham Rosenthal and F. Ellenberger.

Vigo Encampment, I. O. O. F., was chartered July 10, 1849. Charter members: J. P. Windele, Robert J. H. Handy, David Runnion, William A. Wright, Joseph Little, George J. Holman, Willis W. Wright. Officers: A. J. Balch, C. P.; H. E. Davis, S. W.; George Schroeck, J. W.; Herbert Briggs, R. S.; W. E. Young, F. S.; J. T. H. Miller, Treas.; Chief Patriarch, Albert G. Balch, Harry Davis, Sr. W.

Terre Haute Lodge No. 51.—Officers: John M. White, N. G.; Ed. P. Gilkerson, V. G.; Charles F. Grosjean, R. S.; J. B. Harris, F. S.; Charles Kritenstein, Treas.

Veterans Odd Fellows Association No. 1, was instituted October 24, 1890. James Hook, Pres.; Asa R. Summers, V. P.; C. W. Brown, Sec.; Jacob W. Miller, Treas. James Hook, aged seventy-five; Aaron B. Barton, sixty-nine; Richard Cottom, seventy-four; William E. McLean, fifty-nine; Isaac Ball, sixty-two; C. W. Brown, sixty-seven; William H. Ball, fifty-one; Bazaleel Holmes, fifty-six; Jacob W. Miller, fifty-six; Cyrus Knapp, fifty-seven; John D. Wilson, fifty-six; Henry A. Winter, sixty-seven; Richard L. Bale, sixty-three; Asa R. Summers, seventy-six; William M. Slaughter, sixty-one; John B. McCalla, seventy-four; Albert G. Balch, fifty-nine; Thomas B. Carr, seventy-three; John F. Thompson, sixty-two;

Henry Howton, sixty-one; A. R. Turner, fifty-six; W. H. Griner, fifty; W. R. Eller, sixty-four; L. H. Adamson, sixty-one; Andrew Walker, ——; William R. McKeen, sixty; J. C. Reichert, ——.

Canton McKeen, Patriarchs Militant No. 28, was instituted February 11, 1889. Officers: Captain, W. E. Young; lieutenant, John M. White; ensign, George Schroeck; membership 45.

SOCIETIES OUTSIDE OF TERRE HAUTE.

I. O. O F., Comet Lodge No. 615, Centerville.—The post-office is Lewis. It was organized May 7, 1885. Charter members: Dr. L. K. Stock, W. M. Tichenor, John H. Mattox, J. S. Bryan. First officers: W. M. Tichenor, N. G.; J. S. Bryan, V. G.; Dr. L. K. Stock, Sec.; Elizah Criss, Treas. Present officers: D. A. Mahon, N. G.; W. G. Boston, V. G.; W. E. Wood, Sec.; Jesse Stork, P. Sec.; J. N. Woods, T.

The society built their present hall in 1885. The lower part was built, and is the property of Cummins Bros. The present membership is 38.

A. F. & A. M., Vigo Lodge No. 29, Centerville, commenced work under a dispensation from the Grand Lodge, June 5, 1871. The lodge was organized May 29, 1872. Charter members: William T. Payne, A. J. Purcell, Jesse S. Harrold, Thomas J. Scott, John Harris, F. M. Garrett, John R. Bledsoe, James T. Foreman, John Zink, Kenneth W. Self and J. F. Thomas. The first officers were: W. T. Payne, W. M.; Jesse S. Harrold, S. W.; Thomas J. Scott, S. D.; J. T. Foreman, J. W.; A. J. Purcell, Sec. The present officers are: William Gibson, W. M.; Elijah Brock, S. W.; Philbert Fry, J. W.; W. T. Payne. Treas.; Dr. Isaac O. Beckwith, Sec.; Jesse S. Harrold, S. D.; George W. Brown, J. D.; R. P. Irwin, S. S.; C. C. Gibbons, J. S.; George McGarr, T. The present membership is thirty-five. The society built their present hall; a part interest in the building was then transferred to W. T. Payne.

G. A. R., Centerville, Gen. Cruft Post No. 284, was organized on January 23, 1884. Charter members: Joseph N. Woods, Simeon Hoopengamer, W. N. Lemon, James Chambers, Jesse K. P. Stevens, John Mattox, Munson Gosnell, W. T. Payne, Charles W. Stewart, John Hoffer, Isaac O. Beckwith, Abijah Richey, Richard H. Cochran, James A. Denton, William B. Cochran, William Gibson, Godentia A. Saunders, William R. Davis, Joseph N. Chambers, John Burns, Owen T. Stark, Thomas Lanning, Joseph Asbury, Samuel Woods, Sampson Griffith, John Osborn, Ira A. Dalton, Jesse H. Harold, Maston S. Boston, C. C. Givens. The officers were: Joseph W. Wood, C.; W. S. Brown, Sr. V. C.; W. S.

Boston, Sr. V. C.; C. C. Givens, Sur.; W. Jeffreys, Chap.; R. H. Cochran, Q. M.; William Stewart, S. M.; Ransley Walker, P. M. S.; J. O. Beckwith, O. D.; Munson Gosnell, O. G.; J. K. P. Stephens, Adjt. The post has erected a monument in Stephens' Grove on which is engraved comrades' names, six of whom are buried there.

A. F. & A. M., Riley Lodge No. 390, Lockport, obtained a dispensation in June, 1868. Their charter is dated May 25, 1869. The charter members were: J. M. Sankey, S. J. W. Forster, S. Hedges, J. A. Gibson, S. K. Bundy, J. M. Hull, I. Lake, Benjamin Deal, W. A. Connelly, William Curry, G. W. Hickson, W. H. Pearcy, T. C. Wilson. First officers: J. M. Sankey, W. M.; S. J. W. Forster, S. W.; Simeon Hedges, J. W.; have numbered as high as 112 members. The lodge owns the third story in the school building.

A. F. & A. M., Pimento Lodge No. 292, was instituted December 14, 1861; charter dated May 27, 1863. They own the upper floor of the Town House. The organizers and first officers were: John Wiley, W. M.; William Brown, S. W.; James Foreman, J. W.; Joseph McGrew, Sec.; M. S. Gunn, Treas.; G. T. Bailey, H. L. Boyll, W. O. Collins, G. F. Hampton, James G. Kester, C. W. Russell, E. Gaskins, J. French, O. P. Boyll, G. F. Dougherty and R. Bennett.

I. O. O. F., Linton Lodge No. 485, was instituted at Pimento, April 10, 1875. The first officers and charter members were: N. Bledsoe, N. G.; V. S. Carr, V. G.; J. S. Bryon, Sec.; J. R. McGrew, A. Eldridge, Thomas Sparks, J. F. Bowler, T. Stout, J. Sparks, W. G. Boston, W. Carr. Odd Fellows' Hall is a large two-story building.

A. F. & A. M., Prairieton Lodge No. 178, was organized in 1871. The charter bears date May 29, 1872. The first members were only the first officers, as follows: Henry Fortune, W. M.; M. S. Gunn, S. W.; James Myers, J. W.; S. S. Henderson, Treas.; G. W. Finney, Sec.; Thomas Robertson, S. D.; G. W. Krusan, J. D.; B. F. Flesher, steward; J. B. Walker, tyler. The society built the third story to the high-school building.

A. O. U. W., Prairieton Lodge No. 16.—Charter bears date June 17, 1876. Charter members and officers: Joseph Reynolds, P. W. M.; Sturgis Teley, M. W.; C. D. McPherin, G. F.; George F. Neff, O.; Jacob Woods, R.; Lewis Hahn, financier; John Manhart, receiver; William Wiggenton, G.; Levi Dawson, I. W.; W. P. Kramer, O. W., and Ferdman Volkers. The greatest membership was thirty.

G. A. R., Morton Post No. 1, was originally organized May 10, 1879, as Post No. 51, Illinois department. The Indiana department was organized October 7, 1879, and on same date Morton Post No. 1, Terre Haute. Following department commanders: J. B. Hager, 1879–80; G. W. Miller, Sr. V. C., 1885; H. L. Miller, Jr.

V. C., 1883; W. H. Armstrong, Asst. Inspr., 1883; J. Cummins, Asst. Adj.-Gen., 1879; W. H. Armstrong, Member National Council. Past commanders: J. B. Hager, 1879; W. E. McLean, 1880; W. H. Armstrong, 1881; J. W. Haley, 1882; M. C. Rankin. 1883; R. P. Davis, 1884; George W. Miller, 1885; J. F. Murphy, 1886; J. A. Wimer, 1887; J. H. Henderson, 1888; J. F. O'Riley, 1889; W. C. Eichelberger, past commander (transferred). Present officers: C. L. Feltus, C.; George Parmeter, Sr. V. C.; J. Sargent, Jr. V. C.; J. F. O'Riley, Adj.; V. G. Dickout, Q. M. Total muster, 600. Present membership, 225. Four hundred are buried in the cemeteries about Terre Haute; among others, Maj.-Gen. Cruft, Col. Robert R. Stewart, Maj. James Stewart, Capt. John Blinn.

Woman's Relief Corps.—Terre Haute Woman's Relief Corps was organized by George W. Miller, April 6, 1885. First president was Mrs. A. L. Rankin, who served in 1885–86; Mrs. Mary McIlvane, 1887–88; Mrs. Mary Wimer, 1889; Mrs. Mary J. Miller, the president, with Nancy J. Hines, Sr. V. P.; Mrs. Laura Anderson, Jr. V. P.; Mrs. Dorsey, Sec.; Miss Ella Wimer, Treas. It was organized with twenty-two members; present membership eighty-eight.

Sons of Veterans.—Terre Haute Post was organized in September, 1887, with twenty-four members; now have thirty-two. Officers: Captain, Charles H. Gephart; First lieutenant. ———; Second lieutenant, Harley H. Sargent; chaplain, Walter Haley; First sergeant, George W. Kretenstein; quartermaster sergeant, Paschal Miller; S. of G., John W. Corbin; C. S., Everest Voorhees; musician, John Woodall; C. of G., Harry E. Lewis; C. G., A. E. Owens; P. G., John A. Johnson; trustees: Jerome Perry, Everest Voorhees and Walter A. Haley,

Germania Society—This is one of Terre Haute's flourishing and pleasant institutions, an index to that love of social life and enjoyment so characteristic of German life everywhere. The hall is now one of the largest and finest in the State. Germania society was the result of the consolidation of the old-time *Mannerchor* and *Turn Verein* societies, which occurred December 14, 1884. First officers: W. W. Statz, Pres.; A. Herz, V. P.; F. Siedentopf, Second V. P.; Emile Bower, Sec.; Hugo Heyroth, Fin. Sec.; Louis Duenweg, Treas. Trustees: H. Hulman, Anton Mayer and Louis Finkbiner. At organization had sixty members; present membership 120. Present officers: Frank F. Peker, Pres.; Fred Probst, V. P.; Henry Meyer, Sec.; Frank Fisbeck, Treas. The old Mannerchor and Turn Verein hall, on the corner of Ninth and Main streets, was remodeled and added to in 1888, additional grounds were purchased and the capacity of building more than

doubled, at a cost of over $10,000. The general hall is a splendid room; a dancing room, turnhall, and stage are provided, and general arrangements where the members and families meet and enjoy music, dancing, athletics, theatricals and the pleasant social circles for which the German people surpass all nations. All the many German societies are here in one, under the general supervision of the Germania society.

Ancient Order Hibernians.—Vigo county has four divisions: Divisions 1, 2 and 3 are in Terre Haute, Division 4 is at Fontanet. There is a total of 155 members in the county. The order was organized in 1875. First president was P. B. O'Reilly; first county delegate was P. C. Mohan; the present state secretary is John F. O'Reilly.

Division 1.—President, Patrick Walsh; vice-president, Michael O'Loughlin; financial secretary, John L. Walsh; recording secretary, Patrick Sullivan; treasurer, Edward Roach; sergeant-at-arms, Joseph Prindeville; doorkeeper, Edward Carroll; marshal, C. P. Murphy; standing committee, William E. Dwyer, Patrick Breen, Daniel Mullen, Charles Haffey and Harry Keffe.

Divison 2.—President, Edward O'Neal; vice-president, John McCarthy; recording secretary, John Brophy; financial secretary, John Fagan; treasurer, David Fitzgerald.

Divison 3.—President, M. J. O'Connell; vice-president, Edward O'Brien; recording secretary, Thomas Reynolds; financial secertary, M. J. Brophy; sergeant-at-arms, David Dillon; trustees: M. F. Burke, Martin Cassady and James Fox; marshal, Patrick Burns. Patrick O'Leary has been elected county delegate for Division No. 2.

Division 4 (Fontanet).—President, James Caveny; vice-president, Thomas McDonald; recording secretary, James McGow; financial secretary, John McLaughlin; treasurer, Dan McKillins.

G. A. R., Leslie Post No. 410, Seelyville, was organized September 12, 1885, with twenty members, as follows: Laban H. Dickerson, P. M. O'Connell, James H. Hamilton, Henry C. Dickerson, Samuel Cheek, Samuel S. Ripley, Joseph H. Scofield, Francis M. Cooper, Nelson Palmer, Allen W. Carter, Moody C. Ripley, Abner S. Gray, John D. Kearschner, William G. Craig, David E. Swalls, William H. Ellis, Samuel E. Coltrin, Silas M. Compton, Henry M. Hyde, Joseph Carmicle.

The post is named in honor of Lieut.-Col. Leslie, of the Fourth Indiana Cavalry, who fell in a gallant charge on the enemy's battery at Fair Garden, East Tenn., January 27, 1864. Past commanders: Laban H. Dickerson, Samuel S. Ripley, Patrick M. O'Connell. Membership 45. Officers: Albert G. Reed, C.; William Holmes, Sr. V. C.; James A. Cooper, Jr. V. C.; O. N. Hamilton, Adj.; Jesse

Artis, Chap.; Nelson Palmer, Q. M.; F. M. Cooper, O. D.; James A. Hamilton, Q. M. S.

Since organization the following deaths in the post: Henry C. Dickerson, Samuel Ripley, Allen W. Carter, Francis M. Cooper; all charter members.

I. O. O. F. at New Goshen.—Officers: S. L. Rhyan, N. G.; C. C. Rhyan, V. G.; A. S. Wood, Rec. Sec.; D. A. Spotts, Per. Sec.; W. Dyer, Treas.

Literary Society.—This is one of the most interesting associations in the city. It is well established, and every year gives a series of monthly meetings, at which many of our ablest men read carefully prepared papers on some subject they are able to treat in an interesting manner. It is equal to a first-class higher grade of school for all classes and ages.

I. O. R. M.—The Merry Haymakers have a flourishing order, and a hall decorated with calumets, wampum, scalp belts, etc. Their officers are: Past Chief H. C. H. Traquair; C. H., C. M. Gilmore; first A. H., John C. Reiss; overseer, C. N. Murphy; collector of straws, C. L. Feltus; keeper of bundles, J. A. Weimer; H. B., R. L. Brown; B. D., C. M. Elam, G. of H. L., H. Postleweight; G. of B. D., G. C. Memering; stewards: C. N. Murphy, J. A. Weimer and John C. Reiss.

G. A. R., Charles Cruft Post No. 286, Sandford, was organized in 1887 by George W. Miller. Original members, fifteen; now twenty-seven. Al Thompson, C.; Jacob Tritts, Sr. V. C.; J. B. Johnson, Jr. V. C.; W. W. Fuqua, Chap.; Dr. T. F. Brown, Adjt. and Q. M.

G. A. R., Topping Post No. 158, Youngstown, was organized in 1883; has an active membership of thirty-two. Samuel M. Crandell, C.; O. P. Smith, Sr. V. C.; Samuel T. Jones, Q. M.; W. P. Sandford, Chap.; F. J. Smith, Adjt.

Everest Post, No. 535, New Goshen. Jonathan Ward, C.

G. A. R., Blinn Post No. 85, Prairieton, was organized in 1885; at that time had eighteen members. Henry C. Jones, first commander; Charles Jones, second commander. Present officers: John Reynolds, C.; James Gilbert, Adjt.; W. Burgett, O. D.

Jacob Hoop's Post, No. 163.—Macksville.

There are about fifty loan and building associations in the city; some of these the strongest institutions of the kind in the State; many that have run out series after series, and are constantly renewing and organizing new ones.

I. O. B. B. No. 110.—Judge Thorman, Pres.; Simon Hirschler, Sec.

Order of Chosen Friends No. 14.—W. C. Rhodes, C. C.; John Hyde, Sec.

Terre Haute Council No. 2, R. T. of T., is one of the strong temperance institutions of the place. P. W. Grubb, S. C.; B. E. Lockwood, Sec.

CHAPTER XXXVII.

MEDICAL.

AS early as January 1, 1819, by a law of the State, it was commanded that there shall be a medical society in this State to be denominated the "State Medical Society of Indiana;" to be composed of delegates elected by the district societies, who are hereby authorized to hold such elections, and the delegates so elected, or a majority of them, when met, shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business. They were required to meet at the State capitol. The State society had power to district the State for the different district societies. And it was further provided that every person who may hereafter practice medicine in this State, except such as are now resident practitioners of physic and surgery, without having first obtained a license from the State Medical Society, or from one of the district societies, or in the interval, a permit from one of the censors, every person so offending shall forfeit and pay a sum not less than $10, nor more than $20, for the first offense, and for every succeeding offense double the sum as aforesaid, etc.

It has been before referred to that a new country, especially all this northwest, so rich in its deep, dark alluvial soil, was in its early settlements literally scourged with sickness. The plow turning up the mold of thousands of years to the sun and the wind, was the awful Pandora's box of chills and fever, congestive chills, and nearly every form of fevers. At times this besom of death swept over the country, its periods of greatest visitation commencing with the early fall, and in some cases growing into that low form known as the "third-day chills" that were so difficult of cure, and that in some cases ran from year to year. Sallow-faced children with huge "ague-cake" that deformed them and told its own pitiful story, were in many cabins. Then there was the milk-sick; that to the most of the pioneers was a new monster, and they knew nothing of its concealment until it had them in its hideous embrace. This too came with the first frosts in the fall of the year. The cow would contract it from the water or food, none could ever tell which, and to drink her milk or the use

of the flesh of a diseased animal was to catch the fearful contagion. It was at one time the rule in the fall of the year, before slaughtering a beef, to run it for some time, drive it as hard as possible, in order to see if it was infected. When heated by driving the disease became manifest in animals that apparently, when at rest, were sound. No very great mortality ever came to the people from milk sickness. They soon learned to ward against it. They ate pork and bacon mostly, and learned not to use so much milk and butter. This strange disease was found along certain streams—creeks where the cattle would go for water in the dry falls, and where they would graze after the prairies had become dry and the grasses deadening. In districts where the people would know that the stock would get the disease by leaving the prairies and going to the woods on a certain creek, they would pen their milch cows in the perfect confidence that they would be safe. One cow brute could not convey it to another except by drinking the milk of the diseased cow, as in the case of the calf; hence if the cow was diseased her calf might die of it long before the cow showed any symptoms of sickness. A man would suffer for years with the disease and often not know that it was milk-sickness. In some rare cases it would cause death in a few months. When you saw a person with a greenish, cadaverous complexion or skin you did not know whether it was milk-sickness or the common malarial effects of the country and season.

When the boys would be driving the cattle and they would report that a certain one was "trimbling like everything," it was understood that it was a case of true milk-sick. The disease it seems affected the whole internal organs and gave but few outward signs of its presence. It was confined to certain districts, and was contracted only there by the cattle. In one instance on a large cattle farm in Texas, the writer was shown where the spot that was fatal to the cattle had been fenced in in less space than an acre of ground. The ranch contained thousands of acres, and the stock were safe so long as they were kept out of that spot, but in the fall to put a calf in there during a night was certain to cause its death. And yet what is the cause is to-day as much of a mystery as it was a hundred years ago in the first settlement of the country. There is a fireside tradition, too, that there has been a standing offer of a premium of $100,000—still in force, they say—by the French government for the discovery of the cause of milksickness. And investigators and ambitious young men are still discovering it. A few years ago these men who had just fixed it or were just on the point of demonstrating that it was a certain vegetable growth, were as common as the inventors of perpetual motion; and each discoverer met in the end the same dismal failure. An-

other characteristic of the disease is that, like the malaria of the early times, it and its terrors have largely passed away with the advancement of the country. Where settlements and even villages were sixty and seventy years ago depopulated by this scourge, people now live with impunity, and little or nothing is heard of the milk-sick any more. The pioneers knew nothing about it; either how to avoid it, or how to treat it when it caught them. Neither, for that matter, did they at first understand what to do with the malaria that rose up in such fatal and unseen waves all over the land. They when it was possible sent for the physician, and he had to assume all wisdom—know everything necessary to raise the dead or lose his practice. If he were a man of sense, as was generally the case, he knew that he really understood no more about it than the patient he was called to see. If he was a graduate then he was pretty sure to be handicapped with the precedents of the books—mostly the merest barbarisms couched in ancient jargons, which if fired rapidly at a man in ordinary health might have been warranted to kill or cure, regardless of sex or color. One can readily imagine that in the beginning of the practice of medicine that it was the rule to burn the patients on the principle of purifying by fire. This would not only purify, but it would drive out the disease; in fact, make it too hot for even the seven devils that it was then assumed every one carried concealed about his person. This kind of doctoring may have been cruel toward the census takers, but it gave a dying man a sure start on the purity line in the Kingdom-come land. But even their burning must have been bungling and a very poor job generally—the thoroughgoing crematory is modern. Their cremating machinery was sadly imperfect—it consisted of bleeding and calomel and jalop in comparatively modern times and in high fevers, no cold water, but toast and elm water that had set in the sun until full of air bubbles, incipient boiling. Another of their rigid rules was never to allow you anything to drink or eat that you most craved, and generally gasping for water, they finally ceased even to gasp for breath, and the fact that they died was the conclusive evidence to the country for miles around of the learning and ability of the attending physician. When a patient got well he was out of order, because he had evidently not given the doctor a fair show; it was little less than getting into health when sick under false pretenses. To bleed and to salivate was the sole duty of man. That mild and soothing salivation that was the joy and hope of the doctor at one time that knocked out the teeth of every one that it once fixed its clutches upon. Those were glorious salivation times, when there was no play doctoring, but it smacked of business from the start to the finish—dead earnest.

That many lived to a green old age was no doubt due to their utter poverty, the free circulation of air and sunshine to which they were exposed, and the fact that they had to rely on boneset tea, dogwood bark, and the bark of the elder bushes and such "yarbs" as by necessity they had found to have medicinal properties. These were nearly always harmless, even if they were generally of little or no virtue in healing the sick. They gave nature a chance, and this was a great improvement on the ancient blood-letting and salivation.

To the pioneer of sixty years of age the memory of the average practice of medicine when he was a boy is little less than the horrors of the most frightful nightmare. When to sit down in the sunshine an hour at any time of day in the fall was sure to bring on a chill, and the first sensation that went creeping up the back was perhaps laden with death.

The history of medicine, the science of diseases, illustrates the fact that in this as in everything else, men are the same. They love precedent and its unbending authority, and this they cling to as the child to its mother's apron. The transmitted relics of barbarism are probably to be more distinctly traced in this common trait of mankind—looking to precedent for authority—than in any other one thing. Here we allow ourselves to ask no questions, and never, except upon compulsion, to hunt for any new paths in the walks of life. But away back toward the days of the pioneers the common mind was opening for a change. The first inroad was probably made by the Thompsonians, or what was known as the "steam doctors"—and a hot-corn steam was no very idle affair as the writer can indistinctly remember. The regulars had already begun to pay attention to the effects on patients who broke over their rules and drank cold water, or peach juice, or eat things in mere desperation that they had been told they must not eat, and if they did were sure to kill at once. To their own and the doctor's amazement, instead of dying, these nearly always were the first to get well.

Dr. B. F. Swofford, who at this time has probably attended more patients than any man in the county, and who, of course, was too young to practice medicine in those early days; not even being born until 1833, can yet remember something of the days of the *renaissance* of the blood-letting and salivating period. He thinks the profession had in it quick-witted, observing men—men who could take a hint or profit by experience, and as much as they had been wedded by their education to the lancet and salivation, yet they were as ready to drop the indiscriminate use of those as were the people. And they went to experimenting, too, and have made many valuable

discoveries. An honest old farmer watched his pigs eat all they could and then sleep it off and grow fat, and he started the inquiry if sleep was not better for digestion than the old theory of exercise after eating and never to sleep on a full stomach. Lazy and ease-loving men had slyly adopted the scheme of an after dinner nap. The ignorant farmer once thought that rusty, strong bacon was a great strengthener in their labors, and that fresh beef or chicken was a light kind of Sunday diet when they were not at work.

Dr. J. W. Hitchcock gives a very amusing experience he had here at an early day upon the occasion in the winter of 1830–31 to go and relieve a woman named Riddle, about twenty miles away, who had "up-set" her jaw. Now, as then, a woman's "jaw" is her one implement of war and defense—her perpetual motion, if she so inclines. This poor woman on getting up early in the morning was going through the pleasant exercise of yawning and gaping, and finally putting too great a strain upon it threw it out of place, dislocated it in short, and there it stood, immovable, at a wide stretch. Of course it was painful, and when her lord told her to shut her mouth she did not obey—she simply couldn't. Her husband started to Terre Haute to get a doctor—full twenty miles away. His ride at least to the gaping woman was quite as important as was the more notable one of Phil Sheridan. Drs. Septer, Patrick and Hitchcock were partners, their office in "Rotten Row," on First street. This was then "Rotten Row" because it had their office, Dr. Modesitt's, Wasson's tavern, McCabe's hat shop and grocery, and Osborn's printing office, and Judge Gookins was his jour. printer, and Judge Kenney editor.

Riddle lived in what was called Christie prairie, beyond Lockport, and he landed in Patrick & Hitchcock's office and told them that his wife had "gaped her jaw out of jint." As Patrick was getting old and had a new wife and as Hitchcock was young and had no wife, it fell to his lot to go on the mission of healing and mercy. that was about the size of the fee he knew he might expect. It was in the dead of winter, wet, and the mud frozen on top only, The doctor estimated that two miles an hour was all he could make. Riddle, the husband, was keeping as near up to him as he could, but he had a jug of "tea," he called it, in his saddle-bags; he had examined his jug so often by the time they reached Honey Creek that he was wrecking the stock, and the liquid began to leak out of the saddle-bags. The doctor thought the tea was about a week old, and Riddle, finally in speaking of his loss and the jug, got to calling it "hic-shug;" young as the liquor was it proved too much for the man, and the last time he had it out and in trying to put the cob back into the mouth of the jug, he had put it anywhere

along outside and let it drop; he said, as well as he could articulate, that he would stop and pour the liquor out of the saddle-bags back into the jug and then follow on after the doctor. The doctor went on alone, inquiring the way, and found the cabin late in the afternoon; in a minute he had relieved the poor sufferer. He could not attempt to return until the next day and the night was very cold. The ground was then frozen hard and his horse could travel better than on the day before. He met Riddle on the way, he was sober and dejected, and hardly life enough in him to inquire if his wife could now shut her mouth.

As descriptive of the road at that time, we quote the Doctor's words: I came out of the woods about 10 o'clock, and when I had reached the point where the county road, by which the day before I came out, crosses the Lockport road, the spirit which inclines me sometimes to avoid old ruts and choose for myself, induced me to ride straight for town. The glistening ice of Lost Creek and the view of Terre Haute three or four miles distant led me to try the short route. The cupola of the court-house (the only part of the town I could see) stood up plainly in the distance, * * * and so I determined not to go back by the Bloomington road and the bridge. I rode down to the wide-spread ice and upon it at the usual crossing place. It proved too weak to bear us—I and the horse. Although breaking through at every step I urged him onward. His fore feet would be upheld until he raised our whole weight upon it, when it would break. In this slow way we reached about the middle of the stream, and my good horse became discouraged and stopped. He stood shaking as if alarmed, and I could not persuade him to move another step. I dismounted, and wading broke the ice to the shore, and yet he would not move. I tried to lead him; talked to him in soothing terms—I was freezing. I had been in the habit of talking to that faithful friend kindly, patronizingly and socially, as he had carried me from New York through Buffalo to Cleveland, thence to Cincinnati and via Brookville, Rushville and Indianapolis to Terre Haute, and he understood me well and had never "sassed back." The water was about three feet deep, and the only colder thing then in the world was the cutting northwest wind that was searching out what it might freeze to death. My wet clothes were getting stiff and icy, and I remarked to my Friday friend that we would get out of this or freeze. I was becoming desperate. Going behind him I informed him he must move for his life, and at the same time applied the lash with a force he had never before felt. He plunged forward in perfect terror, and plunge after plunge brought him to *terra firma*, when he stopped to wait for me. I mounted as quickly as possible

and went for a doctor (Dr. Patrick) faster than I ever knew any one to go before or since. He was frightened when I presented myself before him. The thermometer had stood at zero all morning, and up to noon, and to the time of my arrival. He soon brought me something hot. What it was I did not know, but I detected ginger, sugar and caloric, and suspected his young *sine qua non* (whisky six days less than a week old). I could not well object without hurting his feelings, and I swallowed it. I was soon all right and comfortable, except a tenderness that was in my hands and ears. I never afterward heard of Riddle and his gaping wife, but I have an impression, how it came I do not know, that they left the State and went to Illinois, Edwards county, to a place called Bone Gap, a little town to which perhaps they gave the name. From there it is probable, in the course of things, both have ere this passed through the jaws of death; the earth has gaped to swallow them, and that they now look back to the life here below as Shakespeare in his dreams saw it, as "of mingled yarn, good and ill together."

Contemporary in their coming, in their lives and practice, as well as an essential part of the early history of the county, were Drs. John Durkee and Charles B. Modesitt. The former settled west of the river, and the latter was one of the first settlers in Terre Haute. A sketch of the lives of these two men may be found in another part of this volume.

One of the profession who settled here in 1843 says that there were then in practice here, Drs. Ebenezer Daniel, Septer Patrick, Edward V. Ball and Azel Holmes.

He says "Drs. Irish and Brooks were here young men, and some others not now remembered, but within a few months they sought locations elsewhere. Just prior to that time, Dr. John W. Hitchcock had left, having very creditably sustained himself in his profession for several years. He was the pupil of Dr. Valentine Mott, of New York, was a good surgeon, had professional merit, and was recommended to this community by his preceptor. Dr. Daniels was a man of learning, a graduate of Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, ambitious, industrious and jealous of his rights. He had studied the profession with great care, practiced it with great care, and brought to his aid judgment and skill and learning. He was a good surgeon, and partial to that branch of the profession. I have rarely seen any one who could more readily bring to light latent difficulties at the bedside, or more skillfully suggest proper remedies. It is no disparagement to the most learned physicians of Indiana, at that time, to say that Dr. Daniels was in all respects their equal. He died of pneumonia in 1847, aged about fifty-six years.

"Dr. Patrick was a kind-hearted, blunt, honest physician, origi-

nally from the State of New York; had practiced medicine on the Wabash and in this place until his head was whitened, enjoying the confidence and respect of his medical brethren and the entire community. Always poor, always industrious and faithful to the sick, and always a good physician. He attended one course of lectures in New York, was a careful observer, and from long practice was skilled in the diseases of this locality. In the California gold excitement he went there like many others, only to find the same obstacles he had left behind. He died in that State in the year 1858, aged seventy-eight years.

"Dr. Ball, a native of New York, was an excellent and highly esteemed citizen, and a very careful and industrious physician. He commanded the confidence of his patients, and for more than forty years enjoyed a very large practice. He died in the year 1873, aged seventy-three years.

"Dr. Azel Holmes was born in Herkimer county, N. Y., in the year 1804. He studied medicine with the celebrated Dr. Massey, and graduated in medicine in one of the New England schools. He enjoyed an extensive practice in this county for several years; had cultivated a careful ability; was exact and precise, and a most excellent physician. He went to California in the year 1850, with his brother-in-law, Joseph O. Jones, Esq., of this city and died in Sacramento the same year.

"The picture will not be very flattering to those of pecuniary tastes and desires about entering the profession, when told that weary years of toil and drudgery had not given to any of these physicians estates exceeding in value $5,000, Dr. Ball excepted.

"Professional remuneration was small, and begrdugingly tendered. It is due to my dead confreres to say that they were temperate, charitable and exemplary, and in all of their professional obligations scrupulously exact. As physicians and citizens their lives were without blemish and without stain.

"Dr. Henry D. Lee, a native of Virginia, settled in early times on a farm ten miles from Terre Haute, and near Lockport, this county. He was a good physician, without pretension, and at all times commanded the esteem of medical men and the universal respect of his neighbors. He was a Christian gentleman, and through life was occasionally in the habit of preaching in his own neighborhood and abroad. He died in 1871, aged sixty-six years, on his birthday.

"Dr. Hamilton of Prairieton, in this county, was a graduate of one of the Philadelphia schools of medicine, and was eminently fitted by education and habit for a high professional position, but died young in the year 1851.

"I have now named all the prominent medical men residing in this county thirty years ago, not one of whom now lives. There were a few others of lesser note, but they, too, are dead or gone to other fields of labor.

"From the time here mentioned to the present, there have been many and various accessions to the profession in this city. The worthy and unworthy, the educated and uneducated, have alike tried their fortune, but with unequal success.

"As a class, I have no hesitation in stating that the medical men of Terre Haute, and of the county of Vigo, would at all times compare favorably with a like number of physicians in professional ability, skill and industry in any other locality. When I came here I found a medical society in existence which at one time had created a good deal of professional interest, but was then languishing and not well attended.

"Subsequently the society was reorganized, and called the Vigo County Medical Society, membership being open to the physicians of the county as well as to those of the city. The society has never excited among its members the interest it should, and generally has been in a sickly condition. In the year 1817, the next year after the settlement of Terre Haute, and five years before that of Indianapolis, a medical society was formed at Vincennes, embracing in territory this and the county of Parke north of us, or a distance north of Vincennes of ninety miles. Its very first members were men of distinguished character and of earnest professional zeal, as may be known from extracts from their original proceedings, the papers now on my table, and kindly furnished by Mrs. Shuler, the widow of one of its most distinguished members."

Dr. John W. Davis, of Carlisle, Sullivan county, afterward a member of congress, speaker of the house of representatives, minister to China, and governor of Oregon, was one of its early members. But Dr. Lawrence S. Shuler, twice elected president of the society, sent as delegate to the first State medical society, and a candidate for congress when this congressional district embraced a greater area of territory than one-third of Indiana, deserves more than a passing notice, for his surgical skill has been transmitted from sire to son, to the present time. He was a native of the State of New York, born in 1790, and was a graduate of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York. One of his tickets admitting him to lectures, is at hand, dated 1815, also his diploma. The Doctor was an earnest, scientific and skillful surgeon.

Dr. Charles B. Modesitt was one of the earliest, if not the first physician who settled on Fort Harrison Prairie, the prairie on which Terre Haute is located. At that early day the Indians

greatly exceeded the whites in numbers, and for safety most persons settled at or near Fort Harrison, then a military post three miles north of Terre Haute, the Indians having recently been hostile, and in the interest or service of the British government.

Dr. William Clark, a military surgeon at Fort Harrison, practiced medicine among the early settlers for a few years, and moved somewhere near Eugene, on the Wabash, about the year 1824.

Dr. Aspinwall, from the State of New York, settled here in 1817, and died in 1824.

Dr. Hotchkiss, from Connecticut, came here in the year 1822, and died in 1830, and Dr. Turner, from the same State, came in 1822, and died in 1832. All of the above named physicians belonged to the First District Medical Society, at Vincennes or Terre Haute.

In a conversation with Dr. B. F. Swofford, who is now one of the old residents of the county, coming here when a child, and who has been a practicing physician since early manhood, and in the very active professional life has amused his leisure hours by writing a history of the Wabash doctors, and is therefore well posted and reliable on that as many other subjects, among other things, gave me substantially the following as the result of his investigations in reference to the early physicians: There was a Dr. Richard Taylor, who was a surgeon in the fort with Z. Taylor's command, and it is probable he was the first physician in what is now Vigo county. After leaving the army he settled eventually in what is now Parke county, where there are still his descendants. It is thought that Dr. Taylor died about 1830; also that there was a Dr. Middleton at one time in the fort, with Major Chunn, commander. He left here it is supposed and went to live in Palestine, Ill., or near there, where he died. Dr. Hubbard settled on Otter Creek. He came with the first wave of immigrants after this became a State. Then there was old Dr. Lawrence Schuler, who was a prominent man in the very early day. A student of his was Dr. Robert Calhoun, who was an early settler, and died here in 1872. Dr. E. V. Ball was another of his students. Dr. Lee settled southeast of Terre Haute, in Riley township. In a tolerably early day Dr. Weir settled in Prairie Creek township. Dr. Orrin Dowdy located west of the river where he died thirty-five years ago; and a cotemporary of his was Dr. David Brown, who died about fifty years ago, and Dr. James Bell was another of about that time. He first settled in Prairieton. In the list of what may be called the third wave were Drs. Ezra Read, George W. Clippinger, Septer Patrick, J. W. Hitchcock, E. H. Hitchcock, Maxwell Wood, Jeremiah Long, Dr. Davis, west of the river; King and Ogden were in Nevins township, and Irish

and P. M. Donnelly (botanic), Allen Pence (botanic), E. Daniels in Terre Haute. In the fifties may be named Stephen J. Young, Evans Campbell, J. C. Thompson, George W. Patrick, Thomas W. Curtis, William L. Mahan, Johnson (eclectic) and Rust. In the country were Foxworthy, Mahan, George W. Hickson, Hartley, Daniel Hollingsworth, Samuel G. Hogue, David Hawkins and Benjamin F. Swofford.

Society: As already mentioned the early fundamental law provided for State and local or branch medical societies. The early doings of this body have been already given, and as a summary of this it may be stated that in the early fifties the society was in full and active life and so continued until the war, when there was a decade when it was in a somnolent state. In 1868 it was again in active movement, and from that time to the present has flourished. There are now of all kinds 119 physicians in Vigo county.

Dr. B. F. Swofford has an old paper that was issued by the first medical society of Vigo county. It is "Certificate number 7," and reads as follows:

This certifies that Charles B. Modesitt, of Vigo county, is found to be duly qualified to practice physic and surgery.

In testimony whereof, I, the president of said board, have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of the said board, at Terre Haute, this 9th day of April, A. D. 1822. [Signed] RICHARD TAYLOR, *President*,
WILLIAM CLARK, *Secretary*.

This Dr. Richard Taylor was with Z. Taylor, and was no doubt a close relative. He was a distinguished, a robust man, strong and original in mind and character.

Dr. Ezra Reed was eminent in his chosen profession and as well in learning and literature. He died in Terre Haute at the age of sixty-six, in 1877. He was born near Marietta, Ohio, August 2, 1811; reared a farmer's boy, working on the farm in summer and going to the country schools in winter; then attended the Ohio University at Athens for a term of three years. His brother was a professor in the institution. During his junior year at the university he received the appointment of midshipman in the navy, and after this served on several vessels, and was at one time stationed at Norfolk, where he came to know John Randolph and his remarkable eccentricities, as he was on the vessel that was ordered to take that man as embassador to Russia.

Dr. Reed died after a long sickness without organic disease—simply overwork and exhaustion. No man who has ever passed away in this city was more deeply or universally mourned. The flags of the city were displayed at half-mast on the occasion; professional men met in gatherings, and by speeches and resolutions expressed

something of the common sorrow. But above all it was the poor and laboring people that felt the loss the keenest. Their common expression was that of a personal affliction to each and all. The employes of the shops, foundries and rolling mills held meetings and resolved to attend the funeral in a body; and from the poor quarters of the city came the men, women and children totake a last sad look at the face of their friend and common benefactor. And of the great dead nothing higher than this can be said by biographer or eulogist.

There are now in Vigo county 119 practicing physicians of all kinds. These are divided as follows: Regular, 93; eclectic, 16; homeopathic, 8; physio-medical, 2.

Terre Haute: W. P. Armstrong, Cort F. Askern, James L. Allen, Hannah H. Austin, John H. Baldridge, Cuttler Ball, Christopher Bates, Will Baker, Thomas N. Crawley, George W. Crapo, John R. Crapo, Henry H. Caldwell, Jabez C. Casto, Willis H. Cole, William J. Caddle, Riley W. Cavins, David Cox, Thomas G. Drake, Floyd M. Davis, William R. Elder, William C. Enchelberger, George H. Everett, Amos C. Erskine, Mary Forcythe, C. P. Gerstmeyer, Elmer E. Glover, Andrew H. Gilmore, Hiram Hartley, John Hyde, David Hanes, W. W. Haworth, H. W. Hendrick, Stephen Hunt, James S. Hinkle, Wilbur O. Jenkins, James T. Langhead, Edgar L. Larkins, John E. Link, Thomas W. Moorehead, Wilmot Moore, Henry D. Mann, Austin Marlow, John C. Mason, Charles M. Mutz, Fitch C. E. Mattison, Leslie McClain, Thomas J. McCain, Samuel C. Preston, Lyman Pike, Allen Pence, John S. Patmore, William H. Roberts, Samuel C. Richardson, Spencer M. Rice, Benjamin F. Swofford, Archibald W. Spain, Fred W. Shaley, Thomas C. Stunkard, John T. Shickle, Albert Standacker, E. T. Spottswood, Walker Schell, Horace T. Treat, Benjamin Tomlin, J. C. Thompson, Leon J. Willien, L. J. Weinstein, J. P. Worrell, A. L. Moore Wilson, John W. Williamson, Stephen B. Willis, James R. Willis, Jacob A. Walters, Stephen A. Young, C. F. Zimmerman.

Riley, P. O.: James W. Brunker, Henry C. Littlejohn, Charles W. Russell.

New Goshen: Stephen M. Bennett, J. H. Morgan, Andrew J. Pinson, James A. Pinson.

Sandford: Theodore F. Brown, Richard Belt, John H. Swap.

Fontanet: Leonidas G. Brock, Cornelius Hickman.

Prairieton: Lawrence S. Ball, Lewis E. Carson, James F. Drakes, Thomas A. Lloyd, Jacob W. Ogle.

Lewis: Samuel L. Bruillette, Charles C. Given, Thomas W. Kenedy, Lewis Stock.

Pimento: William O. Collins, James B. Dolsen, John W. Davis, A. D. McJohnston.

Middletown: Julian C. Carson, Solomon Dowell.
Atherton: Rufus L. Dooley, William S. Price.
Pierson Township: Margaret E. Dinton.
Farmersburg: Franklin B. Graham.
Lockport: Lewis C. Griffith.
Macksville: John S. Hunt.
Burnett: Seth B. Melton.
Youngstown: W. R. Mattox.
Prairie Creek: James A. Moore, M. H. Thompson, James W. Nebergall, John M. Talbott.
Ellsworth: Thomas H. McCorkle, Samuel Watkins.
Seelyville: James McLaughlin.
Nelson: John Poindexter.

CHAPTER XXXVIII.

THE PRESS.

THE newspapers of a country are the index of the people in many ways. A public-spirited, liberal-minded and intelligent community will command that kind of papers and publications. And the fate of many a town or city has hung on the circumstance of a vigorous press to back it in its days of first and ultimate progress.

Like all cities, Terre Haute has had its experiences—its few successes and its many failures. Papers are like the human family. Go to any town where they have been published any length of time and the dead always outnumber the living. However, there has not been many rash newspaporial ventures in this city.

The first paper ever published in the county was by John W. Osborn, in 1824—*Western Register and General Advetiser.* The first seven numbers were printed in Washington, Ind., and sent here for distribution. Mr. Osborn was a Canadian. It was a very small four-column folio, and made up after the manner of newspapers of that day. Instead of local news or editorials, it clipped all the foreign news it could hold, and when the mails from the east—due every two weeks—failed, they would print sermons, or somebody's speech in Congress on the land question, or some other equally merry reading for the children. Osborn was for a high protective tariff, and an abolitionist, though not avowedly so.

The evolution in newspaper literature from 1824 to the present is remarkable. It was then a mere conduit for the politician and the preacher, and at the beginning of the century every newspaper was a book store in a small way, where was for sale in pamphlet form the sermons of the faith of the editor. Even the religious papers now work in more general news, as well as general subjects of interest, than did the liveliest papers of eighty and ninety years ago.

Osborn and his paper kept their heads above water. In 1830 the big end of the name was dropped, and it became the *Western Register*, and passed into the hands of Amory Kinney.

Wabash Courier was established in 1832, and the *Western Advertiser* was merged into it, by Thomas Dowling. This was purchased in 1841 by Judge Jesse Conard, who published it many years. It was a whig publication. While under Col. Dowling it "Tylerized," and Col. Dowling was given the contract to transport the Miami Indians, near Logansport, to their western reservation.

Union, Daily and Weekly.—First issue, January 12, 1857. It was the organ of the American party; I. M. Brown, editor and publisher, and T. B. Long, associate editor. Its office was on Market or Third street, second floor, Routledge's building. Its career was brief but brilliant, something after the fashion of the party in whose interest it was started. The know-nothing party made a tremendous display in the national election of 1856, but, as it proved to be, this was its death-throe.

The Daily and Weekly Express.—In 1841 Thomas Dowling, editor and proprietor of the *Wabash Courier*, sold the *Courier* to Judge Jesse Canard. In consideration of this sale Mr. Dowling agreed in the transfer that he would not start another paper in Terre Haute within five years from that date. After this sale the temptation for another paper became too great to be neglected, and Thomas Dowling knowing that his agreement with Judge Jesse Canard was seriously in the way, he sent for his brother, John Dowling, then living in Washington, D. C., who came to Terre Haute in 1842, and soon after his arrival the *Terre Haute Express*, as a weekly paper, was given to the public, with John Dowling as publisher. *The Express* was thus run until the five years' agreement between Thomas Dowling and Judge Jesse Canard had expired. After this Thomas Dowling's name appeared as editor and proprietor. The birth of *The Express* was in a room in the second story of the Linton block fronting on Main street. Thomas Dowling continued to run the *Weekly Express* up to February, 1845, when he sold it to David S. Danaldson, taking part pay the site now occupied by the "Old Ladies' Home," established by W. R. McKeen.

Mr. Danaldson moved *The Express* from the Linton block to an old frame on the site now occupied by the Naylor opera house. After this the office was moved into a one-story frame next to the old town hall, corner of Ohio and Third streets, where the *Daily Express* was first issued, May 12, 1851.

The origin of the *Daily Express* is correctly given as follows by James B. Edmunds, editor and proprietor of the late *Terre Haute Journal*, in his history of the newspapers of Terre Haute:

"Early in the spring of 1851 Judge Canard, of the *Courier*, formed a resolution in his own mind to start a daily publication just as soon as the clever days of May should come to hand. He succeeded in keeping the secret from his brother journalists until about the second week in May, of 1851, when it leaked out. Isaac M. Brown was then foreman of *The Express* office, and after working hours on Saturday afternoon, May 10, 1851, he accidently learned that the *Courier* office was diligently preparing to issue a daily paper some time during the week. This was a stunner to Mr. Brown, who was a printer of unbounded enthusiasm and ambition, and he disliked the idea of *The Express* being left in the lurch by the venerable *Courier*, when he knew himself and his office to be thoroughly competent in all its mechanical branches to compete with, if not outstrip the *Courier* establishment in the matter of a daily publication. With these thoughts on his mind, Mr. Brown at once repaired to the residence of Mr. Danaldson, editor and proprietor of *The Express*, and promptly divulged the news and his intentions relative thereto." In the discussion of the points Mr. Danaldson gave his consent to try the project, and the next Monday afternoon, May 12, 1851, the first *Daily Express* appeared.

The original firm of this paper was David Danaldson, Isaac M. Brown, John B. L. Soule. Two or three years after this *The Express* was sold to Moses Soule, who moved the office to the Modesitt block, on the north side of the court-house square, where it remained until after the war of the rebellion.

During the proprietorship of Moses Soule he put in a Hoe cylinder press, the first press of the kind ever introduced in western Indiana. Mr. Soule finally sold the office to Col. Robert N. Hudson. At this time I. M. Brown and J. N. Silverthorn dissolved partnership in the publication of the *Daily and Weekly American*. Mr. Brown taking the material and adding it to *The Express*, and thus became a partner with Col. Hudson in the publication of *The Express*. In 1858 Mr. Brown sold out his interest in *The Express* to Col. Hudson and started *The Daily and Weekly Union*. In 1859 or 1860 Col. Hudson sold *The Express* to Gen. Charles Cruft, who continued as its proprietor until some time after the war, when

The Express was sold to a company with Maj. O. J. Smith as editor.

The next transfer was to W. R. McKeen and others, thence to George M. Allen, the present proprietor.

The above is a correct history of the *Daily and Weekly Express* from their origin, including editors and proprietors, not forgetting F. M. Meredith, who was the principal editor during the time Gen. Cruft owned the office.

There is another point in relation to the *Daily Express* that is worthy of remembrance, and that is, not an issue has been missed since May 12, 1851, unless it was on a holiday to give recreation to employes. The *American*, as above stated, is the only paper ever merged into *The Express*.

Terre Haute Journal.—Daily and weekly by C. F. Cookerly and Thomas I. Bourne, was the strong democratic organ in the campaign of 1856. Its office was in the post-office building on Fourth street. It passed into the hands of J. B. Edmunds and John S. Jordan.

Gazette.—This weekly was established in 1868, issuing two editions, Thursday and Saturday, by Maj. O. J. Smith and C. W. Brown. Maj. Smith is now president of the American Press Association. It was a brilliant success in the line of journalism from its first issue, and was in the keeping of bright and enterprising publishers and editors. Maj. Smith sold his interest to R. N. Hudson and L. M. Rose, C. W. Brown retaining his interest.

Hudson and Rose started the *Daily Gazette* (afternoon) June 1, 1870, a republican paper. Much of the history of journalism in the spirited times of 1870–72 is furnished us in a historical *resume* that appeared in the columns of the *Gazette* of a year or two ago, evidently written by one who was either in the fray or a looker on, as follows: "The founders of the *Daily Gazette* were Hudson, Rose & Co., Col. Hudson in charge of the editorial columns, which fairly bristled from his pen. He warmed up with the reconstruction measures and Kuklux bills that came before congress. He commenced using italics, small caps and printer's daggers in his editorials quite freely. He did not fully like some of these measures."

The Express at that time was run by Gen. Charles Cruft and edited by Perry S. Westfall and Capt. C. H. Allen. It was an active supporter of Grant's administration, and Col. Hudson soon became outspoken in his opposition. He was openly at outs with the party on its reconstruction measures. O. J. Smith was publishing the *Saturday Mail*, and the *Banner* (German) was at its first high tide. Thus was a general three-cornered battle in politics raging. The *Indianapolis Journal*, the republican State organ,

took a hand and formerly read the *Gazette* out of the party. To this Col. Hudson defiantly answered. "As for ourself as editor of the *Terre Haute Gazette*, we do not propose to ask the *Indianapolis Journal* or any other journal how we shall think or how we shall write. If the republican party in the campaign of 1872 intends to sustain the old reconstruction measures, and uphold the fearfully unwise measure known as the Kuklux bill, and oppose all bills looking to partial or general amnesty, as the last congress did, then we are not a republican, and will act with any party or body of men in opposition to those measures."

This brought a storm of scolding from the party papers on Mr. Hudson. He was most frequently dubbed "assistant democrat." In the three-cornered fight the Terre Haute men grew warmer and warmer. The moon became red, and more red constantly. Editors called each other ugly names; one was a "cigar-stump snatcher," the other a "sewer," and the third "a liar," and all of them "you're another." Hudson, Edmunds and Smith were the style of men that make journals wake up, and they will long be remembered among the Terre Haute newspaper men.

In November, 1872, Hudson & Rose sold the *Gazette* to W. C. Ball and John S. Dickerson, and the firm of Ball & Dickerson published until June, 1874, when Mr. Dickerson sold to Spencer F. Ball, and the firm name became as now, W. C. Ball & Co.

These gentlemen are able newspaper men. Since the day they came in control of the *Gazette* they have forced it to the front in Indiana journalism. It is regarded as the reliable democratic organ of western Indiana. An afternoon daily and a large and handsome weekly are its editions: W. C. Ball, general managing editor, and Spencer F. Ball, business manager.

Terre Haute Banner (German), was established August 20, 1870, by Adolph Frabricius. He published it until his death in February, 1874, when it was sold to Emil Hirschburg and Charles Lustig. The former withdrew from the paper in 1875, and was succeeded by John Kuppenheimer, who had established the *Indiana Post*, which was then consolidated with the *Banner*.

March 1, 1876, the paper was purchased by P. Gfroerer, who at once issued a daily republican paper, which continued as a daily until January 1, 1877, when it was changed to a tri-weekly.

The weekly *Banner* had been started as a republican paper April 1, 1876, by Mr. Gfroerer. The mutations of the German papers were frequent. At times there was a republican and democratic organ in full blast, and a while one man edited the papers for both parties.

Terre Haute Journal, daily and weekly (German), was

founded in 1883 by J. E. Wolff, its present proprietor. Republican in politics, it is a large daily and weekly, and is one of our prominent and firmly established institutions, and is meeting with deserved success. This was a tri-weekly paper, and so continued until June 17, 1889, when it was made daily and weekly. Until Mr. Wolff took hold German papers here had a rather precarious existence.

Saturday Evening Mail.—When O. J. Smith retired from the *Gazette* he established the *Mail*, July 1, 1870. Its founding was a revolution in weekly papers. Maj. Smith was a master in his profession. His paper was, as it is now, independent in politics; not neutral, but outspoken and fearless. He ran it with great success until the latter part of 1872, when he sold the concern to Perry S. Westfall, who had been for nine years previously with the *Express*, and who was widely known as an able newspaper man. He pushed it forward successfully until his death, January 17, 1889, when it came into the hands of his son, Edwin P. Westfall, the present manager, who is assisted by W. A. Layman, city editor. Two editions of the *Mail* are issued, Thursday and Saturday; has an extensive circulation, is eight pages, and is a beauty in its mechanical department.

Saturday Courier, republican, was first issued April 12, 1876, by John O. Hardesty.

Locomotive Firemen's Magazine, was founded in January, 1876, by William N. Sayre. A monthly magazine in the interest of the order of the locomotive firemen. It was continued about three years by Mr. Sayre, when it came into the hands of Eugene V. Debs, its present proprietor. As the official organ of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, it is one of the important publications of the country. It has at present a circulation of 28,000. It is furnished without additional charge to every member in good standing of the order, either in this country, Canada or Mexico. Mr. Debs, although comparatively a young man, has through his magazine and his official position as secretary of the order of Locomotive Firemen, holds a place in this country of influence and power that has been equaled by few men in history. He makes his magazine a power in educating its patrons and members of the order in wholesome ideas on economic questions.

The Daily News entered the newspaper field in Terre Haute after many failures had been made to establish a third daily publication here. It was established by broad-minded men, who saw the necessity of a strictly independent journal in Terre Haute. The exclusive franchise of the The Press News Association was purchased by A. Z. Foster and Douglas H. Smith, insuring tel-

egraphic service. Stock in the new enterprise was rapidly taken, and on June 15, 1889, the company was organized. The following directors were elected: Eugene V. Debs, Albert Z. Foster, Douglas H. Smith, Oskar Duenweg and James E. Piety. A. Z. Foster was elected president and D. H. Smith secretary of the board. The *News* made its first appearance Monday evening, August 5, 1889, with D. H. Smith as managing editor. It was a six-column folio, neat in appearance. Within three months the size was enlarged to seven columns and a double paper was issued on Saturday. The merit of the *News* brought it immediately under public notice and it rapidly began its ascent. Within eight months it had forged ahead until its circulation equaled that of its older contemporaries. Since that time it has constanty been increasing its circulation and improving its facilities for acquiring news. The force of the *News* was composed of young and energetic men who entered into the enterprise with the determination to make it succeed, and the favor with which the *News* is regarded attests the reward of their endeavor. The *News* has for its fundamental principle the good of the public. It is strictly independent and is not allied with any political party. It brought about a revolution in city affairs, and has done much in the way of correcting municipal abuses and advocating reforms. The *News* is recognized as one of the most successful ventures every undertaken in the west.

David S. Danaldson, who published the first daily paper ever issued in Terre Haute, the *Express*, is yet with us and still actively engaged in business at the green old age of eighty-one years. He has been a prominent citizen of Terre Haute fifty-five years—1835 to 1890; a native of Rock county, Ky., born March 2, 1809; a son of John and Elenor (Clark) Danaldson. The parents were Virginians; married there in 1791. David S. being eleventh in the order of birth of thirteen children—eight boys and five girls—but one, a brother, besides himself surviving, he is a citizen of Montezuma, Ind. The father, Col. John Danaldson, was lieutenant-colonel commanding the Second Regiment Kentucky Mounted Volunteers. He died in Clark county, Ky., August 21, 1839. His father was shot through the head while passing a port-hole, in an attack by the Indians. Col. Danaldson was a step-son of the noted Col. Fleming, after whom so many towns, counties and places are named, "Flemingsburg."

David S. Danaldson grew to manhood in his native place, and was educated in the common schools of the day; commencing his career in his own behalf as clerk in a store at Winchester, Ky.; then on his own account merchandised two years at Blue Lick, and came to Terre Haute in 1835, and was engaged in merchandising

from 1835 to 1845, when he purchased the weekly *Express* and published it for several years. After selling his paper he again became a merchant, first in a grocery store and then purchased the interest of W. B. Tuel in the dry goods store of Tuel & Ripley. This he sold after the breaking out of the late war and opened a claim agency which he is now conducting.

David S. Danaldson and Eveline W. Clark were married. She is a daughter of William and Sallie Conway Clark, natives of Fredricksburg, Va. To them have been born four children: Fleming, deceased at the age of eight; William Harrison, in the revenue office St. Louis; Nellie, married J. H. Whedon, of Terre Haute; Frank C. Danaldson, present mayor of Terre Haute.

James Bratt Edmunds died while mayor of Terre Haute in 1877. He was one of the strong newspaper men of this place. He, in connection with his cousin, Isaac Coltrin, in 1850 started the *Prairie City*—one of the able weekly papers that soon attained a wide circulation. In 1863 he was elected city clerk. In 1856, with G. F. Cookerly and Thomas I. Bourne, published the weekly *Terre Haute Journal*. Bourne retired, and Cookerly and Edmunds started the *Daily Journal*, which they conducted till 1862, when they sold to a stock company. Edmunds then retired to his farm in Lost Creek township. But the pleasures of a quiet agricultural life soon paled and he returned to the city, and, in company with John S. Jordan, bought the *Journal* and continued it until it was sold to Col. R. N. Hudson & Co. In 1868 Edmunds was the candidate for State senator, but was defeated with his party by H. D. Scott. In 1875 he was elected mayor, defeating G. W. Naylor, and re-elected in 1877, and died soon after his induction into the office.

Col. R. N. Hudson came here in 1840, when a lad. He attended Asbury University, where he graduated in 1844, and then read law in R. W. Thompson's office. He was a member of the legislature in 1848 and 1849. In 1856 he became proprietor of the *Express*, and edited it till the close of the campaign of that year. He was then financial agent at New York, for Indiana. He entered the war a colonel on the staff of Fremont and served in different commands during the war. He was an abolitionist and followed Greeley, and started the *Gazette* in aid of his election; sold this and started the *Journal*, which he conducted until 1873.

CHAPTER XXXIX.

CHAUNCEY ROSE.

THE helpful friend of true education is the benefactor of his race whose work ranks with that of the great discoverers of new truths and useful inventions. The true education—the diffusion of real knowledge—is the supreme power in lifting up every civilization. Nothing really great is accomplished in this world without the combined labors of men, whose efforts all tend in the one direction. One generation may suggest that which to the inceptive generation succeeding may evolve the beginning of an idea, that will slowly grow and ripen in the long succeeding generations to the full, and the human race is thus advanced along the highway and the new humanity finds itself with a new thought or invention and believes that the new birth is wholly of their own creation, and remain forever ignorant of the forgotten men, who not only started the idea on its way to full growth, but who have added and added from generation to generation to it and made possible the fruits that the favored peoples are enjoying.

In all biographical history, then, the world's truly great men must be carefully culled from the merely notable men, and the truly great will pass the competitive examination in triumph, while much of the so-called history will be re-written and new balance sheets struck between true greatness and the world of sham. The laurel crown must go to those whose work has been the permanent good of mankind. All that is not permanent in results is of little value, and must be so rated by the true historian. The founder of a government, in the rapid mutations of nations, may live to see the results of his labors pass away. This is true of systems of religion. The greatest wars of history were transitory in their effects—their wounds are healed and every trace obliterated, and in the short space of a century it has generally come to be a matter of fact, that it is immaterial on which side the eagles of victory perched upon the waving banners in the hour of battle.

Pestilence and famine have swept from the earth their millions of people, but here too are only temporary effects. The hideous gaps are filled, and where once was decay and rotting silence there comes again songs and laughter, marriage and births, hopes and

successes, triumphs and failures. During the past nineteen hundred years, every succeeding generation, even those of the five hundred years of the dark and dismal ages, has flattered itself that until it came the whole world was barbarian, but "now the perfect civilization is here." We patronizingly pity the ignorance of our fathers, and at the same time, perhaps, shape every movement in this life, and even our preparation for the great future, by the authority of precedent that has been handed down from the gray dawn of the morning of tradition. Until our illustrious sires founded the United States government, no one had dreamed of the possibility of the separation of State and church, thereby bettering infinitely both church and State. But ignorance and craft are tenacious of authority. The church clung to the school, and when the church and State finally separated, to some extent the State and school became united, and where the State once said it was directly interested in the morals of the people, it now says it is quite as deeply concerned in the diffusion of knowledge.

When education stands alone who knows but results, the same as in the case of the church, may prove not only surprising, but both blessed and gratifying.

The great institutions of learning that have come to this, and will go to succeeding generations from the benefactions of Chauncey Rose, are in the judgment of some of our school men, destined to mark an era in the history of education. And in a careful preparatory study of this remarkable man's life, and the disposition of his large estate, both before and after his death, justified the conclusion that here is a biography, which, when properly told, is worthy of the closest investigation of both learned divines and the wisest of statesmen. To the average mind it is esteemed enough to simply enumerate this man's princely benefactions—to say that he is the Peabody of the west—who gave millions to the cause of education, to charity and to the sick, maimed, to the unfortunate and the poor. The largeness of the sums is the central point of attraction, with no deeper thought of the far more important fact of the wisdom that guided all these gifts to the permanent good of mankind—the purely practical reaching after effects that in time will be felt around the world. He could have given his vast wealth to the State or to the church, to found a great school or university of learning as an enduring monument to himself. But he would do far more than this easy way of perpetuating his name. He talked to men, and thought out the subject in its entirety, and when it finally evolved the completed idea of the polytechnic school, then it was he won the enduring crown in the long line of the world's greatest benefactors. In the immensity—the number of millions given to

education—there have been perhaps two men who have exceeded Mr. Rose in the amounts thus appropriated, but it is the manner, the conditions and the ultimate aims and results that may follow his bequest in the line that must for all time distinguish his beneficences from all others. The character of education, the system itself, that he worked out in his mind, this is really more important than the amount. This portion of his bequest was not to charity, but purely to the cause of true education. To all these others—the charitable side—he had and did give most munificently, and while these in their aggregate exceed the amount devoted to the schools, yet it is plain that it was to the institution—to education—that he really anticipated the important and permanent effects.

The Rose Polytechnic Institute is his fitting and immortal monument. There is the school, separated alike from the domination of church or State, there it stands the exponent of the true and practical training of the rising generation, where the hand, the eye and the brain are co-educated. In the recitation rooms, in the shops, in the fields and with the stars, the bright youths of the country may go without money and without price, and arm themselves from head to foot to meet the struggles for life that await all of us. The whole man, physically, morally and mentally, is trained and developed. This is the mother house. It is the embodied thought of Chauncey Rose that bears within itself the seeds of its own immortal life. When he has been dead a thousand years, the great historians who then will tell of the movements of the human mind, the great march of civilization, will turn to this man as the central figure of the incomparable panorama.

From this side let the light fall upon the great work of this man, and something of him and of his labors in behalf of mankind will begin to dawn upon your mind. He would do good to his fellow-men—a good to which there would come no after taste of bitter or doubt. He would injure neither the church, school nor State by the old fashion of trying to mingle them together—apparently setting them to work in mutual aid, when, in fact, the struggle would merge into one of serious conflict and final ruin.

His vast fortune was devoted to the good of his fellow-men. The bulk of it to the relief of immediate distress and to the welfare of the unfortunate, such as the Rose Orphans' Home, that is one of the most prominent eleemosynary institutions of Indiana, the Newsboys' Home in New York, or the many other charities wherein his most intimate friends were as the left hand that knoweth not what the right hand doeth. Of his millions thus given he founded the Polytechnic, and endowed it with altogether but little over half a

million of dollars, a tithe of his estate perhaps, but there is little doubt that he fully realized that it was really far greater than all in lasting and ever growing benefits to the race. He understood the great fact well; that it is not in the amount of the charity, but in the mode of its bestowal that is the essence of its value.

In this view of the subject, now that he, the last of his immediate family, is gone, why need we hesitate in declaring the fact that, as a benefactor, Chauncey Rose was a pre-eminent American, if not the most distinctive character in history.

He was never married, and had lived to be the last of a large family. He left only lateral kin. There is, then, no reason why the biographer should over or under-estimate his life and character through a mistaken regard for the feelings of the living.

Chauncey Rose was born at Wethersfield, Conn., December 24, 1794, and died August 13, 1877. He was a son of John Rose, a farmer and an influential and prominent citizen, a man of moderate means, and of a quiet and evenly poised life. In the family of John Rose were seven sons and one daughter, Mrs. Israel Williams, esteemed by all as a noble and true woman. Three sons, Roswell, William and Samuel, died early. George and John Rose were strong, virile men, and had, while young men, acquired considerable property; neither one married. Henry, the youngest son, came to Terre Haute and was recognized as a valuable acquisition to the business men of the place, but lost his health, returned to his old home and died childless. Chauncey had survived his brothers and sister, all of whom died without issue.

He grew to manhood in the family home, and in the common schools acquired the fundamentals of a sound English education. In the records of the Old Settlers Society of Vigo county, at a meeting held October 5, 1875, in Terre Haute, he was unable to be present, and sent a written statement, which was read and placed upon the records. In this he informs us that he came in the fall of 1817 to the Wabash valley, and traveled through Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee and Alabama, looking for a desirable place to locate; he spent several days at Terre Haute, then consisting of two log cabins, but the natural surroundings decided him, and he returned to his home, and the next year (1818) came and located in Terre Haute, where he spent his long, useful and honorable life, excepting five years, from 1819 to 1824, during which he was milling and merchandising at Roseville, now in Parke county. In 1824 he opened a store in Terre Haute, and soon became one of the town's leading, popular merchants. When he came and located he brought with him $2,000. This was more than the average start in life of the pioneers of that time. The

five years he spent in Roseville were years of hard and untiring labor; chopping timber, driving oxen, and an old lady, who went to Roseville with her husband to help build Mr. Rose's mill, informed me that she has seen him working at his mill-dam time after time in water waist deep. His strong physical system was taxed to its utmost.

His financial successes were great, but so was his industry. His fortune was not clutched as the miser does his gold—not struggled for simply for itself alone, that he might hoard and count it over and over. His industry and well-known integrity would have given him fortune, but these were guided by an intelligence, by an understanding of the future, that led to the most fortunate investments.

The difference between Mr. Rose and the average man is illustrated in his building of the Terre Haute house. This great hostelry was completed in 1840, and instead of erecting it on First, Second or Third streets, then the supposed central portion of the city, yet but a struggling village at best, he built "away out in the prairie." The village quidnuncs smiled, but never was there a more palpable case of "the last laugh is the best laugh." His strong mind anticipated the future, and he built accordingly. This circumstance may illustrate his whole life, and not only that, but his final disposition of the vast estate that his thrift and foresight had given him.

A distinguishing mark of the man's character was his public spirit and liberality. That he always responded liberally to every worthy application to him—nay, that in his old age he had his agents to hunt out want, and that he fed the hungry and clothed the naked by stealth, the recipients being in utter ignorance of the source of the bounty—is but a mere nothing in this remarkable man's career. Perhaps no man ever lived who more dreaded all publicity in regard to his acts, and no doubt he contrived to carry with him to his grave the secret of most of his charities.

From Chauncey Rose, the benefactor, let us turn a moment to the other side of his character—as a business man. Here are lessons of importance to the oncoming generations. It is not saying too much, in a material point of view, when it is asserted that the most important day in the history of Terre Haute was that of his coming here to remain a citizen. Without question he is entitled to the place of father to the great public improvements, especially the railroads and the vast industries that they have brought. Almost alone he was the means of the inception and final building of the old Terre Haute & Richmond Railroad. When it came to his mind a practical thing, he had exhausted the possibilities of the Wabash & Erie Canal, and he knew that the age was ripe for a

change from the canal boat to the railroad car. When you seat yourself in one of the modern elegant coaches, and in the royal train go flying away to the capital, you may easily realize that you are riding on one of the embodied ideas of the late Chauncey Rose. In the railroads, in the factories, as well as in all the magnificence of the beautiful city, the foremost man, without the saying (and it is not to the discredit of the other strong and helpful public-spirited men), was Chauncey Rose. The Terre Haute & Indianapolis railroad built to Richmond in 1851–52, the Evansville & Terre Haute road, resulting in the Chicago extension, are enterprises of supreme importance to Terre Haute, that owe him so much. When he had retired from business life he carried on his farm. Here he was a valuable instructor to the farmers in the community; even here he has left valuable and lasting lessons.

Mr. Rose endowed sundry charitable institutions of Charleston, S. C. His friends learned of this through others. None knew why his attention was given to this particular city. All that was ever known in explanation was that his two brothers, John and Henry, had lived in that city. His provision for the New York News Boys' Home was learned of after his death by his friends in Terre Haute. He had provided another New York institution, one to succor the crippled and ruptured. His bounty built and endowed the New York Home for the Aged and Poor. It is, in other words, estimated, by those who know best, that he gave to New York institutions over a million of dollars.

He established and endowed the "Ladies' Aid Society" of Terre Haute. He provided for the valuable library of the State Normal Institute of Terre Haute, and secretly educated every year, paying the bills of a large number of students. He gave largely to Providence Hospital, and to the support of Wabash College, Providence Hospital was changed after the receipt of his donation to an orphans' home.

He provided in his will for the maintenance in Terre Haute of a dispensary, where medicine is furnished to the poor and free advice to the sick. This is the "Rose Dispensary," endowed with $100,000.

It is impossible to enumerate even his entire list of large bounties. It is only those where the act itself carried its own notoriety that we can speak of with any certainty. The poor widows and orphans everywhere, the most of them ignorant of the source, were the constant recipients of his bounty. When he could give by hundreds of thousands in secret, we can have no hope of writing a balance sheet, and in dollars and cents estimate the great benefactor's like-work. Let us say it was altogether five millions more

or less—the amount even then is far less material than the wisdom and sound judgment that guided his actions.

Mr. Rose was a great strong man, but his entire power was expanded as the helpful friend of his race. That is he wanted to help men to help themselves. Every one of his long, faithful servants, those beginning in his employ even in the humblest capacity, in the course of the years became wealthy. But if you will investigate these cases you will find that their wealth came to them comparatively slow. In no case of the many did he ever make the horrible mistake of oppressing them through the years and then, dying suddenly, thrust upon them fortune they could not intelligently use, and that often has hurt and seldom benefited. He had trained and educated them; largesses came and they were prepared for it, without shock, without surprise, without even knowing when it came and hardly from whence.

The application of this idea to the faithful servant was the centralizing idea of the millions that he gave to the permanent good of mankind. He shrank from the cheap notoriety of the *parvenu* who would advertise himself, though the money he lavished would be but a blight upon whomsoever it was showered.

CHAPTER XL.

CIVIL TOWNSHIPS.

THE original townships in Vigo county were laid off by the board of commissioners March 11, 1819, and were four in number. The first one defined in the record is Honey Creek township, bounded as follows: "Commencing and running with the south line of the county from the river to the east line of the county to the line dividing Townships 11 and 12 north, thence with the said line to where the main branch of the Honey creek crosses the same, thence down said creek, where it empties into the Wabash river, and down the stream to the place of beginning."

Wabash township, on the north part of the county was formed as follows: "A line commencing at the mouth of Otter creek, following up said creek to where the middle or main branch crosses the line dividing Ranges 6 and 7, thence north on said line to the 'Indian Boundary Line,' then following this boundary line to the Wabash river, and thence down said stream to the place of beginning."

Harrison was all that territory in Vigo county lying east of the Wabash river, and bounded on the north by Wabash township, and on the south by Honey Creek township.

Independence Township was all that portion of the county lying west of the Wabash river.

Elections in Honey Creek township were to be held at the house of Stephen Campbell; in Harrison township, at Henry Redford's; in Wabash township, at Samuel Adams'; in Independence, at John Durkee's. John Britton was appointed constable of Harrison; John Harris, Honey Creek; James Cunningham, Wabash, and Solomon Lusk, Independence.

May 15, 1819, Prairie Creek township was formed "Out of that portion of Sullivan county that had been added to Vigo county." [This was on the south line of the county. See preceding chapter giving account of the formation of county lines.] Elections in this new township were to be held at the house of Joseph Liston, who was appointed election inspector, and Thomas Pounds was appointed road inspector.

May 9, 1820, the new lines of Honey Creek township were made

as follows: "All that part of the county included in Township 11 north, and lying east of the Wabash river, shall hereafter form Honey Creek township. Elections were to be held at the house of Joseph Lockwood, near Lambert & Dickson's mill."

At the same time Harrison was newly defined as "All that part of the county lying east of the Wabash river, and bounded as follows: On the west by the Wabash river; on the north by Otter creek as far up the main branch as Section 27, where the same forks; thence with the south fork to the east line of the county; thence south to the line dividing Townships 11 and 12; thence west with said township line to the Wabash river."

At the same time Otter Creek township was reformed in its boundaries as follows: "Commencing at the mouth of Otter creek; thence north with the Wabash river to the line dividing Sections 22 and 27, Township 11 north, Range 9 west; thence east to the northwest corner of Section 28, Township 11, Range 8 west; thence to the southwest corner of Section 4, Township 13, Range 8; thence east to the eastern line of the county; thence south to the main branch of Otter creek; thence down said creek to the place of beginning." Gersham Tuttle was appointed inspector of elections.

On the same date Raccoon township was created as follows: "Commencing at the Indian boundary line at the dividing line between Sections 20 and 21, Township 15 north, Range 8 west; thence south to the southwest corner of Section 5, Township 13, Range 8; thence east to Indian boundary line; thence northerly to the place of beginning." All of this, except the north tier of sections of what is now Vigo county was taken off Vigo county and given to the new county of Parke.

Wabash Township was reorganized at the same time as follows: "Commencing at the southeast corner of Section 20 [no township or range given in the record—Ed.]; thence north to the Indian boundary line; thence northerly with said line to the Wabash river to the line dividing Sections 22 and 27, Township 14 north; thence to the place of beginning." John Blair's house was the place for holding elections.

Paris Township was formed at the May term, 1820, by the county commissioners as follows: "All that part of the county north of the line dividing Townships 12 and 13, and west of the Wabash river." Elections were held at the house of Isaac Chambers. John Durkee was appointed inspector of elections.

The commissioners in February, 1824, changed the name of Paris to Fayette, its present name. Thus the name of that part of the county now in its civil divisions, is known as Fayette was first called Independence, then Paris and, as now, Fayette township.

Sugar Creek Township was formed at the May term (1820) of the commissioners' court, as follows: "All that part of Vigo county bounded on the north by the line dividing Townships 13 and 12 on the west side of the river, and bounded on the west side by the State line and on the south and east by the Wabash river." Elections to be held at the house of William Rays, who was appointed inspector of elections.

Nevins Township was formed at the May term, 1822, at the petition of the citizens of Otter Creek township, for the formation of a new township on the east side of Otter Creek township, as follows: "All that part of Otter Creek township lying east of the center of Range 8 to be Nevins township."

Riley Township was formed at the May term, 1822, as follows: "All that part of Vigo county lying east of Range nine (9) in Township 11." Elections to be held at the house of John Jackson.

Lost Creek Township was formed in September, 1831, as follows: "Congressional Township 12 north, of Range 8 west, shall be and constitute Lost Creek township." Elections to be at the house of Abraham Greene; John Jenckes inspector of elections.

Pierson Township was formed at the May term, 1829, as follows: "All that part of the county of Vigo lying in Township 10, east of the center of Range 9, shall hereafter be designated and known as Pierson township."

Linton Township was formed March 2, 1841, as follows: "All that part of the county of Vigo known and designated as Congressional Township No. 10 north, 8 west." William L. Weeks appointed inspector of elections; elections at the house of Philip Randolph.

Prairieton Township was formed June 7, 1857. One hundred and twenty-five citizens of Honey Creek township petitioned for a new township. It was ordered laid off, called Prairieton and defined as follows: "That portion of Honey Creek township lying in Congressional Township 11 north, Range 10 west" be separated and called Prairieton. Lindley Durham, Jacob Hess and Moses Reynolds were appointed trustees.

May 31, 1855, the county commissioners ordered "that that portion of Township 10 north, Range 8 west, in Vigo county, which lies north and east of the Wabash and Erie canal, and has heretofore constituted a part of the civil township of Pierson, be divided from the same and attached to the civil township of Riley."

This order has never been changed so far as the records show. The old canal line cuts through Sections 1 and 2 diagonally and transfers nearly 250 acres. There is a farm improvement on it, and the man, probably, has been paying taxes for years, in the wrong township.

CHAPTER XLI.

CONCLUSION.

THE population in the territory of what is now Vigo county was in 1810, 10 white persons; 1820, 2,000; 1830, 5,735; 1840, 12,076; 1850, 15,298; 1860, 24,241; 1880, 45,650; 1890, 50,814 (estimated).

The following is the detailed statement furnished by Mr. W. H. Soule, supervisor of census, Fourth district, Ind. It may be stated that the official will vary but little, if any, from these figures: City of Terre Haute, 31,175; Harrison township (outside city), 988; Pierson, 1,427; Lost Creek, 1,734; Riley, 1,662; Nevins, 3,037; Otter Creek, 1,470; Fayette, 1,779; Sugar Creek, 2,245; Prairieton, 938; Honey Creek, 1,405; Linton, 1,484; Prairie Creek, 1,544.

A steady healthy growth where the whole grew together in the healthiest proportions is the distinguishing mark of the community. Over 58,000 people to-day, and the numbers behind rather than in advance of the general improvement and advances of things industrial and educational that mark the best types of civilization. Farms, factories, schools, social societies, literature, arts and the sciences are advancing all along the line, hand in hand. What better thing can be said of any community? Of the 58,000 people here there is not a surplus man, woman or child—not one but that is wanted in some of the avenues of life to contribute to the general weal. Here we have wealth and with it a boundless charity—industry and a healthy demand for it all.

Land in the county 250,168.5 acres, valued at $5,664,845; value of improvements, $966,050; value of lands and improvements, $6,630,895.

Value of town lots, $5,940,070; value of improvements on the same, $5,427,660; value of lots and improvements, $11,367,730. Total value of real estate and improvements in the county, $24,-367,225. These values are from the assessor's estimates, and probably to add twenty-five per cent give nearly the accurate figures. Total assessment in the city of Terre Haute is $15,501,275.

Harrison Township (outside Terre Haute) has 9,717.22 acres, and in 1889 this was divided as follows: 1,467 acres of wheat, 3,129 acres of corn, 964 acres of oats, 20 acres of barley, 152 acres of

Irish potatoes, 25 acres of sweet potatoes, 12 acres of melons, 6 acres of cabbage, 7 acres of beans, 2 acres of onions, 9 acres of strawberries, 502 acres of timothy, 267 acres of clover and the remainder in pasture, etc.

Honey Creek Township has 21,629.22 acres, valued at $704,565. Had wheat 2,701 acres, corn 6,307, oats, 1,307, rye 215, buckwheat 2, Irish potatoes 217, sweet potatoes 87, melons 157, cabbage 28, beans 10, onions 3, strawberries 6, timothy 1,769, clover 1,090.

Prairieton Township has 11,103.01 acres: Wheat 1,784 acres, corn 4,423, oats 659, rye 18, Irish potatoes 52, sweet potatoes 10, melons 74, timothy 237, clover 489.

Prairie Creek Township has 23,915.91 acres, value $363,215. In wheat 1,784 acres, corn 4,423, oats 1,174, rye 36, Irish potatoes 35, sweet potatoes 5, melons 14, timothy 855, clover 935.

Linton Township has 22,426.18 acres, value $381,060. Wheat 1,261, corn 5,083, oats 2,248, rye 13, Irish potatoes 64, sweet potatoes 7, timothy 3,696, clover 3,219.

Riley Township has 22,668.46 acres, value $410,705. Wheat 1,583, corn 4,213, oats 2,085, barley 11, rye 87, timothy 2,895, clover 1,776.

Lost Creek Township has 22,505.55 acres, value $548,500. Wheat 1,485, corn 3,190, oats 1,377, barley 89, rye —, Irish potatoes 81, melons 24, strawberries 48, timothy 2,511, clover 1,366.

Nevins has 19,423.49 acres, value $268,607: Wheat 904, corn 2,808, oats 1,185, rye 54, Irish potatoes 70, timothy 874, clover 861.

Otter Creek has 21,845.51 acres, value $451,600: Wheat 2,515, corn 4,920, oats 1,181, rye 69, flax 3, Irish potatoes 65, melons 84, timothy 993, clover 1,011.

Fayette has 25,256.93 acres, value $434,225: Wheat 2,980, corn 5,315, oats 1,179, barley 108, rye 200, buckwheat 11, Irish potatoes 46, timothy 1,393, clover 2,075.

Sugar Creek has 27,756.36 acres, value $488,105: Wheat 1,931 acres, corn 4,708, oats 1,046, barley 10, Irish potatoes 47, tobacco 19, cabbage 5, onions 127, strawberries 3, timothy 1,330, clover 795.

Totals in the county: Wheat, 22,106 acres; corn, 52,866; oats, 16,260; barley, 174; rye, 939; buckwheat, 19; flax, 4; Irish potatoes, 955; sweet potatoes, 139; melons, 367; tobacco, 19; cabbage, 41; beans, 35; onions, 132; strawberries, 135; Timothy, 19,274; clover, 15,852; bluegrass, 26,170.

Rail fence made in 1889, 21,715 rods; board fence, 26,761; wire fence, 27,144; drains, 11,310.

Timothy seed, 109 bushels; clover, 748; blue grass, 6; dried

apples, 376; dried pears, 5; dried peaches, 219; canned peaches, 9,650 quarts; cherries, 847 gallons; canned fruit, 22,069; cider, 28,960; wine, 528; sorghum, 15,594; maple, 1,155; maple sugar, 8,249 pounds; milk, 1,644,471 gallons; butter, 368,847 pounds.

French draft horses, 15; Clydesdales, 42; Englishires, 16; all other horses, 6,695; horses died, 1889, 311; mules (total number), 892; Jersey cattle, 347; Holsteins, 60; shorthorns, 461; other cattle, 12,307; milch cows, 6,044; hogs (fatted), 22,631; Cotswold sheep, 820; merino, 400; Southdowns, 351; wool, 10,158 pounds; sheep, killed by dogs, 1,540; chickens (sold), 8,167 dozen; turkeys, 938; geese, 157; ducks, 470; eggs, 212,427; feathers sold, 1,533 pounds; number of stands of bees, 1,657; number of coal miners, 589; cattle slaughtered, 1889, 1,393; hogs slaughtered, 1889, 7,065; apples saved, 35,071 bushels; winter apples, 34,987.

Bearing apple trees, 43,759; young trees (not bearing), 15,702; apple trees killed, 1889, 3,363; bearing peach trees, 9,351; young peach trees, 2,719; bearing cherry trees, 5,630; young trees, 3,455; bearing grapevines, 23,356; young vines, 4,087; apple trees planted, 1889, 4,700; peach trees planted, 1889, 1,511.

Number of books in private libraries, 16,516; public libraries, 14,411; pianos, 472; organs, 396; sewing machines, 2,546.

PART II.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.



BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

STEPHEN ADAIR, grocer and cooper, Terre Haute, was born in Wayne county, Ind., July 14, 1843, a son of Joseph and Elizabeth (Rigler) Adair, former a native of Virginia, of Scotch-Irish descent, latter of Pennsylvania, of German lineage. Stephen, who is the second in a family of six children, was married November 19, 1868, in Terre Haute, to Rebecca A., daughter of Edward and Sarah (Richardson) Derrickson, natives of Philadelphia, Penn., her father of German descent, and her mother of English. Mrs. Adair is the third in a family of five children who grew to their majority, and was born in Portsmouth, Ohio, October 17, 1845. Mr. and Mrs. Adair had born to them four children, viz.: Joseph Edward, Emma, Lester (deceased) and Mabel.

Mr. Adair was reared in Terre Haute until he was thirteen years of age, and was educated in the schools of the city, also in Putman and Hendricks counties. He has had to depend on his own resources from the time he was thirteen years of age, and worked on a farm until he was eighteen years old; then returned to Terre Haute in the spring of 1861, and worked at whatever he could get to do. February 8, 1864, he enlisted in Company C, Thirty-first Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and with his command marched at once to the front. Some of the important engagements in which he participated were the battles of Atlanta, Resaca, Kenesaw Mountain, Jonesboro, Franklin, etc. He was mustered out at Indianapolis in January, 1866, and returned to Terre Haute, where he worked for seven years in Thompson's flour-mill and cooper shop, during which time he learned the cooper's trade. He then engaged in the cooper business for himself, and has since followed it. In 1880 he embarked in a grocery business at Thirteenth street and College avenue, which he sold out in July, 1883. He then erected a two-story brick building, with store-room on the first floor, at No. 800 South Seventh street, where he again engaged in the grocery trade. His cooper shop is in the rear of No. 900 South Ninth street. Mr. Adair is a member of the Masonic fraternity, Lodge No. 86, also of the I. O. O. F., No. 51, Terre Haute;

has passed the chairs, and is a member of the Encampment; is also a member of the A. O. U. W. He eschews politics, and gives his attention to his large and increasing business affairs; his sympathies and votes are in favor of Democratic principles.

ANDREW J. ADAMS, farmer and stock-grower, Nevins township, P. O. Fontanet. This gentleman is a descendant of one of the pioneer families of Vigo county, and was born in Nevins township, Vigo county, Ind., May 24, 1843, a son of Wayne and Elizabeth B. (Nevins) Adams. Nevins township was named in honor of William Nevins. The grandfather of Andrew J. was born in Fort Wayne, and his mother was also a native of Indiana; they were of English and Irish descent. The father, who was a farmer, was born December 31, 1814, and died in Nevins township. Andrew J. was two years of age when his parents came to Vigo county, where his father entered 900 acres of land, which property has been transmitted to his children and their heirs. Mr. Adams' father died in Nevins township in 1874. Andrew J., who is the youngest in the family, was reared on the farm in this county, attending the common schools, and followed farming, his father's occupation, in which he has been very successful, and is the owner of 180 acres of highly improved land. In politics he is a Democrat. He has been three times married; first to Laura Roy, who was of French descent, and by her he had two children: Amanda and Elizabeth; his second wife was Sarah Moore, a lady of Irish descent, and their only child is Effie; his third wife was Miss Margaret, daughter of Jacob Kyle, of Nevins township, and of German descent. This union has been blessed with two children: Robert and Laura Ellen. Mr. Adams' grandfather, William Adams, was a soldier in the war of 1812.

FILLMORE ADAMS, farmer and stock-grower, Nevins township, P. O. Fontanet. This gentleman is a descendant of one of the earliest pioneer families in Vigo county, and was born in Nevins township, August 27, 1859, a son of Joel and Matilda (White) Adams, natives of the "Sunny South," born of English descent, and who were among the early settlers of Nevins township. The mother is still living, and resides on the old home farm, which consists of 260 acres of valuable land, and the father helped to clear almost all this farm. He died in 1867, leaving a valuable estate, where several members of his family reside; in the family were fourteen children, Fillmore being the twelfth in order of birth. He was married September 20, 1883, to Miss Ira, daughter of Noah Grinell, and of English descent. Her father was a farmer, and also cooper by trade. This marriage has been blessed with two children: John L. and Oha. Mr. Adams is a member of the

Christian Church; in politics he affiliates with the Republican party.

THOMAS W. ADAMS, farmer, Nevins township, P. O. Rosedale, Parke county. This gentleman is a descendant of John Quincy Adams, ex-President of the United States, and belongs to one of the early pioneer families of Parke county, Ind., where he was born May 16, 1850, a son of William and Mary (White) Adams, who were of English descent, and natives of Ohio. His grandfather, Samuel Adams, was a soldier in the Revolutionary war. His father came from Ohio to Parke county at an early day, and, in 1854, to Vigo county; he was a farmer, and died in 1879, his family consisting of nine children of whom Thomas W. is the fourth in order of birth. Our subject was reared on the farm, attending the common school, and has always been a farmer. He is the owner of a highly improved farm, consisting of 118 acres in Nevins township. Mr. Adams was united in marriage in 1873, with Miss Amelia, daughter of George and Harriet (Peters) Woods, who were of German origin and natives of Indiana. This union has been blessed with six children, as follows: Laura Ella, James H., Carrie, Josie, Fred and Edward. Mr. and Mrs. Adams are members of the Christian Church. In politics he is a Republican, and since 1887 he has served as trustee of Nevins township. The family have a wide circle of warm friends.

GEORGE T. ALBIN, farmer and stock-grower, Linton township, P. O. Youngstown, was born in Nelson county, Ky., February 7, 1822, and is a son of George and Nancy (Foxworthy) Albin, natives of Kentucky, former of whom, who was a saddler by trade, died in that State. They had two children, both sons, of whom George T. is the elder. He was married January 3, 1844, to Elner J., daughter of Eli and Frances (Siner) St. Clair, natives of Essex county, Md., and early settlers of this county. Mrs. Elner J. Albin is the fifth in a family of nine children, and was born in Sullivan county, Ind., March 7, 1822. Mr. and Mrs. Albin have had born to them nine children, viz.: Sarah J., wife of Joseph L. McCoskey; Mary F., deceased wife of Frederick Finkbine; Luther M., who married Jennie McCoskey; Martha E., wife of George McCoskey, deceased; Nancy C., wife of James Lane; William C., deceased; Louisa M., wife of Dudley Weeks, sheriff of this county; Charles N., who married Lulu Cook, and one that died in infancy. George T. Albin was reared on the farm, and first learned the cooper's trade in Terre Haute, which he followed for eight years, then turned his attention to agricultural pursuits on the farm, with his mother, who still lives; she owns a farm of 140 acres. August 6, 1862, Mr. Albin enlisted in Company E, Sixth Regiment Indiana

Cavalry, and he took part in the battle of Richmond, Ky., Campbell station, and went through the Georgia campaign. He contracted scurvy during the fall of 1863, and was injured by a government wagon, at Nashville, Tenn., in the fall of 1864. He was mustered out at Pulaski, Tenn., June 17, 1865. Mr. Albin is a member of the G. A. R., Topping Post No. 158, Youngstown, and his political party is the Republican.

WILLIAM H. H. ALKIRE, farmer and stock-grower, Otter Creek township, P. O. Atherton. The place of his nativity is Madison county, Ohio, where he was born in December, 1823, son of John H. and Sarah (Skiles) Alkire, former of whom was a Kentuckian, latter a native of Ohio, and they were of Anglo-Saxon and Celtic origin. The father was a farmer and a noted hunter, living among the pioneers of Vigo county in a very early day. Our subject was reared in Madison county, Ohio, a farmer boy, and is now one of the leading agriculturists of this county. His school advantages in youth were extremely limited, and since early boyhood necessity has taught him the utmost self-reliance. He spent his youth among strangers in Ohio, and when grown he married Elizabeth, daughter of Asa and Phebe Oglesby, by which union were born six sons and one daughter, viz.: William, a farmer; Margaret, now the wife of Z. Hastings; John, Thomas, Courtney, Samuel and Harley, all farmers. Mr. Alkire is a member of the Christian Church, Mrs. Alkire of the Baptist. In politics he affiliates with the Democratic party. He has a splendidly improved farm of 148 acres, which is the family homestead, and the family are widely known and well respected.

GEORGE M. ALLEN, editor and proprietor of the Terre Haute *Express*, was born in Terre Haute, Ind., August 26, 1853, and is a son of Edward B. and Lucina (Sales) Allen. His parents were born in Vigo county, and his ancestors on both sides of the house were pioneer settlers on the Wabash. His grandfather, Ira Allen, came to Vigo county with his father, Peter B. Allen, in 1817; they pushed a keelboat up the Wabash. Our subject attended the public schools and the high school at Terre Haute, and after completing his studies he found employment in the Prairie City Bank of Terre Haute. After some time he went to Salt Lake City, Utah, and became teller of the First National Bank of that place. He then accepted the management of Warren Hussey's bank at Corinne, Utah, where he was until 1873, when he returned to Indiana and was appointed teller of the First National Bank at Indianapolis, where he remained until 1878, when he received the appointment of paymaster of the United States navy, which position he occupied until 1882, when he returned to his old home and purchased the

Terre Haute *Express*, the leading morning daily and weekly Republican paper in western Indiana. In the brief eight years it has been under his charge it has grown rapidly, and is now a metropolitan journal, commanding a wide patronage, and exerting a strong and healthy influence, not only in its party, but generally. He has increased its facilities in every way until they are more than double, and it has especially increased in circulation. He has full associated press reports on both wires; also controls the United States franchise for all the morning papers, and he has a force of able lieutenants, not only in the office but at all points in the Wabash valley. The *Express* has a general circulation in Vigo county and all the eastern part of Illinois.

George M. Allen, as the controlling power of the *Express*, is a vigilant and sleepless guard on the outer walls of the Republican party and its best interests. He is secretary of the congressional committee; is a member of the Masonic fraternity, having been initiated at Lima, Peru, South America, while he was in the service of the government, where he also took the first three degrees.

HON. JAMES M. ALLEN, judge of the superior court of Vigo county, was born in Shelby county, Ky., March 3, 1827, and is a son of William and Elizabeth (Youel) Allen, natives of Virginia, and of Scotch-Irish descent, former of whom, a farmer by occupation, died in Kentucky. Judge Allen, who is the eighth in a family of nine children, was reared in Indiana, his education being obtained in the public schools, and completed in Bloomington University. His parents came from Kentucky to Parke county, Ind., in 1831, and made that their home. The son remained with his parents until 1844, subsequently moving to Mississippi, where he remained one year, when he returned to Parke county, and studied law and taught school. He was admitted to the bar in Indiana in 1852, and then went to Dearborn county, that State, and opened a law office at Lawrenceburg, the county seat. In 1863 he removed to Terre Haute, opened a law office, and was at once actively engaged in the practice. He soon drew a large clientage, and was recognized as one of the county's prominent advocates. The firm of Allen & Mack, both now on the bench, was the leading law firm of this part of the State. Our subject was elected superior judge in 1884, for a term of six years.

Judge Allen was united in marriage, in 1853, with Henrietta Wedding, daughter of Judge Randolph Wedding, who was among the early settlers of Parke county, Ind. He made his home in Vigo county during the later years of his life. [See chapter on "Bench and Bar."] This union has been blessed with nine children, as follows: Elizabeth Youel, Anna Wedding, Emily S., Mary, John

Randolph, Henrietta, James M., Belle and Mack. Mrs. Allen, who is now deceased, was a member of the Congregational Church.

MILTON ALLEN, farmer and stock-grower, Nevins township, P. O. Fontanet. This enterprising young man is a native of this State, born January 17, 1848, and is a son of William and Sarah (Faris) Allen, natives of Indiana. Their ancestors have been in the United States a great many years, and Col. Ethan Allen, of historic fame, was a member of the family. Milton's father, who in early life was a miller and later a farmer, came to Vigo county in 1854, and for several years carried on the milling business, but subsequently engaged in farming and stock-growing in Nevins township, in which he continued until his death, which occurred in 1869. He was twice married, had one child by his first wife and nine by his second, and the gentleman whose name heads this sketch is the eldest son by the second wife. Milton was reared on the farm in Nevins township, where he attended the district school, and he chose farming as a life business. He takes pride in a good horse, and drives one of the best looking draft teams in the county. His farm contains 120 acres of land in Nevins township, where he has lately erected a neat and substantial dwelling. He is unmarried. In politics he is a Republican. Mr. Allen has many friends, and especially is this true of those who know him best, for he is of a social and congenial nature, enjoying the society of his many friends, as well as imparting pleasure to all his associates.

ROBERT ALLEN, farmer and stock-grower, Linton township, P. O. Pimento, was born in Shelby county, Ky., March 28, 1814, and is a son of Josiah and Nancy (Biby) Allen, former a farmer of Scotch-Irish descent, and the latter of English, natives of Virginia; both died in Kentucky. They had a family of five boys and five girls, of whom Robert is the youngest. Our subject was married March 28, 1844, to Emily, daughter of Robert and Martha (Vandyke) Stout, who had six children, of whom Mrs. Emily Allen was the second, born January 16, 1826. Mr. and Mrs. Allen had born to them the following named three children: Mary Jane, married to Thomas H. Williams; Martha, married to Alex. F. Shaw, and Lida Ann, deceased. Mrs. Allen died November 2, 1852, a member of the Christian Church. Mr. Allen was married, the second time, September 8, 1853, to Sarah C. Ring, daughter of Martin and Barbara (Hazard) Ring, born April 12, 1836. Mr. and Mrs. Allen had two children: Susan and James W., both now dead. Mrs. Sarah C. Allen died March 16, 1856, a member of the Christian Church. Mr. Allen's third marriage occurred October 24, 1858, with Elizabeth Williams, daughter of James Williams, a farmer, and Anna (McWilliams) Williams. They were natives of Ken-

tucky, of Irish descent, and moved to this county March 23, 1851. Their family consisted of eleven children, of whom Elizabeth is the eldest, born October 9, 1826. Mr. and Mrs. Allen had a family of four children: Sarah Ann (wife of Charles P. Miller), John H., Hannah E. and Robert C. Mr. Allen was reared on the farm and received his education in the subscription schools of Shelby county, Ky. He taught school for five years, then attended Bacon College at Harrisburg, Ky., and taught school for about twenty years after attending college. He owns a well-cultivated farm of 120 acres on which he resides; 240 acres he divided among his children. Mr. Allen served twelve years as county surveyor, and has worked at surveying more or less for a number of years. He is a member of the Christian Church, and has served as elder for fifty years, also as teacher in the Sabbath-school. Mr. Allen's father was in the Indian war of 1790, and in St. Clair's defeat at Fort Recovery. A. G. Thurman, candidate for Vice-President, is an uncle of Mr. Allen. Our subject is Democratic in politics, and served one term as township trustee.

ROBERT ANDREW, secretary of the Lancaster & Diamond Block Coal Company, with office at No. 921 Wabash avenue, Terre Haute, was born in Clay county, Ind., February 10, 1858, and is a son of John and Jesse (Anderson) Andrew, natives of Scotland. Robert, who is the fourth in a family of seven children, was married December 25, 1883, in Brazil, Clay county, Ind., to Sarah, daughter of John and Kate (Humphrey) Kennedy, natives of Scotland. Mrs. Andrew is the fifth in a family of eight children, and was born December 29, 1862. Mr. and Mrs. Andrew had born to them one son, John H. Mr. Andrew was reared on a farm, and received his education in the common schools of Clay county. When he was thirteen years of age he engaged in the coal business with his father, and has continued in it since. The two mines do a business of about $180,000 a year. Mr. and Mrs. Andrew are members of the Central Presbyterian Church. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and is a Republican in politics.

C. F. ASKREN, M. D., Terre Haute, was born at Corydon, Ind., October 6, 1861, and is the son of John and Sarah (Davis) Askren, natives of Kentucky and of Scotch descent, former being a farmer and stock-dealer. Dr. Askren, who is the youngest in a family of two children, was reared in his native county, where he attended the district school and the high school at Corydon, graduating in the regular course. In 1877 he entered Hartsville University and took a classical course. He then went to Louisville, Ky., where he took the regular course in the medical college at that place, graduating in 1883. He then entered the practice of medicine, and has been

actively engaged since. Dr. Askren takes a great interest in science and literature, and is a frequent contributor to the medical and scientific journals. He is medical examiner for several insurance companies and for secret orders. He is one of the visiting physicians to St. Anthony's Hospital. He was married in Corydon, Ind., in 1884, to Miss Mollie, daughter of Charles Pennington, and of English descent. Dr. and Mrs. Askren are members of the Asbury Methodist Episcopal Church. In politics he affiliates with the Democratic party.

R. A. AUSTIN, general superintendent of the American Straw Board Paper Company, Otter Creek township, P. O. Terre Haute. This gentleman is eminently qualified for the position he has assumed. He has 150 employes under him, and his salary is the largest paid any superintendent in the United States employed in the paper manufacturing business. He was born in New York City, December 11, 1839, and is a son of Alonzo and Sarah (Sheffield) Austin, natives of England, former of whom was a blacksmith. R. A. Austin, who is the elder of two children, was reared in New York City, and received a good education, having attended school in that city and also in Delaware, where early in life he commenced work in a paper-mill. He put his mind to the work, as well as his muscle, and advanced in his knowledge of the business when he had mastered the trade. He was offered a position as foreman, soon becoming superintendent, and in 1870 he came to Mansfield, Ohio, as superintendent of the paper mills. In 1872 he moved to Illinois and was superintendent of a paper mill there for nine years, when he went to Portage county, Ohio, and was superintendent of the Straw Board Company at Circleville until he came here in 1888 to fill the position of general superintendent of the American Straw Board Paper Company. Mr. Austin was united in marriage in 1864 with Miss Emma T., daughter of Robert Light, and of Scotch descent. The fruits of this union have been five children, viz.: Hamilton, Charles, Frank, Emma and Lillian. Mr. and Mrs. Austin are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and in Ohio he was trustee of the church and superintendent of the Sabbath-school. He takes an active part in the Sabbath-school here, and in 1888 he organized a Sabbath-school at the Union Church. He is vice grand in the I. O. O. F., is a member of the I. O. M., and served as district deputy grand master at Circleville, Ohio. He enlisted in New York, serving three years, and suffered the horrors of Libby prison, where he was a prisoner two months, and he is a member of the Loyal Legion. Mr. Austin is a man of more than ordinary energy and industry. His children are all doing well, and of them Charles is the shipping clerk for the American Straw Board Paper Company

at Ellsworth Station, in Otter Creek township, where Mr. Austin and his family now reside.

HENRY BADER, proprietor of Bader's Hall, Terre Haute. This gentleman has an extensive acquaintance in Terre Haute and surrounding country. He was born in Germany January 1, 1838, and is a son of Michael and Dora (Hamer) Bader, natives of Germany, where the father, who was a farmer, died in 1878. He had been a soldier under Bonaparte at the battle of Waterloo. Henry, who is the youngest in a family of five children, was reared on the farm and received his education in the common schools. At the age of fifteen he was put to learn the tanner's trade, serving a regular apprenticeship, and then followed the same a quarter of a century. He came to America when a young man, and worked at his trade in Ohio, where he met and became well acquainted with his fellow tradesman, afterward Gen. U. S. Grant, who was then but a humble tanner. Mr. Bader went to Bloomington, Ind., in 1868, where he accepted a position as foreman in a large tannery, in which he remained ten years. In 1878 he came to Terre Haute, where for eight years he was employed with the Keyes Manufacturing Company, and then opened up his present business, which is located on Lafayette avenue. He has made his own way in the world by industry and a determination to succeed. Mr. Bader has been twice married, first time in 1860, by which union were four children: Rosa, wife of John Cassman; Henry, a machinist, now employed at a high salary at Portland, Ore.; Fred, also a machinist, and Albert (deceased). The mother of this family dying, Mr. Bader married for his second wife Mrs. Best, widow of Philip Best, by whom she had three children, as follows: Louis, now express messenger at Terre Haute; Charles, also in the employ of the express company; William, in Chicago. Mr. and Mrs. Bader have had the following named children: Edward, John, Albert, Hattie and Edith. Mrs. Bader is a member of the German Lutheran Church. Mr. Bader is a member of the I. O. O. F., and in politics he is a Democrat.

JOHN BAILEY, stock-grower, P. O. Prairie Creek, was born in Ohio July 25, 1818, and is a son of Resin and Susiana Bailey, who came to this county in 1825. The mother died here, and the father in Illinois. Their family consisted of six children, of whom John is the third in order of birth. He was married October 1, 1838, to Fannie S., daughter of Henry and Elizabeth (Elliot) Shoemaker, natives of Kentucky, and early settlers of this county, where they died. They had a family of seven children, Fannie S. being the eldest, having been born in Kentucky November 28, 1818. Mr. and Mrs. Bailey have been blessed with a

family of seven children, viz.: Joseph, who married Jemima Frakes; William H., who married Nancy Hemter; Elizabeth, wife of Thomas Scott; Mary A., wife of Charles Handy; Nancy wife of Theodore Handy; James, who married Sarah Kirkham, and Oliver M., who married Mollie Frakes. Mrs. Bailey died June 2, 1889. Mr. Bailey was reared on the farm, and has made his way in the world by his own exertions. He is an old settler of Prairie Creek township, and owns a farm containing 103 acres. In his political convictions he is a Republican.

ISAAC BALL, undertaker, Terre Haute. This gentleman ranks among the oldest and most prominent business men of Terre Haute, one who stands well among his neighbors on account of both his enterprise and his liberal public spirit. Mr. Ball was born in New Jersey, August 29, 1826, and is a son of Nelson and Ester (Hull) Ball. The former was born in New York, the latter in New Jersey, and both of English descent. They removed to Ohio when our subject was six years of age. The father, who was a manufacturer of pottery, came west, and died in Indiana, in 1852. Isaac Ball, who was the eldest of three sons, had the advantage of a moderate education in the public schools of Ohio. In early life he was apprenticed to the cabinet-maker's trade, but after serving part of his time his employer sold out and bought a farm. Isaac could not see much of a chance to learn the cabinet-maker's trade by working on a farm, so he quietly made a change of base. Getting together his little fortune, a few clothes and all his cash, consisting of the princely sum of 10 cents, he departed for "green fields and pastures new." He assumed now the whole responsibility of his own life, and on foot trudged along in light marching order, with more ambition and hope than either cash or clothes. He proceeded to Dayton, Ohio, and for a time worked at whatever he could find to do. Subsequently he went to Indianapolis, where he remained two years working in a cabinet-maker and undertaker's shop. In 1847 he came to Terre Haute, and opened a business for himself in that line of his trade, and has grown and prospered with the growth of the city of his adoption. In those days everything was done by hand, as there was but little machinery in use. Mr. Ball has been prompt to use and apply every advanced idea or invention in his trade. He was the first to offer the trade in Terre Haute the modern improved wooden casket now in general use. In his line he has had many rivals since 1847, but no successful leaders. Mr. Ball married in Terre Haute, in 1850, Caroline, daughter of William Taylor, and a descendant of one of the early families of Vigo county. Her mother, who was of English descent, molded bullets for the soldiers of the Revolution. Mr. and Mrs. Ball have been blessed

with two children: Matilda E., wife of Augustus Hess, and Frank H. The family worship at the Baptist Church, of which Mr. Ball is trustee. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., and of the Grand Lodge. He is a Sir Knight Templar, and in politics is a Republican.

WILLIAM C. BALL, editor, and senior member of the firm of W. C. Ball & Co., publishers of the daily and tri-weekly Terre Haute *Gazette*, was born in Terre Haute, Ind., in 1846, and is a son of William J. and Julia (Creighton) Ball, natives of Virginia and Ohio, respectively, and of English descent. William J. Ball had received, in his native place, a higher education, and came west a civil engineer, competent in every way to supply a want here that arose with the building of the canal and the railroads, in many of which enterprises he was chief engineer. He was one of the most valuable acquisitions to Vigo county in his day. In 1840 he came to Terre Haute, and died in 1875. His family consisted of seven children—three daughters and four sons—of whom our subject is the second in the order of birth. He attended the public schools, and then became a student in the State University, at Bloomington, Ind.; then went to Amherst College, Massachusetts, where he graduated in 1868. He afterward taught in St. Louis High School, three years, from 1868 to 1871, during which time he studied law. In 1871 he returned to Terre Haute, and entered on the practice of his profession. In 1872 he purchased the *Gazette*, and became its editor and proprietor in company first with John S. Dickerson, and later with his brother, Spencer F. Ball. He writes strong and vigorous English, and his paper rings with Democratic editorials. He and his brother Spencer F. are first-class newspaper men, and they have elevated the *Gazette* to a high-grade newspaper—strong, newsy and breezy, and they have planted it on a solid foundation. The editor and his paper are a recognized power throughout the State, and indeed throughout the west. W. C. Ball has taken a prominent part in promoting the cause of education, and his service on the school board has been invaluable to the city schools. He is a member of the board of managers of the Rose Polytechnic Institute. He is all that goes to make a valuable leading citizen, and is frequently called for by his friends and neighbors.

WILLIAM F. BANDY, farmer and stock-grower, Fayette Township, P. O. Libertyville, was born in Breckinridge county, Ky., August 10, 1825, and is a son of William and Elizabeth (Jordan) Bandy, natives of Old Virginia, and of English descent. The father, who had been a farmer all his life, came in 1830 to Vigo county, where he died. His family consisted of ten children, of whom William F., the seventh in order of birth, was reared on the

farm, attending the common schools. He became a farmer by choice, and is now the owner of 120 acres of land. He was married in Edgar county, Ill., to Miss Jerusha Esom, who was of English descent, and who died in 1879, a consistent member of the U. B. Church. They had ten children, as follows: Foster E.; Anas, wife of William Brokaw; William A.; Elizabeth, wife of M. F. Rice; Elzira, wife of Albert Sellers; Isabella, wife of John Bojarth; Angeline, wife of William Lancy; Jerusha, deceased; Martha Jane, wife of Augustus Wolfe; Angelette P., deceased. Six of these are now living. Mr. Bandy married for his second wife, in 1886, Mrs. David Vail, a widow, *nee* Carrie Hitchcock, who was born in Pennsylvania of Welsh descent. Mr. and Mrs. Bandy are members of the U. B. Church. In politics Mr. Bandy is a Democrat, and has been road supervisor and school director.

HON. CROMWELL WOOLSEY BARBOUR died at his home in Fayette township, Vigo county, Ind., Sunday, May 5, 1889, in the eighty-first year of his age. He had been a prominent young lawyer in much of that work that was merely organizing Vigo county, and at his death was probably one of the oldest male settlers in the county. He had helped to make Vigo county, originally, and had lived to see it grow, prosper and become rich, and a great community to take the place of the few squalid barbarians that were here when he came, a well-grown lad merely. He came with his father's (Daniel Barbour) family in 1817. The Barbours were a strong and vigorous race of men. The old gentleman advanced well toward one hundred years, while, as seen above, his son lived here a long and useful life. He was but a little over nine years of age when he came, and the county was not then in existence. The town of Terre Haute had just been laid out. The family settled in Sugar Creek township, and here they always made their home. Daniel Barbour had advanced, and had as clear ideas of what was due his children in fitting them for useful lives as had then any man in the country. There was a higher and better sphere of life, to his mind, than the mere gathering in of broad acres, even of this rich soil, and leaving a great inheritance of groveling greed and low-born desires.

Cromwell W. Barbour was born in Jefferson county, N. Y., but coming here young he was wholly a western man—a Vigo county man, whose home was in Sugar Creek township. He was reared on the Wabash, in the time, too, when there was a dearth of schools here, and while it was even yet an unsolved problem with the pioneers that in the "fever 'n' ager" they had not met a foe so incomparably worse than savage wilderness and its savage people, that it was an uninhabitable land—a Tadmor, as Capt. Earle has

said, where brooded destruction and death. It was in the face of such surroundings that Daniel Barbour reared his family and determined to give them all the advantages in the line of a better education that lay in his power. He sent his son to the State University at Bloomington, where, young as he was, he soon came to be regarded as a remarkably bright and promising boy. After leaving school he took a course of reading in the law office of Judge Blackford, Indianapolis, and in 1835 commenced the practice of law in Terre Haute. Soon after he formed a partnership with Hon. R. W. Thompson, and the firm of Thompson & Barbour, without the saying, was known as one of the strongest law firms of the State. Mr. Barbour was eminently a lawyer, and to a strong judicial mind he added a tireless industry. The dry and abstruse technicalities of the old common law were but "grists to the hopper" in his legal mind; and hence in the argument of law questions in the court he met few equals and no superiors. He was soon noted for always stating the law to the court so accurately that his statements were accepted by the court and the opposing attorneys without further question. The profession regarded him as their best common law expounder at the bar. He was the county commissioner for the school lands of the county, and the records show that in behalf of our present system of free schools he laid the whole foundation. He had charge of the sale and care of the school lands, and he pointed out the defects in the old law in the management thereof, and was chiefly instrumental in effecting the important change that bettered them. In his first reports to the county commissioners are to be found his suggestions and recommendations in reference to the affairs of his office. In 1850 he was elected a member of the constitutional convention, and the impress of his genius is yet a mark of that fundamental State law. In the matter of public education he was the spokesman and leader in that body. The results of his labors here will continue to flow out to the coming generations for all time. In all matters he stood among the foremost of that body of eminent men, and on his return to his home he received the universal thanks of the people. In 1852, when the Prairie City Bank was organized in Terre Haute, Mr. Barbour was elected president, and served as such until he retired to his beautiful farm across the river from the city, where he remained until his death.

In 1840 Mr. Barbour was united in marriage with Derexa, the accomplished daughter of Benjamin Whitcomb, a merchant, and a niece of Ex-Governor and Ex-United States Senator James Whitcomb. A large family of children blessed this union, and no man was more happy in all his domestic relations. His real enjoyment was his old rural home and his family. Here was one of the most

beautiful farms and happy homes in Vigo county. R. N. Newton was a law student in the office of Mr. Barbour, and on the occasion of the latter's death he wrote:

> No man stood higher for integrity and manly honor in this community than C. W. Barbour. His word was always as good as his bond. No man ever impeached his integrity, for no man ever had reason for so doing. In his delightful home, surrounded by all the pleasures of domestic life, a devoted and loving wife, with children who reverenced him and he loved, has passed away our dear old friend and early preceptor. May the life which he so nobly lived open to him all the joys and blessing of the other and better world.

A few years before his death Mr. Barbour received a paralytic stroke from which he never fully recovered, his left arm remaining entirely useless. He retained, however, his mental faculties fully, and transacted all his ordinary business affairs almost up to the last day. Although his death was not unexpected, the news came to the whole people almost as a personal sorrow—the friend, the good man was gone.

The family of children of Mr. and Mrs. Barbour were as follows: James W., who died, aged twenty-one, in 1862; Anna E., who died in her fifth year; Emma C., who married Morton Smith, of Dayton, Ohio; Mary, the wife of W. H. Coffman; Sarah Louise, teacher in the high school, Terre Haute; Susan W., who is at the parental home; Raymond W., who is a hardware merchant in Paris, Ill.; Albert, married, and has resided on the family homestead since his father's death; Jennie, the wife of N. R. Moore, of Paris, Ill., and Florence, who is at the old home. Mrs. Barbour is a member of the Congregational Church. Her family came to Vigo county in 1829; they worshiped at the Methodist Episcopal Church.

DANIEL BARBOUR, Fayette township, P. O. New Goshen. Among the descendants of the distinguished pioneer settlers of Vigo county is Daniel Barbour, bearing the same name as his worthy father, who came in 1817 to the new country, and who lived an honored life of nearly one hundred years. The history of Daniel Barbour, Sr., is a part of the history of Vigo county, closely interwoven with it from the first to the day of his death. The son is a representative farmer and stock-grower of Vigo county; the possessor of over 500 acres of land. He has retired from the active duties of the homestead, but still superintends all the business connected with his large farming interests. He is a native of Vigo county, born December 2, 1820, and is the son of Daniel and Elizabeth (Taggert) Barbour, former a native of Connecticut, latter of Rhode Island, and both of English descent. The father was a pioneer to this county in 1817 (as already stated), and settled in Fayette township in 1818, on a farm where he spent nearly sixty years of his useful life, and died in 1875 at the advanced age of

ninety-four. He had lived to see this county change from a wilderness to fruitful fields of plenty. Daniel, the youngest of a family of eight children, spent his life in farming pursuits in the immediate vicinity of where he was born. He was married in Edgar county, Ill., to Miss Martha Cobble, of German descent, daughter of Jacob Cobble, her parents having been natives of Kentucky. This union has been blessed with five children: Nellie, Elizabeth, Lewis, Fannie and Faith. Mrs. Barbour is a consistent member of the U. B. Church. In politics Mr. Barbour is a stanch Republican. Cromwell W., an elder brother, was for many years a prominent attorney of Vigo county, was superintendent of public schools, and to a large extent was the founder of the present splendid schools, and systems of education. He died May 5, 1889, aged eighty-one years.

JOHN V. BARBRE, of the firm of Barbre & Cummins, dealers in drugs and hardware, Middletown, was born in Sullivan county, Ind., May 9, 1863, and is a son of Jesse and Lydia E. (Vandeveer) Barbre, former of whom was born in Indiana in 1823, and died in Sullivan county in 1875. The great-grandfather of our subject was a native of France. Seyborn Barbre, father of Jesse, came to this county before Terre Haute was thought of, and entered a tract of land in Sullivan county, near the line of what is now this county, being one of the first settlers in this section of the country. He died on the farm he entered. The country being new, Jesse's chance for an education was very poor, but being ambitious he began to cut cord-wood, thus earning enough to pay for his schooling. He afterward became one of Sullivan county's leading physicians, receiving diplomas from the medical colleges of Philadelphia and Cincinnati, and an honorary diploma from Chicago. He practiced four years in Terre Haute, and traveled seven years, making a specialty of diseases of the eye. He was a prominent member of the Baptist Church, and always took an active part in public enterprises pertaining to the welfare of the community. His wife was born in Orange county, May 30, 1839, and died in December, 1882. She reared two sons and one daughter, all living, viz.: Mary Belle, wife of George E. Harris; Thomas J. and John V. Mary Belle and Thomas J. were school teachers at one and the same time. Our subject's principal education was received at Farmersburg, Sullivan county, Ind., and he has been making his own way ever since he was twelve years of age. He began as clerk in a store, and afterward was on the railroad for a few years. When nineteen years of age he was employed as a drug clerk at Farmersburg, subsequently coming to Middletown where he was employed as clerk in a general store for Mr. Yeagre, then for his brother-in-law, Mr. Harris. In May,

1887, he and his brother opened a general store, continuing in partnership until October, 1889, when the present firm was formed. They carry a stock of over $2,000, and are enterprising merchants. Mr. Barbre was married May 26, 1889, to Miss Mattie J. Blythe, who was born in Gibson county, Ind., a daughter of James S. and Sarah Blythe, latter of whom died in this county, where Mr. Blythe still resides. Mr. and Mrs. Barbre are members of the Missionary Baptist Church, of which he is secretary and trustee. He is a public-spirited and enterprising citizen.

THOMAS E. F. BARNES, whose residence is 215 South Thirteenth street, Terre Haute, was born in Maryland, February 13, 1811. His father, Zadock Barnes, who was a farmer and carpenter, was a native of Maryland, born May 23, 1767, and came of an English family. His father, Philliman Barnes, was born in England. Mr. Barnes' mother's maiden name was Elizabeth Paulson, and she was born August 24, 1772, in Maryland, where she died, the mother of five sons and six daughters: Rachel, Slingsby L. and Thomas E. F., being the only ones now living. Our subject was reared in Maryland, where he lived until he was twenty-three years of age. He, like many of the pioneer children, when but little more than a toddler, trudged his way two and one-half miles to school, and then received only a limited education. About 1835 he left his native State, and went to Montgomery county, Ohio, near Dayton, where he was engaged in farming three years, and from there he moved to Miami county, where he worked on a farm for one year. In 1840 he went to Clay county, Ind., entered 320 acres of land, and began to improve a farm. In 1842 he returned to Montgomery county, Ohio, and married Miss Sarah Hosier, a native of that place, and a daughter of Abram and Lucy (Key) Hosier, who died in Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Thomas E. F. Barnes have two daughters living, and had one son, deceased, viz.: Lavina E. widow of Joseph F. Morris; Loyd N., who died in 1877, and Mary Jane, wife of T. E. Woollen, who resides on a farm in Vigo county. Mr. Barnes resided in Clay county eighteen years, when he disposed of his farm and came to Vigo county. He purchased forty acres of land, which he farmed until 1878, since which time he has resided in Terre Haute. He has one vacant lot on Sixth street, and a house and lot where he resides; also owns fifty-three acres of valuable land. He cast his first presidential vote for Adams, and was always affiliated with the old Whig party during its time. Since the Republican party has existed he has acted with it in political matters.

WILLIAM BAUGH, engineer, Terre Haute, is a native of Wythe county, Va., born February 22, 1818, a son of David and Catharine (Kensler) Baugh, former of whom, who was a farmer and

carpenter, was a native of Virginia, and the latter of Maryland. The family removed in the spring of 1829 to Madison, Ind., where the mother died in 1845. The father was wounded at the battle of Shiloh, and was brought to Evansville, Ind., where he died a short time afterward. William, who is the eldest in a family of seven children, received a common-school education, and followed boating about eight years, starting in as cabin boy, then becoming deck hand, striker and engineer in succession. In the spring of 1843 he went on the Madison & Indianapolis Railroad as fireman, and was promoted to engineer in 1844. He continued with the company until the spring of 1851, when he came to Terre Haute and went to work for the Terre Haute & Indianapolis Railroad Company. Mr. Baugh is one of the oldest employes of the Vandalia Railroad Company, and ran the first regular train over the road from Indianapolis to Terre Haute, the trip being made March 4, 1852. He continued as engineer on the road until 1870, when he retired on account of age, and went to work for the Vandalia Railroad Company at the roundhouse, where he is still employed. Mr. Baugh has been twice married, first in Madison, Ind., September 14, 1840, to Miss Mary Godfred, a native of Vernon, Ind., who died January 16, 1869. To this union were born six children, viz.: Sarah (deceased); William C., who married Ruth Grubbs (they are residents of Sioux City, Iowa); Angelona, wife of L. D. Sirona; Mary, wife of Clift Porter (they reside at Lexington, Ky.); Edward and Harry. Mr. Baugh was married, the second time, in Terre Haute, August 18, 1873, to Margaret Hathaway, a native of Bloomington, Ind. Mr. Baugh is a member of the Masonic fraternity No. 86, and also of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, Division 25. In politics he is a Republican.

JOHN BEAL, farmer and stock-grower, Otter Creek township, P. O. Terre Haute, was born in Parke county, Ind., May 4, 1836, and is the son of Jeremiah Beal, who was born in Loudoun county, Va., March 5, 1807, and is now living a retired life, being as active in his eighty-fourth year as the average man of sixty. He is of four nationalities: Scotch, Irish, German and English. John Beal's paternal grandparents were Samuel, who was born in 1770, and lived to be fifty-four years old, and Nancy (Garner) Beal, natives of Virginia and farmers by occupation. John's father, who was the third in a family of five children, was reared on a farm in Jackson county, Tenn. He came to Vigo county in 1829, and the same year moved across the line into Parke county, where he resided until 1857, when he came to Terre Haute and engaged extensively in the real estate business, in which he has met with marked success. He was married in Jackson County, Tenn., February 21, 1829, to Rebecca,

daughter of William Fuqua; her parents being of German and English descent. John Beal's father enlisted in the Mexican war, and his grandfather, Samuel Beal, was all through the war of 1812. The father is grand master in the Masonic fraternity.

The gentleman whose name heads this sketch is the fourth in a family of ten children. He was reared on the farm, receiving a common-school education, and has been a very successful agriculturist, being the owner of a well-improved farm where he now resides in Otter Creek township, consisting of 160 acres of valuable land. He was united in marriage in Vigo county, Ind., January 5, 1865, with Miss Lucy C., daughter of Azariah and Nancy (Dudney) Hopper, who were of German and Irish descent. Mr. and Mrs. Beal have had six children, of whom those now living are Frank G., an attorney in Terre Haute, and Jessie L., who is at school. Mr. and Mrs Beal are justly proud of their son, who is a graduate of the high school and the commercial school at Terre Haute. Mrs. Beal is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The male members of the family are mostly Democrats. Our subject is a Master Mason. The names of his brothers and sisters are: William; Rev. Samuel R.; Nancy Ann, wife of John Strong; Elliot; Martin, who was a soldier in the Civil war; Mark, a farmer in Otter Creek township, and Wesley, who died at the age of twenty-two. Two died young.

MARK BEAL, farmer and stock-grower, Otter Creek township, P. O. Terre Haute, was born in Parke county, Ind., October 5, 1844, and is a son of Jeremiah and Rebecca (Fuqua) Beal. [For a history of his parents see sketch of John Beal, also a prominent farmer in Otter Creek township and brother to Mark.] Our subject is one of a family of ten children, seven of whom are now living, and was reared on the farm in Parke county, Ind., receiving a common-school education in that county. He is the owner of a valuable farm consisting of 272 acres in Otter Creek township, where he now resides. He was married in Parke county, November 2, 1865, to Miss Margaret A., daughter of George and Lydia (Overpeck) Bailor, who were of German descent. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Beal are: Nettie Florence, a music teacher; Fred W., a graduate of the high school of Terre Haute, and now a student at the State Normal (he is eighteen years old); and Lizzie May, a student at the Terre Haute high school. Mrs. Beal is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Beal is an energetic farmer, his success in life being largely due to his energy, industry and economy. Mr. and Mrs. Beal take a great interest in the education of their children.

JOSEPH L. BEARD, farmer, Linton township, P. O. Pimento, was born in this county, May 29, 1857, and is a son of Stephen C.

and Elizabeth (Wells) Beard, natives of Spencer county, Ky., who were of Irish descent. The father, who was a farmer, and taught school during his early life, moved from Kentucky to this county, about the year 1818, and died in Pierson township, August 3, 1880; the mother is still living. They had a family of six children that grew to maturity, of whom Joseph L. is the third. He married, October 7, 1879, Mary E., daughter of William and Lettie (Heddy) Littlejohn, natives of Kentucky, of Irish descent, and who were early settlers of this county. They had five children who grew to maturity, of whom Mary E. is the third, born March 9, 1857. Mr. and Mrs. Beard have two children: Stephen L. and William L. Mr. Beard received his education in the common schools of this county, has followed farming, and owns a well cultivated farm of forty acres of land.

HENRY BECKEL, farmer and stock-dealer, Honey Creek township, P. O. Terre Haute, ranks among the most extensive stock-dealers and farmers of this county, as well as being a prominent and influential citizen. He was born in Germany, February 19, 1832, the third in the family of four children of Henry Beckel, who was a farmer. Henry and an uncle came to America when the former was a youth of nineteen years, and they settled at Baltimore, Md. Henry bought and shipped cattle east. He came to Vigo county in 1865, bought and fed cattle extensively before he came here, and has made that his chief business since. He is the owner of a well-improved farm on which he resides, comprising 285 acres of valuable land. Mr. Beckel is a man of keen perceptive faculties, and does business quickly, being a man of but few words. He has a wide reputation for honesty and veracity, and has many friends and few enemies. It was during the Civil war he made his start. He buys much corn on his farm, paying the highest market price. Mr. Beckel was united in marriage April 27, 1858, to Rika Seilacker, and they have nine children, as follows: George, Henry, Fred, Charles, William, Lizzie, Carrie, Frank and Girtie. Mr. and Mrs. Beckel are members of the Lutheran Church; in politics he is a Democrat.

HON. JOHN BEGGS, Terre Haute. This enterprising and successful business man is a member of the Wabash Distilling Company, of Terre Haute, and also of the Straw Board Manufacturing Company, at Ellsworth Station, Vigo county. He was born in Fermoy, Ireland, April 6, 1832, and is a son of Edward Beggs, who was a manufacturer, and whose family consisted of seven children, of whom four are living. Our subject came with his parents to Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1843, and was educated at Woodward College. Early in life he learned the distillery business, and was so employed

several years at New Richmond, then, in 1851, embarked in the business for himself. In 1852 he sold out, and, coming to Indiana, settled in Franklin county, where he engaged in the real estate business, and was interested largely in the timber and lumber trade. In 1870 he was elected to the legislature, and in 1874 was elected State senator. In 1852 he bought a distillery, which he operated until 1872. In 1877 he removed to Terre Haute, and has since been a member of the Wabash Distilling Company. He is treasurer of the same, and is vice-president of the Wabash Lumber Company. Mr. Beggs was married in Kentucky, in 1853, to Miss Rebecca Lewis, who was descended from English forefathers, and was an exemplary member of the Presbyterian Church. She died in 1881, leaving seven children, as follows: Elizabeth, now the wife of Alonzo B. Jones; Belle, wife of J. P. McDaniel; Clara, wife of Thomas Swain; John E., superintendent of the Wabash Distilling Company; Katie, at home; H. W., who is a member of the Wabash Lumber Company; Thomas G., attending school. Mr. Beggs is a prominent member of the I. O. O. F., and is a member of the Grand Lodge. He is past master in the Masonic fraternity, and in politics is a Republican.

RICHARD BELT, M.D., is now actively engaged in the practice of his chosen profession at Sandford and vicinity. He was reared on a farm in Licking county, Ohio, where he was born April 30, 1848, son of William and Jane (Park) Belt, natives of Ohio, and of American descent. The father who was a farmer all his life, died in Ohio in 1883, and his family consisted of eight children, of whom six are now living, our subject being the third. He was reared in Ohio, receiving his earliest education at the district schools, and later attending the graded schools, also the high school. He studied medicine at Marshall, Ill., and subsequently, in 1876 and 1877, attended the Ohio Medical College. He passed and received a certificate of examination from the State Board of Health, Chicago, Ill., March 6, 1878. In the spring of that year he commenced to practice as an undergraduate in Clark county, Ill., where he continued until 1880, when he came to Vigo county, and located at Sandford. The Doctor is very attentive to his patients, and has met with much success in his practice both here and elsewhere. He was married in Marshall, Ill., in 1875, to Miss Alice V., daughter of John Husted, and of American descent. They have one child, Bula Ella. The Doctor and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church; he is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and of the Wabash Valley Medical Society.

GEORGE W. BEMENT, member of the firm of Bement & Rea, wholesale dealers in groceries, Wabash avenue, Terre Haute, was

born at Stockbridge, Mass., August 4, 1826, son of G. W. Bement, who was of Welsh descent, a farmer by occupation, and who died in Massachusetts. George W. Bement, who is the fifth in a family of eight children, obtained his earliest education in the common schools, and also attended the high school or college one year, but his best lessons were obtained in his father's family—lessons of toil and frugality, that came to the eldest and youngest alike; therefore, the son commenced work in a general store when quite young, receiving therefor his board and clothes. This was his practical school, and before he was grown he had learned many of the lessons of life that are adjudged to belong solely to mature manhood. Yet his was not that quick young development that is commonly known as precocious. It was no doubt largely due to these circumstances that, while still a youth, not fairly beyond that age when the average are only dreaming of going out from the mother's love and care, and fighting the battle of life, where strong men struggle and sometimes so mercilessly trample upon the weak or faint-hearted, he went in business on his own account. He had learned enough of business life to engage in merchandising on his own behalf. His commercial career has been marked from the first with a steady progress and merited success. From time to time, as his means enabled him, he has invested in real estate, and now has a farm of 500 acres in Lost Creek township, which is his especial pride; it is well stocked and highly improved. He has altogether over 1,500 acres of land, and he is now well able to give farming much of his attention. Here is the life that yields him the greatest pleasure. As stated he started in the world with but little; even when he commenced business for himself, when all was summed up, it was but a meagerly-stocked grocery store; but from this beginning he has expanded it into his present wholesale business, which he has carried on since 1854. He has been a prominent factor in advancing the manufacturing interests of the city, liberal toward everything promising the general good. He served many years as director of the State National Bank. Mrs. Bement, *nee* Helen Brotherson, is a native of the State of New York. Our subject and wife have two children: Asa Bruce and Charles Wesley.

CHARLES N. BENIGHT (deceased) was born in New York, November 10, 1809, and was a son of Joseph and Margaret (Rosson) Benight, who were of English descent, and who moved from New York to Prairieton Township this county in 1818. Their family consisted of twelve children, Charles N. being the eighth in order of birth. Our subject was twice married, first to Eliza, daughter of Otis and Sarah (Bush) Jones, natives of New York, and to this

union were born four children, all of whom grew to maturity, and of these Eliza was the second. She was born in Vigo county about the year 1816, and is said to have been the first white child born in the county. Mr. Benight had, by this marriage, three children who grew up, viz.: Sarah, wife of Milton Henderson; Hamilton, who married Hannah Jones; and Harriet, deceased. Mrs. Benight died in 1851, a member of the Methodist Church, and July 10, 1853, Mr. Benight was married to Louisa, daughter of Johnston and Sarah (Caldwell) Birch, former of whom was a native of North Carolina, of Irish descent, and latter a native of Nashville, Tenn., of English descent; they died in Clark county, Ill. Mrs. Benight, who is the eighth in a family of twelve children, was born April 11, 1827. Mr. and Mrs. Benight had born to them six children, viz.: Charles, who married Harriet Miller; Frank, who married Nellie Shurberne; Martha, who died in infancy; Mary, deceased; Gertrude, wife of O. P. Hood, and Bert, born May 1, 1865, in Terre Haute, and married August 6, 1888, to Mary E. Baiely, who was born March 15, 1867.

Charles N. Benight came to Prairieton township with his parents in 1818 and was reared to farming, an occupation he followed until 1855, when he moved to Terre Haute and engaged in the manufacturing of brick, which business he carried on fourteen years. He owned at one time about 1,000 acres of land, part of which he sold, dividing some of it among his children. Mr. Benight belonged to the militia that guarded Fort Harrison during the Indian war. He died April 6, 1886, a consistent member of the Centenary Methodist Church. His widow owns a farm containing 256 acres of land, and has her residence in Terre Haute, Ind.

FRANK E. BENJAMIN, American Express agent, Terre Haute, was born in New Jersey, and is a son of Edward J. and Mary S. (Hurd) Benjamin, natives of New Jersey, the father of English and the mother of German descent. Frank E., who is the eldest of six children, who grew to maturity, received his education in the city schools of Rockaway. In July, 1862, he enlisted in Company K, Seventy-second Ind. V. I., being then but fourteen years and six months of age, and weighing about 100 pounds. Some of the important engagements he participated in were the battle of Chickamauga, the Atlanta campaign, the battles of Hoover's Gap, Stone River, Ringgold, Big Shanty, Kenesaw Mountain and others, and in all his fighting was only slightly wounded. He was mustered out at Nashville, Tenn., in July, 1865. He is a member of the G. A. R., and served one year as quartermaster-general on the staff of Gen. D. M. Foster. He is a member of the K. of P., and has passed the chairs; is a G. O. O. member, and has served as D. D. G. O. Mr. Benjamin represented the Seventeenth ward in the city council of Indianap-

olis, four years. After he returned from the army he engaged in the American Express business at Colfax, Ind., was also interested in a general store, and remained there three years. Since that time he has been engaged exclusively in the American Express employ, and was engaged at that business at the Union depot, Indianapolis, thirteen years. He served as president of the fire board at Indianapolis, four years, and also as chairman of the committee on sewerage and drainage, two years; he was a member of the judiciary committee, two years, and also served on committee on streets and alleys. He was chairman of the special committee having charge of the city ordinance in reference to the building of the Union depot, in Indianapolis, one of the finest in the country, at a cost of $1,500,000. He is president of the Columbia Club, Terre Haute, secretary of the Terre Haute Park Association, and has served as president of the Athletic Club in the city. Mr. Benjamin came to Terre Haute in October, 1886. He is a Republican in politics.

STEPHEN M. BENNETT, M. D., New Goshen, stands at the head of the medical profession in Fayette township. He has an extensive practice in this vicinity, where he has spent the most of his time since he commenced the practice of his chosen profession. He was born in Franklin county, Ind., October 2, 1846, and is a son of Thomas and Maranda (Coffin) Bennett, natives of the State of New York, and of English descent. His father was a farmer all his life, and died in Sullivan county, Ind., in 1866. Dr. Bennett, who is the youngest of a family of nine children, was reared on the farm in Franklin county, Ind., where he obtained his early education in the common schools, subsequently attending college at Sullivan, Ind. He studied medicine at the Eclectic Medical Institute, at Cincinnati, Ohio, where he graduated February 4, 1873. He practiced his profession one year as an undergraduate at New Goshen, Ind., and since he graduated he has made it his home. He is well read, and is a frequent contributor to the medical journals.

The Doctor was married at Cincinnati, Ohio, April 25, 1872, to Miss Rosella, daughter of William and Eliza (Hall) Wrench, natives of Ohio, and of Scotch-Irish descent. The children born to this union are as follows: Chloral W., Claude M., Clara R. and Cliva G. The Doctor and wife are consistent members of the U. B. Church, he taking an active part in the church and the Sabbath-school. He is now secretary of the township Sabbath-school, and superintendent of the one at New Goshen. In politics he is a Republican, and he is a prominent member of the Masonic fraternity. He was for a time medical examiner for the I. O. O. F. Dr. Bennett, was a soldier in the Civil war, enlisting in 1863, in the Eighty-

fifth Ind. V. I., Company H, and was discharged in 1865, at the close of the war. He participated in several battles, and was a faithful soldier. The Doctor is well known in Terre Haute, and has many friends in Vigo county. He is generous to a fault, and is wonderfully attached to his profession, his success being largely due to his energy and determination to succeed.

MARSHALL N. BENTLEY, Prairieton township, P. O. Prairieton, is an energetic young farmer, a native of this county. He was born December 13, 1864, and is a son of Charles E. and Nancy (Coffman) Bentley, former of whom was born in Kentucky, and died in this county, being among the first settlers of same. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and an influential and useful citizen. He always aided in enterprises pertaining to education and the general welfare of the community in which he lived. His wife, Nancy (Coffman), was born in Pennsylvania, and died in this county in 1877. By their marriage four sons and three daughters were born, of whom three sons and one daughter survive, Marshall N. being the youngest child. He was reared in this county, and received a good education in the common schools. April 7, 1887, he married Miss Lora, the accomplished daughter of C. H. and Ophelia Morgan, and born in Vigo county, Ind., in 1868. Her father now resides in this county. Mr. and Mrs. Bentley have one child, Homer. Mr. Bentley was elected trustee of Prairieton township in April, 1890, by the Republican party, and he is probably the youngest man in the county that has ever been elected to said office. He is a good citizen, and there is every reason to believe he will make a trusty public official. He has 120 acres of well-cultivated valuable land. Politically he is a Republican, and cast his first presidential vote for Harrison.

HENRY A. BERGHERM, grocer, Terre Haute. This enterprising young man was born in Clay county, Ind., March 21, 1865, a son of Fredrick A. Bergherm (deceased) and Mary (Mehmeyer) Bergherm, former born in Germany, and latter in Baltimore, Md., her parents being natives of Germany. The father was born in 1839, and immigrated to the United States when he was nineteen years old, coming soon after to Terre Haute, where he spent the remaining portion of his life. He was a merchant and farmer, and died in 1889, leaving a family of seven children—four sons and three daughters. He became a leading and successful business man, and made his own way in the world; was a member of the German Reformed Church, in which he served as elder for a number of years; politically he was a Democrat. At his death the business and the settling up of the estate devolved on his son, Henry A., who conducts the grocery store with more than average success.

Our subject received his education in the public schools of Terre Haute, and first clerked in his father's store, which training well qualified him for the management of it. He has had charge of the business since 1886. Henry A. Bergherm is a member of the K. of P., and in politics is a Democrat.

JOHN BIANCHY, retired farmer, Terre Haute. This enterprising and successful citizen of Vigo county was born at Baden, Germany, January 13, 1823, the eldest child and son of Stephen and Mary (Baust) Bianchy, also natives of Germany. They came to the United States in 1853, and in 1855 to Vigo county. The father, who was a farmer, died in this county, September 4, 1867. Of their five children but two survive—the eldest and the youngest. Eve being the youngest. John was reared in Germany, where he attended the schools of his district, and in 1847 he came to the United States, spending a short time in New York City, then went to Philadelphia, where he remained until he came to Vigo county with his parents. He has become one of the most successful farmers of the county, and is now owner of farms, one in Prairie Creek township, and another in Prairieton township, the last mentioned farm consisting of 270 acres of valuable land. Mr. Bianchy started in life for himself with but little, even for a poor boy, but formed habits of industry and economy, and has lived an industrious and exemplary life, commencing as a renter. He has been twice married, the first time in 1849, in Philadelphia, but his companion died in 1858. In 1860 he married Mrs. Gearhart Lancing, who had two children, one of whom died young, and the other, Henry, lived to be twenty-seven years of age, when he died October 28, 1883. Mrs. Bianchy's maiden name was Adaline Roty, and she is of German descent. Mr. and Mrs. Bianchy and family are members of the Catholic Church. In politics Mr. Bianchy sympathizes with the Democratic party.

HON. FRANCIS VON BICHOWSKY, Ex-State senator, Terre Haute, was born in Frankfort-on-the-Oder, Prussia, May 16, 1827, and is a son of John Andrew and Caroline Von Bichowsky. The father was a retired Prussian army officer and of Polish parentage the mother a German, being the second wife. This gentleman who is the second youngest child, was reared and educated in his native place. He is well educated, and he finished his education at the Polytechnic Institute at Berlin, Prussia, where he studied mechanical engineering. He emigrated to the United States in 1851, locating first in Clay county, and in 1852 made Terre Haute his home. He engaged in mercantile business, and remained in it until 1869, when, on account of impaired health, he sold out and retired permanently from active business pursuits. Mr. Bichowsky

is a Republican, and cast his first Republican vote for Lincoln. He served for seven years as a member of the city school board; served in 1881 and 1883 as State Senator for Vigo county, and was re-elected to that office in 1888. He was married in 1855, in Germany, to Miss Matilda Gust, and they have two children living: a son, Emmo, who is a resident of California, and a daughter, Cora, who is living with her parents. Mr. Bichowsky has many friends, and his reputation for honesty and integrity has never been questioned by anybody who knows him.

FRED J. BIEL, Terre Haute. This gentleman was born in Prussia, Germany, March 6, 1843, and is a son of Henry and Augusta (Hessland) Biel, also natives of Germany. The father, who was a blacksmith, came to America in 1854, and worked at his trade a short time in Wisconsin, and then came to Terre Haute, where he remained until his death, which occurred in 1887. Our subject, who is the eldest son in a family of eight children, received his education in the public schools, and early in life learned cigar-making, at which business he worked for some time. In 1861 he came to Terre Haute, and worked at his trade until 1866, when he commenced a small business that has merged into the present concern, which is almost all a wholesale trade. For fifteen years he has carried on the largest trade in his line in the city, and employs about sixty men. His success in life is due to his exertion and energy. Mr. Biel was married in Terre Haute, to Miss Anna, daughter of Charles Seeman, and born in Terre Haute, of German descent. Their children are Margaret, Amanda and Charles. Mrs. Biel is a member of the Lutheran Church. Mr. Biel is a member of the A. O. U. W., and of the Masonic fraternity. He has served as a member of the city council of Terre Haute, and in his political predilections he is a Republican.

ADRIAN A. BITCHER, Pierson township, P. O. Soonover, is secretary of the F. M. B. A., of Vigo county, and is a popular young man. He is a native of Pierson township, Vigo county, Ind., and was born March 26, 1857, a son of George and Keziah (Grover) Bitcher, former of whom was born in Fairfield county, Ohio, July 14, 1818, and died in Pierson township, this county, June 7, 1887. Keziah Grover, was born near Lancaster, Ohio, September 13, 1824, and now resides on the home farm. They were married in Ohio, and moved from there, in 1855, to Vigo county, Ind., their entire means consisting of $30 in cash, a team and a wagon. At that time George Bitcher commenced to improve the farm where his widow now lives, consisting of 185 acres of Vigo county's best land, well stocked and improved. Mr. Bitcher was well known and respected by all. At an early date he was one of the trustees

of Pierson township, but never afterward, although urged to by his many friends, would he accept offers of official trust. He was a member for many years, as is his widow, of Fletcher Chapel Methodist Episcopal Church. In politics he was a Republican. His parents were Abram and Elizabeth (Coffinberry) Bitcher, former of whom was born in Basle, Switzerland, and came to the United States before his marriage, locating in Ohio, after residing in Pennsylvania for a term of years. His wife was a native of Pennsylvania. Mrs. Keziah (Grover) Bitcher is a daughter of Levi and Cassie Grover, who were from Vermont. The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. George Bitcher was blessed by the birth of six children—four daughters and two sons—all of whom are living, Adrian A. being the fifth in order of birth. He attended the schools of Pierson township, also Ascension Academy, in Sullivan, Ind., and at the age of sixteen commenced to teach school in Fayette township. Soon after, however, farming became his business. In 1885 he was made an honorary member of the Vigo county bar, both in the circuit and superior court, and in January, 1890, he was made secretary of the F. M. B. A., which position he ably fills. For two years he was secretary and treasurer of Pierson Township Fair Association, which is soon to become a district fair, rivaling in importance and success the Vigo and Sullivan counties fair. On November 6, 1879, he was married to Miss Kate, daughter of Harden and Phœbe Hodges, and born in Vigo county in 1857. To their marriage have been born five children: Walter L., Mary Lucinda, Gertrude, Eloise and Genevera. Mr. Bitcher is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Mrs. Bitcher of the Missionary Baptist Church.

JAMES BLACK (deceased) was a native of Ireland, born in 1815, a son of Isaac and Elizabeth (Coote) Black. They immigrated to America in 1817, and located in Philadelphia for a short time; then removed to Washington county, Penn., where they remained a short time, thence went to Ohio, where they died. James, who was reared on a farm, followed agricultural pursuits during early life, and later engaged in mercantile business. He was twice married; first in Ohio, to Mary Ann Davis, by whom there were three children, one of whom is living, Martha A., wife of J. D. Porter. Mrs. Black departed this life in 1853, and in 1854 Mr. Black was married in Owen county, Ind., to Lydia, daughter of Robert and Lucy (Rushton) Harrison, and a native of Kentucky. Mr. and Mrs. Harrison were the parents of six children, three of whom are living: Nelson, Elisha and Lydia (Mrs. Black). The father died in Iowa. Mr. and Mrs. Black were the parents of five children: Robert H., in Terre Haute; William, in Clay county, Ind.; E. C., also in

Clay county; Mary E., wife of Horace Wright, of Terre Haute, and Sarah Coote, at home with her mother. Mr. Black formed a partnership with R. W. Wingate, as merchants, in which he continued until 1862, and then formed a partnership with O. H. P. Ash, which continued until 1864, when their entire stock of goods was destroyed by fire, the loss being $14,000. Mr. Black then came to Terre Haute and purchased the business of John C. Ross & Co., which he conducted three years, when he sold and removed to Bowling Green, where he formed a partnership with C. M. Thompson, which was continued until 1878, when he transferred his interest to his son, R. H. Black. Mr. Black commenced life very poor, yet, even after his loss of everything by fire, he died the owner of valuable property, consisting of eighty acres of excellent land and also considerable city property. After a busy and useful life he died May 2, 1885, and his death was mourned by his many friends.

JOHN T. BLAIR, farmer, Linton township, P. O. Pimento, was born in Jefferson county, Ky., September 17, 1840, and is a son of Robert and Sarah E. (Moore) Blair, natives of Kent, and of English descent, who were early settlers of this county, where they died. Their family consisted of nine children, of whom John T. is the fifth. Our subject was married February 2, 1867, to Barbara, daughter of John and Margaret (Harris) Reisenger, natives of Kentucky, and of German descent, the latter of whom died May 6, 1854; the father is still living. Barbara is the sixth in a family of eight children, and was born May 6, 1850. Mr. and Mrs. Blair had seven children, viz.: Murtie J., Sadie, Willis and Robert (died in infancy), Laura F., Ollie E. and Everett S. Mr. Blair devoted his time to farming, and owns a farm of forty-five acres. He enlisted in Company D, Forty-third Ind. V. I. for three years, and was in the gunboat service, taking part in the battle at Helena. After he had been out two years he was seized with typhoid-malaria fever, and was discharged. Coming home, he remained about six months and then re-enlisted in the same company, serving till the close of the war, being mustered out at Indianapolis, Ind. Mr. and Mrs. Blair are members of the Methodist Church.

F. G. BLEDSOE, dentist, Terre Haute, was born at Decatur, Ind., December 19, 1840, a son of Daniel and Georgia (Craig) Bledsoe, natives of Kentucky, and of English descent, former of whom was a farmer and merchant. They reared seven children. F. G. Bledsoe attended the common schools in Indiana, and studied dentistry in the office of Dr. Allen, at Cincinnati, after which, in 1860, he entered upon the practice of his profession at Seymour, Ind. Then practiced in Jackson county, same State, and also at Shelbyville, until 1880, when he came to Terre Haute and opened his

office, which is located on Wabash avenue. Dr. Bledsoe has been twice married, first in 1868, to Miss Sarah, daughter of John Mussulman, and they had five children, viz.: William and Harry, both employed at the Electric Light Works; Albert, a puddler in the iron works, Terre Haute; Walter, studying dentistry with his father, and Edward, at home. The mother of this family died in 1878, and the Doctor was married in 1883 to Martha J. Harris, of Terre Haute, who died in 1890, a consistent member of the Presbyterian Church. The Doctor is a member of the Christian Church, and in politics he is a Democrat. He is one of the prominent citizens of Terre Haute.

PLEASANT BLEDSOE (deceased) was born in Tennessee, June 18, 1833, and was a son of Isaac and Margaret (McBroom) Bledsoe, also natives of Tennessee, the former of whom was of English, the latter of Irish descent. They moved from Tennessee to Greene county, Ind., in 1836, and there died, the mother in 1844, the father in 1863. They had a family of six children, all of whom grew up, and of whom Pleasant was the third in order of birth. He was twice married, first, October 28, 1858, to Mary A., daughter of Samuel and Amanda (Thomas) Welch, natives of Ohio and early settlers of this county, and who had one child, Mary A., who was born October 24, 1832. Mr. and Mrs. Bledsoe had born to them six children, viz.: Margaret J., wife of George French; Belle; J. W.; J. T.; Charles H., and Baby Bledsoe, born November 7, 1870, died December 8, 1870. Mrs. Bledsoe died November 23, 1870, a member of the Missionary Baptist Church, and Mr. Bledsoe was married November, 2, 1871, to Rebecca, daughter of Samuel and Margaret (Chambers) Welch. She is the eldest in a family of six children, and was born March 23, 1837. Mr. Bledsoe had by this marriage three children, as follows: Edward P., Rhoda and Taylor J.

Mr. Bledsoe was reared on the farm, receiving his education in the common schools of Greene county, Ind. After he grew up he commenced to learn the blacksmith's trade in Sullivan county, and on completing his apprenticeship he moved to Centreville, Pierson township, this county, where he worked at his trade until 1865, when he sold out his shop, and followed farming for about three years. He then bought out a stationary saw-mill, and followed saw-milling till 1871, in which year he moved to Pimento and erected a grist-mill, which he carried on till 1877, when he engaged in the grain and hay business, and also handled agricultural implements. Mr. Bledsoe died March 17, 1890. Politically he was a Democrat, and served one term as assessor, five years as township trustee, and was a justice of the peace at the time of his death. He was a

Master Mason, a member of Lodge No. 292, Pimento, and served as secretary for fourteen years. Mrs. Bledsoe is a member of the Baptist Church.

LON BLOCKSOM, farmer and stock-grower, Honey Creek township, P. O. Terre Haute. This enterprising young farmer and business man was born in Honey Creek township, this county, February 24, 1856, a son of William and Edna (Atkinson) Blocksom, the former of whom was born in Ohio, the latter in Virginia, and they were of English descent. The father was an early settler of Vigo county, and was a leading farmer and business man, succeeding in accumulating a handsome fortune. He lived a life well worthy of the imitation and admiration of the rising generation—a good man and true. He died in 1874, the owner of 394 acres of valuable land at the time of his death. His family consisted of four sons and four daughters, our subject being the youngest, and six of the children are now living and doing well. Lon Blocksom received a good education in the English branches, wisely choosing his father's occupation, and he has one of the best arranged barns for the stock business in the county; he is an extensive farmer and stock-grower, and also breeds fine horses. Mr. Blocksom was married in this county to Susie B., daughter of Daniel D. and Mary (Corbon) Walker, and of Scotch and English descent. Her father, who was born in 1830 in Vigo county and died in 1870, was a prominent business man and of good education, being a regular graduate of Greencastle College. His father was engaged in shipping by flatboat to New Orleans at an early date, and this was the foundation of his fortune.

JOHN D. BODINE (deceased) was born in Edgar county, Ill., March 14, 1845, a son of Thomas and Margaret (Reynolds) Bodine, the former born in Maryland, the latter in Kentucky, both being of French descent. The father was a farmer all his life, and died in Edgar county, Ill., in 1852. His family consisted of five children, of whom John D., the second in order of birth, was raised in Vigo county, Ind., but attended the district schools in Edgar county, Ill. He as a farmer made his own way in the world, and was successful in his business transactions, being at the time of his death owner of the farm where he resided, consisting of seventy-three acres of well-improved land. He was married in 1868 to Miss Ellen, daughter of Jacob Wrightnire, who is of Irish and French origin, and the children are Charles Alonzo, Mary R., John F., Albert E., Anna Blanche and Irene Estella. The family are members of the Catholic Church. In politics Mr. Bodine was a Democrat. His grandfather, Barney Reynolds, who was a soldier in the war of 1812, came from Kentucky to Vigo county in 1818, where

he died in 1855. His wife, who saw Gen. Washington, lived to be ninety-six years old.

A. H. BOEGEMAN, dealer in boots and shoes, Terre Haute, was born in Enochsburg, Franklin county, Ind., July 28, 1851, and is second in the family of five children of Frank and Elizabeth (Wacker) Boegeman, natives of Hanover, Germany. He was united in marriage July 28, 1872, with Frances A. Cooley, a daughter of Silvester and Mary (Partlow) Cooley, natives of Illinois. She is the second in a family of five children, and was born in Clark county, Ill., July 11, 1854. Mr. and Mrs. Boegeman have had born to them four children, as follows: Frank, Catharine, William and Nona. Mr. Boegeman received his education in the common schools, and learned the shoemaker's trade, at which he worked in Oldenburg, Franklin county, three years. In 1870 he removed to Terre Haute, and worked at his trade here about seven years; then engaged in the boot and shoe business, which he has since followed with success. He has made his way in the world by his own exertions. Mr. and Mrs. Boegeman are members of the Christian Church, in which he is a deacon. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., No. 51, Terre Haute, and of the Encampment. Mr. Boegeman resides one mile east of Terre Haute.

PETER BOLLIG, grocer and baker, Terre Haute, was born in Germany, August 1, 1836, and is a son of William and Magdelena (Kohn) Bollig, natives of Germany. His father, who followed the same trade, and was also a farmer in Germany, was a leading man in the city where he resided in the Fatherland, and was mayor of same, an important and high office in that country. Peter, who is the youngest in a family of ten children, six of whom reached the age of maturity, was reared in his native place, where he attended the common school and assisted his father in his work, naturally adopting the same line of business. When he reached his majority he came to the United States, and has carved out his own way in the world. He has resided in Terre Haute since 1869, and such was his industry, energy and economy, that he was not long a citizen before he was able to commence business on his own account, at first on a small scale, which has constantly grown into its present proportions. He is eminently qualified for the business, having spent most of his life in the same line he is now engaged in. He was married in Germany, in 1868, to Miss Margaret, daughter of John and Margaret Ann Sheiderick. Mr. and Mrs. Bollig are members of the Catholic Church, and he has served as trustee of the Catholic Benevolent Association, and also as treasurer of the church. In politics he is identified with the Democratic party.

M. S. BOSTON, Pierson township, P. O. Lewis. This gentle-

man, who is assessor of Pierson township, was born in Spencer county, Ky., October 23, 1837. His parents, Edward and Sarah (Stout) Boston, were natives of Maryland and Kentucky, respectively, and his father, who has celebrated his eightieth birthday, is now a citizen of Clay county, where he located in 1878. When Edward Boston was thirteen years old his parents emigrated from Maryland to Spencer county, Ky., and this was his home until 1840, when they came to Vigo county, but in a few years returned to their old home in Kentucky. In 1855 the family again came to this State and located in Sullivan county. He is a typical pioneer, and his life has been spent in the woods, clearing land and improving farms. His wife, Sarah (Stout), was born in 1815, and died in Sullivan county, Ind., in her sixty-fifth year; both were active members of the Missionary Baptist Church. In politics, while there was a Whig party, he affiliated with it, and after it passed away he became a Democrat. The father was of English and Irish descent, and the mother of German. The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Boston was blessed with a family of eleven children, six of whom are living: James W., who is a hotel-keeper in Terre Haute; Maston S.; Harriet, wife of Leander Trinkle; Josephine, wife of Ewing Lanning; Lois, wife of Elisha Powell, and Jesse P. Our subject spent his school days in Kentucky, and, for his meager advantages, his education is liberal. He remained with his father, assisting him on the farm, until he gained his majority, when he undertook to learn the blacksmith's trade, which he abandoned after about one year, and then turned his attention to farming on the border line of Vigo and Sullivan counties.

In 1872 J. S. Bryan became his partner in mercantile trade at Pimento, and three years later their stock of goods was destroyed by fire, but they continued as partners in farming. In 1878 they again embarked in mercantile trade, this time at Centreville, and in 1887 Mr. Boston sold his interest in the store to his partner on account of his farming interests demanding all his time. He has an improved farm in Sullivan county, near Centreville, and also an interest in a farm in Clay county, dealing extensively in stock. On December 13, 1864, he volunteered in the Thirty-fifth Ind. V. I., and served until disabled by rheumatism, when he was transferred to the quartermaster's department; he was discharged in November, 1865. In 1886 Mr. Boston was elected assessor of Pierson township, his success as a business man being an assurance that he was well fitted for the position, and his friends were not mistaken in their surmise. May 15, 1868, he married Miss Mary F., a daughter of William H. Bryan, and born in Clark county, Ill., January 14, 1844. To this union five children have been born, viz.: Nellie,

Elmer B., Edward H., Cecil D. and Ethel B. The family are members of the Missionary Baptist Church. Mr. Boston is a member of Cruft Post No. 284, G. A. R., and is now serving as J. V. C.; he is treasurer of the F. M. B. A. Politically he is a Democrat, and is a Prohibitionist, having totally abstained from intoxicating drink since 1865, and he has used no profane language since his eighteenth birthday. Mrs. Boston died February 22, 1890.

CULBERTSON BOYLL, retired farmer, Linton township, P. O. Pimento, was born in Spencer county, Ky., February 10, 1807, and is a son of Henry and Sarah (Park) Boyll, former of whom was of Scotch descent, and latter of English. The father was a native of Loudoun county, Va., and the mother of Jefferson county, Ky. They died in Kentucky. Their family consisted of five boys and three girls, all of whom grew to maturity, Culbertson being fourth in order of birth. He married September 28, 1837, Nancy, daughter of Robert and Nancy (Thurman) Hedges, her father being a native of Virginia, and her mother of Spencer county, Ky., both of English descent. They died in Kentucky. Their family consisted of two children, Nancy, the younger of the two, having been born February 4, 1818. Mr. and Mrs. Boyll had born to them fifteen children, as follows: Sarah A., who first married Louis Cornell and afterward David Fisher; Robert H., who married Ruth D. Cornell; Alfred H., who married Lucretia A. Hedges; Mary E., wife of John R. Cupps; David M.; Eury M.; Sophia, who married Joseph McGrew; Rosey C.; Rebecca J., wife of Otho Taylor; Alice, wife of Enock McKinney, who lives in Harper county, Kas.; William, who married Mary E. Whittacker; Elizabeth, who died in infancy; Susan B.; Thomas D., who married Nettie Moore, and Joseph, who died in infancy. Mr. Boyll, who has followed farming all his life, was one of the pioneer settlers of Linton township, having first entered eighty acres of timber land, where he resides. He has made his own way in the world, and now owns a farm of 240 acres of choice land. Both he and his wife are consistent members of the Baptist Church, of the Sabbath-school of which he has served as superintendent. Politically, he is in sympathy with the Republican party. He has in his possession a wooden clock, which belonged to his father, and which has been running over seventy years, still keeping good time.

JAMES C. BOYLL, farmer and stock-grower, Linton township, P. O. Pimento, was born in this county, September 7, 1832, and is a son of David and Ruth (Carr) Boyll, natives of Kentucky, the father of English and the mother of Irish descent. David Boyll was an early settler of this county, coming here about the year 1830, and was a farmer by occupation. He had a family of nine children,

seven of whom grew to maturity, of whom James C. is the fifth. Our subject was married January 3, 1856, to Elizabeth, daughter of Elijah and Lida (Drake) Pound, natives of Ohio, and pioneer settlers of this county, coming here from Ohio about the year 1817. Their family consisted of six daughters and three sons, of whom Elizabeth, the seventh in order of birth, was born April 28, 1833. Mr. and Mrs. Boyll had born to them a family of eight children viz: Everett, married to Dora Gillen; Emma, a school teacher; Sarah E. deceased; Mary, married to John Vandyke; Odis, deceased; Ruth and Addie, school teachers, and James H. Mrs. Boyll died March 30, 1885, a member of the Baptist Church. Mr. Boyll received his education in the common schools of Linton township, has always followed farming, and now owns a farm containing ninety-five acres of land in a good state of cultivation. Mr. Boyll is a member of the Baptist Church, of which he is a trustee. He is a member of the Union Grange of Vigo county, and of the F. M. B. A.

MOSES C. BOYLL, farmer and stock-grower, Linton township, P. O. Pimento, was born in the township where he now resides, October 24, 1847, and is a son of Arthur and Catherine (Carr) Boyll, natives of Spencer county, Ky., former of whom was of Irish, and latter of Scotch descent. They were pioneer settlers of Linton township. Arthur Boyll was born January 10, 1802, and died August 8, 1873; Catherine Boyll was born June 26, 1811, and died February 21, 1858. They were married June 24, 1829, and had a family of six children, of whom Moses C. is the youngest. Our subject was married October 28, 1884, to Rebecca, daughter of John A. and Jane F. (Hampton) McGee, her father a native of Kentucky, born September 10, 1821, and her mother of Virginia, born February 28, 1835; they were of Irish descent. Their family consisted of two children, of whom Rebecca, the youngest, was born April 17, 1861. Her father died October 29, 1886, in Kansas, while visiting his brother there; her mother is still living. Mr. Boyll received his education in the common schools of Linton township, has made farming his business, and owns a farm containing fifty acres in a good state of cultivation. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., No. 485, Pimento.

Harvey W. Boyll, brother of Moses C., was born November 12, 1844, on the farm on which he resides. He is the fifth child in the family, and received his education in the common schools of Linton township, and wisely chose farming as his occupation, now owning a well-cultivated farm of fifty-three acres.

SAM L. BRIDWELL, secretary of the Terre Haute Iron and Steel Company, Terre Haute, was born in Elizabethtown, Ky., September 29, 1848, and is a son of Henry L. and Amanda (Shy)

Bridwell, natives of Kentucky. Sam, who is the fourth in a family of nine children, came with his parents to Louisville in 1850, and was a resident of that place about four years. From there they went to New Albany, Ind., where our subject received the principal part of his education. They remained there until 1860, when they moved to Mattoon, Ill. Mr. Bridwell worked for his father about two years, and then followed teaming about two years. In August, 1864, he went to work for a grain and commission house in Mattoon, remaining with them until February 28, 1869. He then came to Terre Haute, and secured a position as check clerk for the Indianapolis & St. Louis Railroad, which he held six months. He then accepted the position of ticket agent, and, after having charge of the ticket office seven months, he was appointed freight agent for the White Line Central Transit Company, continuing in the employ until May 1, 1871. He then accepted the position of shipping clerk for the Terre Haute Iron and Nail Works, and in March, 1876, he was elected secretary; he has also served as treasurer most of the time. The company changed hands in September, 1889, and altered the title from "Terre Haute Iron and Nail Works," to "Terre Haute Iron and Steel Works." This is one of the important enterprises of Terre Haute, and the number of men employed has contributed materially to the growth of the city

Mr. Bridwell was united in marriage in Terre Haute, February 6, 1879, with Euseba Beauchamp, daughter of Isaac and Ophelia (McCauldess) Beauchamp, natives of Kentucky. Mrs. Bridwell is the youngest in a family of ten children, and was born in Sullivan county, Ind., April 10, 1853. Mr. and Mrs. Bridwell have had born to them a family of four children: Mary L., Helen M., John F. and Frank M. The parents are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Bridwell is a member of the Masonic fraternity, Lodge No. 19, also of the Royal Arch Chapter No. 11, and has served as secretary three years. Politically he is a Republican.

LEONARD S. BRIGGS, Terre Haute. This gentleman was born in Washington county, N. Y., December 21, 1836, and is a son of Spencer P. and Sally (Lamb) Briggs, former a native of New Hampshire, latter of New York, and both were of English descent. The father, who was a farmer, and a contractor on public works, came to the west, and died in Illinois in 1864. He was twice married, Leonard S. being next the youngest of seven children by the first wife. Our subject attended the district school, and at the age of sixteen commenced teaching a country school; he then worked on the canal in the summer time, and taught school in the winter. In 1855 he moved to Alton, Ill., where he engaged in the mercan-

tile trade, and in 1861 he went south, and was appointed a suttler in the army. In 1864 he came to Terre Haute, which city he has since made his home. He worked six years for Mr. Reese in the lumber trade, and his first business enterprise here was operating a planing-mill. Since 1878 he has been engaged in the lumber trade, his son being associated with him in business, and they have a large and lucrative trade; in fact, Mr. Briggs has prospered well in all his business affairs. Our subject was married at Alton, Ill., August 14, 1857, to Anna M., daughter of Nicholas Shineberger, and of German origin. To this marriage were born two children: William J., who is a partner with his father in the lumber business, and Mary A. Mrs. Briggs died in Terre Haute in 1888, a member of the Presbyterian Church. In politics Mr. Briggs is a Republican, and he served two terms as a member of the Terre Haute city council. In Freemasonry he is a Sir Knight Templar, has received the thirty-second degree, Scottish Rite, and is a member of the Mystic Shrine.

DAVID BRONSON, hotel proprietor, Terre Haute, is also the enterprising proprietor of the "Exchange Bath House," one of the finest of the kind in the west. He is one of the quiet, unassuming business men of Terre Haute, one who has done much to aid in the prosperity and to extend the fame of the place, especially as a health resort. He was born in Ireland in October, 1831, and is next to the youngest in the family of five children of John Bronson. When ten years old he came with a relative to America, where he worked, attending, in Wisconsin, the district school a short time. When a mere lad he found employment as a clerk in a grocery store, where he remained until he reached his majority; then removed to Ohio, and for a time worked on a farm. In 1854 he came to Terre Haute, and has since made this his home. His occupation was varied until he obtained enough means to embark in business, and for several years he worked for the railroad company. In 1867 he bought the hotel, which he has since carried on, and in 1873 built the "Bronson House," which has fifty rooms. He only rents rooms in this house, but the "Exchange," opposite the Union depot, is open to the world, and has a fine patronage. His bath house was opened in March, 1890, and is located on Tenth street, south of Chestnut. Mr. Bronson was a large stockholder when the company drilled, where the Exchange Bath House now stands, in the search for oil. Mr. Bronson continued to drill after the company had given up the oil hunt, until he struck the strong flowing waters, which are far more beneficial to humanity. The following analysis was made by Prof. Noyes.

ROSE POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE,
TERRE HAUTE, IND., October 2, 1889.

MR. BRONSON,

Dear Sir.—I have completed the analyses of the water from the Exchange well with the following results: Silica, .706 grains to the U. S. Gallon; Alumina, .053; Iron bicarbonate, .035; Strontium chloride, trace; Calcium chloride, 12.941; Calcium sulphide, 1.197; Calcium sulphate, .257; Calcium bicarbonate, 19.928, Calcium phosphate, trace; Magnesium chloride, 11.055; Magnesium bicarbonate, 15.344; Lithium chloride, more than a trace; Potassium chloride, 3.625; Borax, more than a trace, Sodium iodide, trace; Sodium bromide, more than a trace; Sodium chloride, 301.258; Hydrogen sulphide, 4.629. Total, 371.018.

WM. A. NOYES, Ph., D.
Professor of Chemistry in the Rose Polytechnic Institute.

The house has been furnished elegantly at a cost of $20,000, and has forty-four rooms. There are rooms for vapor baths, also Turkish and Russian shampoo baths.

Mr. Bronson enlisted in 1864, in the One Hundred and Thirty-third, Ind. V. I., Company E., and served the full term. He was married, in 1870, to Mary E. Pritchett, a lady of English descent, and this union has been blessed with two children: Ross and Harry, both students at Notre Dame College.

THEODORE F. BROWN, M. D., Sandford, was born in Butler county, Ohio, November 9, 1846, and is a son of Dr. Nathan S. and Nancy (Irwin) Brown, former a native of Virginia, latter of Pennsylvania, and they were of German and Scotch descent. His father was a physician, who came to Indiana in 1852, settling at State Line City. Our subject, who is the eldest in a family of five children, was reared in Centre county, Ind., receiving his literary education at Greencastle College, Ind., and DePauw University. From school he enlisted, in 1862, in the Seventieth Ill. V. I., for six months, served his term, and re-enlisting in the Sixth Indiana Cavalry, Company B, he served till the close of the war. He suffered all the hardships of a soldier's life, and was engaged in several battles; was wounded and taken prisoner, being held nine months, during the most of the time in Andersonville prison. Returning home he subsequently attended Miami Medical College, at Cincinnati, where he graduated in 1868. He is a member of the Mississippi Valley Medical Association and of the State Medical Society of Indiana; and served two years as vice-president of the medical association. He commenced practicing, first in Illinois, and in 1883 he came to Sandford, where he has been actively engaged in the practice ever since. He was united in marriage at Sandford, Ind., May 16, 1867, to Miss Susan, daughter of Emanuel and Caroline (Norton) Staley. Her father and grandfather are now residents of Edgar county, Ill.; her grandfather, Aaron Norton, is now in his ninety-fifth year. Dr. and Mrs. Brown have two children, Gleen C. and Elbert S.

The Doctor and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, of which he is a trustee and steward. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and of the G. A. R. Dr. Brown is eminently qualified for the high calling he has chosen. He was always an apt student, standing well in his studies in school, and having taken a thorough course in medicine is the possessor of a diploma from two medical colleges. He ranks high as a physician in Vigo county, and has met with well-merited success at Sandford.

C. P. BRUCE, proprietor of meat market, No. 1242 Wabash avenue, Terre Haute, was born in Knox county, Ind., January 26, 1852, and is the sixth in a family of seven children of Harvey J., and Mary (Rader) Bruce, former of whom was a native of Indiana, of Scotch descent, and latter of Pennsylvania, of German descent. Our subject was married February 17, 1876, to Anna, a daughter of Walter and Belle (Linens) Clift, the father a native of Kentucky, the mother of Indiana, and both of English descent. Mrs. Bruce is the fifth in a family of seven children, and was born in Greene county, Ind., June 23, 1860. Mr. and Mrs. Bruce have two children, Herbert and Claude. Mr. Bruce was reared on a farm, and in 1873 he went to California and Oregon, where he remained six months, and, returning east, came to Terre Haute where he learned the butcher's trade, which he followed three years. In 1878 he went to Kansas, locating on a farm twenty-five miles south of Hutchinson, where he farmed one year, and lost what capital he had. He then moved to Hutchinson, and there followed butchering one year, at which time he returned to Terre Haute, and embarked in his present business. Mr. and Mrs. Bruce are members of the Christian Church. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., No. 157, has passed the chairs, and is a member of the Encampment, Canton and Grand Lodge. Mrs. Bruce is a member of the Daughters of Rebeka, and is at present Noble Grand. Mr. Bruce is president of the Butchers' Association at Terre Haute. Politically he is a Republican.

JAMES W. BRUNKER, M. D., Riley township, was born in Pierson township, Vigo county, Ind., August 29, 1858, and is a son of James D. and Martha T. Brunker, former born at Bristol, England, latter in Vigo county, of Scotch descent. The father came to this county in 1853, and settled on a farm in Pierson township, where he still resides. The family consists of one daughter and six sons, James W. being the eldest son. Our subject was reared on a farm in Pierson township, where he received his earliest schooling in the neighborhood of his birth. At the age of eighteen he commenced reading medicine, and when twenty years old he engaged in teaching school, continuing the study of medicine during leisure hours. He taught seven terms of school in his native township.

His medical preceptor was Dr. F. M. Pickens, formerly of Centreville, Ind. In 1882 our subject entered the Medical College of Indiana, where he graduated in 1884, in the regular course, as physician and surgeon. His practice has been in Clay and Vigo counties. The Doctor has a large and lucrative practice, and has drawn about him many warm friends. In 1884 he served as president of the Sydenham Medical Society. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., the K. of P., and of the Masonic fraternity. He was married in Sullivan county, Ind., March 20, 1884, to Willa C., daughter of Dr. John and Caroline (Miller) Welty, natives of Ohio. Dr. and Mrs. Brunker are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

E. R. BRYANT, freight agent of the Pennsylvania Railroad, headquarters, Terre Haute. This gentleman is a first-class railroad man, and, having grown from childhood with the business, he fully comprehends all its intricacies. He was born in Massachusetts June 5, 1839, and is a son of Oliver and Susan (Richards) Bryant, also natives of Massachusetts, and of English descent, former of whom, who was a merchant, came west and went into business in Cincinnati, Ohio, where he died in 1885. The grandfather, Ephraim Richards, was a soldier in the Mexican war. E. R. Bryant who is the eldest in a family of five children, received his education in Massachusetts, learned telegraphy there, came west, and was employed as railroad telegraph operator. He served four years as train dispatcher at Indianapolis, also two years at Chicago, and was in the service of the government during the war of the Rebellion as telegraph operator. In 1863 he came to Terre Haute as agent for the Adams Express Company, and served in that capacity seven years, during which time he was engaged in the grain business. Since 1865 he has been in the employ of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. Mr. Bryant was married in Terre Haute, in 1864, to Miss Rose, daughter of Harry Ross, who was among the earliest settlers of Vigo county, and is a prominent man [see sketch]. The union of Mr. and Mrs. Bryant has been blessed with one child, Harry Ross Bryant. Mr. and Mrs. Bryant are members of the Congregational Church. He has served as trustee twelve years. He is a prominent member of the Masonic order, and is a Sir Knight Templar. In politics he is a Republican.

SAMUEL C. BUDD, of the firm of A. C. Bryce & Co., dealers in clothing and men's furnishing goods, Main street, Terre Haute, was born in Honey Creek township, Vigo county, Ind., October 8, 1857, and is a son of William A. and Emily (Jones) Budd. His paternal and maternal ancestry were among the earliest settlers of Vigo county. Joseph Budd, his grandfather, who was a native of Kentucky, settled in Linton township, and Jesse Jones, his mater-

nal grandfather, located in Honey Creek township, when this was a very sparsely settled country. The history of the family shows they have usually been either school teachers or tillers of the soil. Samuel C. Budd's parents are prominent farmers who have prospered well, and are now quietly enjoying the fruits of their industry. Their living children are four sons and one daughter, of whom Samuel C. is the third in the family. He was reared on the farm, attended the public school in Honey Creek township, and the old college at Prairieton. His first employment for his own account was as a school teacher, when he was but seventeen years of age, which profession he followed for six years. In 1874 he came to Terre Haute, where he accepted a position with Myers Bros. as salesman, and remained with them eight years. January 1, 1888, he embarked in his present business, and the prospects of the firm bid fair for well-merited success. Mr. Bryce, the head of the firm, is a man of long experience in the trade, and has the advantages of having been a traveling salesman for years. Mr. Budd was married in Orange county, Ind., January 20, 1884, to Miss Nellie G., daughter of Dr. Gray, of Orange county, and of English descent. They have one child, Corrinne. Mr. Budd served two years as the president of the Occidental Literary Society of Terre Haute, is a past officer of the Grand Lodge of K. of P., and is a Republican in politics.

WINFIELD S. BURGAN, coal operator, Glenn, Lost Creek township, was born in Lost Creek township, Vigo county, Ind., February 22, 1850, a son of James and Elizabeth (Cochran) Burgan, natives of Washington county, Penn., the father of German, the mother of English descent. They migrated from Washington county to Lost Creek township in 1840, and purchased a farm, following farming until 1878. He then sold his farm and removed to Terre Haute, where he engaged in the live-stock business, carrying on the same till his death August 17, 1881. Mrs. Burgan died February 2, 1883. Winfield S. Burgan was married October 5, 1876, to Miss Ella, daughter of Alex and Elizabeth (Haines) Persons, former a native of Michigan, born in Port Huron August 19, 1827, latter a native of Indiana, born March 1, 1832. They were married November 30, 1850. Mr. Haines died May 4, 1834. Mrs. Elizabeth Persons died August 31, 1890. Mr. and Mrs. Persons had a family of five children, of whom Mrs. Burgan is the eldest, and was born September 1, 1851. Mrs. Burgan's grandmother, Hannah (McKee) Haines, was born in Hamilton county, Ohio, March 17, 1802, and came to this county, May 21, 1818. Joseph Haines was born in Hamilton county, Ohio, January 6, 1800, and came to this county in 1824. Mr. and Mrs. Burgan had born to

them a family of three children, viz.: Burton E., Jesse V. and Sarah E. Mr. Burgan received his education in the common schools of his township, and graduated at the Terre Haute Commercial College in 1873. He then embarked in the live-stock business, and also followed farming till 1884. He then engaged in the coal business, which he has followed to the present time. He owns fifteen acres of land on which his coal shaft is located. He erected a store-room and dwelling-house in 1887. The post-office is named Glenn, and the railroad station Glendale. Thomas H. Varley is postmaster and ticket agent, and has a grocery store in the building. Mr. Burgan is a member of the I. O. O. F., Lodge No. 51, Terre Haute, and Vigo Encampment No. 17, I. O. O. F. He is a Republican in politics, in which he takes an active part, and has served one term as township trustee.

SIMEON BURKET (deceased) was born in Ohio, and was a son of Daniel and Elizabeth Burket. He immigrated to Vigo county in 1858, where he was married in 1860 to Maria T. Davis, who was born in Vigo county in 1840, and they were the parents of four children, as follows: Grant, Clara, John and Dora. In 1862 Mr. Burket enlisted in the Civil war, in Company B, Eighty-fifth Ind. V. I., and served eleven months. He died in 1874, leaving a widow and four children as well as a large circle of friends to mourn his loss. Mrs. Burket resides on the home place, which consists of twenty acres of excellent farm land; she receives a pension of $12 per month. Mr. Burket was a member of the U. B. Church, and was highly respected by his neighbors, as is his amiable widow. In politics he was in sympathy with the Republican party.

H. H. CALDWELL, physician and surgeon, Terre Haute, was born in Jefferson county, Ill., March 24, 1840, and is a son of Wallace and Abigal (Nicholson) Caldwell, natives of Kentucky and of French descent. The father was a soldier in the War of 1812, under Gen. Jackson, having entered as a private, and by promotion he became a captain. The family were noted for their martial bearing and appearance, being large, muscular, erect, and, for the most part, born soldiers. The father was six feet in height, nervous, quick and agile, courtly in address, and genial of nature. Charles Caldwell, LL.D., was the father of the School of Medicine in Kentucky. He was dean of the College of Medicine, and president of Jefferson College, Ky. The Doctor's father was a farmer, who spent most of his life on his Illinois farm.

H. H. Caldwell, who is the youngest of eight children, was reared on the farm, attending Salem (Marion county, Ill.) College, and early in life he studied medicine at the Kentucky School of

Medicine, commencing the practice of his profession in Jefferson county, Ill. After having been in practice some time he attended Rush Medical College, Chicago. He then continued in the practice in Illinois, until coming in 1865 to Terre Haute, where he has since been engaged in the regular practice. Dr. Caldwell was married in Vigo county, Ind., in 1867, to Miss Juliette, a daughter of Daniel Budd, and of English descent. This union has been blessed with three children, of whom two died in infancy, and G. D. is at present a medical student. Dr. Caldwell votes for the man and not the party.

W. C. CALVERT, farmer and stock-grower, Sugar Creek township, P. O. Macksville, was born in Fayette township, Vigo county, Ind., August 22, 1842, and is a son of Robert and Susan (Cromwell) Calvert, former a native of Ohio, latter of Maryland, and both of German descent. The grandfather of our subject came to this county in 1838, and settled in Fayette township. The father is a carpenter, and is now employed in the railroad shops at Terre Haute. He was twice married, W. C. being the only child now living by his first wife. Our subject was reared on the farm in Fayette township, until twelve years of age, and then went to work for himself on a farm in summer, attending school in winter. In 1863 he moved to Clark county, Ill., where he continued to farm. Mr. Calvert was married in 1871 to Julia, daughter of Franklin and Caroline (Mayhme) Calvert. W. C. Calvert enlisted, in 1864, in the One Hundred and Thirty-third Ind. V. I., Company H, serving four months, then re-enlisted in 1865, this time in the One Hundred and Forty-ninth Ind. V. I., Company H. In politics he is a Republican. Mr. Calvert is owner of a well-improved farm.

ROBERT A. CAMPBELL, general agent for the Chicago & Eastern Illinois, Evansville & Terre Haute and Evansville & Indianapolis Railroads, Terre Haute. This young man is filling his position of trust and responsibility by virtue of his worth as a business man, and high character for integrity and energy. He was born in Effingham county, Ill., April 13, 1854, and is a son of William M. Campbell, who is of Scotch descent, and a resident of the locality where the son was born. Robert A., who is the youngest son in a family of eight children, passed his childhood and early youth in his native county until sixteen years of age, when he embraced an opportunity to learn telegraphy. When qualified, he took charge of a telegraph office on the Illinois Central Railroad, and served in that capacity two years. He then found employment with the Evansville & Terre Haute Railroad Company as a telegraph operator and chief clerk in the freight office at Vincennes, Ind., where he remained three years. He was

then promoted to the position of chief clerk in the general freight office of the Evansville & Terre Haute Railroad, at Evansville, Ind., where he remained two years, when he returned to Vincennes and accepted the position of freight agent for the same company, and subsequently was appointed general traveling agent for the Evansville & Terre Haute Railroad Company. He was thus engaged eighteen months, when he was promoted to his present position in Terre Haute. He has resided in that city since 1883. Mr. Campbell was united in marriage December 27, 1876, with Miss Isadora Scott, of Vincennes, Ind, and they have two children, Walter and Una Belle. Mrs. Campbell is a member of the Centenary Methodist Church. In politics Mr. Campbell is a Republican. He is a Sir Knight Templar, and a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason.

JAMES CARITHERS, farmer and stock-grower, Nevins township, P. O. Fontanet, is one of the oldest settlers of Nevins township, and one of the leading farmers of Vigo county. He was born in West Tennessee May 19, 1830, and is a son of David and Elizabeth (Philps) Carithers, natives of Tennessee, and of Irish and Dutch descent. His father, who was a blacksmith and gunsmith, came to Nevins township, this county, when James was a child, and made improvements on the farm where he settled, carrying on blacksmithing for the neighbors for many years; he died November 24, 1876. He reared five children, and the family were much respected. James attended school in a log school-house, assisting on the farm, and became a successful business man, being now the owner of 450 acres of excellent land. He has made his own way in the world. His first purchase of land was forty acres, to which he added as he became able. He was married March 8, 1856, to Miss Mary F., daughter of Squire Smith, and of English descent. She died in 1877, a member of the Free-Will Baptist Church. The children born to Mr. and Mrs. Carithers, and now living, are as follows: Mary B. (wife of Anderson Faris), Squire J., Rosa, Cora, Maggie, Grace and David. Mr. Carithers in politics is a Democrat.

J. C. CARSON, farmer and stock-grower, Honey Creek township, P. O. Prairieton. This gentleman ranks among the representative farmers of Vigo county, one who has by his own individual exertions succeeded in accumulating a handsome fortune. He is a native of Armstrong county, Penn., and was born September 13, 1824, of Irish and English descent, the third from the youngest in a family of thirteen children. He spent his young life on a farm, receiving a common-school education. In 1829 he came to Dearborn county, Ind., where he remained a short time, and then moved to Terre Haute. He was almost altogether reared in Vigo county,

and worked out by the month. In 1850 he went to California, where he made his first real start in life, and returning here, in 1863, he bought a farm. He is now the owner of 398 acres of valuable land, which is the homestead. He has scrupulously avoided debts, and therefore his word is as good as his bond. Mr. Carson was united in marriage on Tuesday, May 8, 1860, with Miss Hermina Vanulzen, and their children are Daniel, Abagail and William. Mr. and Mrs. Carson are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which he is a trustee. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., and is a Master Mason; in politics he is a Republican. Mr. and Mrs. Carson have reared a much respected family.

RUFUS CARSON, farmer and stock-grower, Honey Creek township, P. O., Terre Haute, was born in Fayette township, Vigo county, Ind., May 16, 1853, and is a son of H. T. and Dicey A. (Wood) Carson, who were of English and Irish descent. His grandfather, James Carson, at one time owned 640 acres of land where Pittsburgh, Penn. now stands. Our subject's father now resides on his splendid farm in Fayette township, and owns 371 acres of valuable land. Rufus Carson, who is the elder of two children, was reared on a farm, and attended the common school, acquiring the foundation of an English education, and has followed farming all his life. He was married in 1874 to Ellen, daughter of Clark Holdaway, and sister of William Holdaway, the present trustee of Fayette township [see his sketch]. This union has been blessed with two children: Lyman H. and Dicey E. Mr. and Mrs. Carson are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which he has been steward four years. He is a member of the P. of H. and of the I. O. O. F., is a Master Mason, and in politics is a Republican.

JOHN B. CASSADAY, farmer and stock-grower, Sugar Creek township, P. O. Macksville, was born in that township July 31, 1845, and is a son of John B. and Rebecca Goodman who were of Irish descent, and natives of Kentucky. They came to this county among the early settlers, and were married here, spending the remaining portion of their lives in this place. The father, who was a carpenter and farmer, died in December, in 1868. His family consisted of twelve children, ten of whom grew to their majority, and all are of a literary turn, five being school teachers. John B. and his twin brother, Marion K., are third the eldest of those living. Our subject grew to manhood at his parental home, receiving the average advantages of schooling. He was married November 14, 1872, to Miss Olive M., daughter of Verlin Jessup, and of English descent. This union has been blessed with a family of five children: Mamie, Verlin, Clyde, Gracie and Don. Mr. and Mrs. Cassaday are members of the Congregational Church, in which he

holds the office of trustee and deacon, and is also superintendent of the Sabbath-school. He is a Master Mason, and in politics is identified with the Democratic party.

JOHN EDWARD CASSADY, Terre Haute, is a native of Uniontown, Penn., and was born July 26, 1851, a son of John R. and Amanda C. (Taggart) Cassady, natives of Maryland, former of whom was a grocer; they moved to Peru, Ind., about the year 1852. John R. Cassady lost his life while serving his country in the Civil war; he was in the Thirteenth Indiana Volunteers, and was in the service two years and nine months; his widow is still living. John Edward Cassady, who is the third in a family of five children, received a common-school education in his native place, and came to Terre Haute in 1867. Here he worked in Gilman's stove factory, about three years, was two years at the cooper's trade, and worked for John T. Staff, eight years. He then engaged in his present business at No. 525 Wabash avenue, in company with Mr. John Confare, under the firm name of Confare & Cassady, and they continued together two years, when May 4, 1884, Mr. Cassady commenced business where he is located at the present time, with John Staff. On January 7, 1889, he bought Mr. Staff's interest in the business. He has his hall nicely fitted up, and has had to depend on his own resources. Mr. Cassady was married in Terre Haute, Ind., April 28, 1880, to Miss Amelia, daughter of John and Barbra (Wieland) Snyder, natives of Germany, the father being a cabinet-maker by trade. Mrs. Cassady is the sixth in a family of seven children, and was born in Terre Haute, Ind., September 9, 1859. Mr. and Mrs. Cassady have one son, Allen E. In politics our subject is a Democrat.

W. W. CASTO, farmer and stock-grower, Sugar Creek township, P. O. Macksville, was born in Vigo county, Ind., November 23, 1834, and is a son of Jabez S. and Margaret (Jordan) Casto, natives of Pennsylvania and Ohio, and of Scotch-Irish and French descent. The mother came to Vigo county, Ind., in 1814; the father was a cooper and came to this county in 1829; they were married in this county. The father made farming and milling his business after 1852. He was a successful business man, and at one time owned 1,600 acres of land. He died here in 1879. He was twice married, and had one son by his first wife, William E., who now resides in Kentucky. W. W. is the eldest son by the second wife, and was reared in Sugar Creek township, during his youth working in his father's mill. He engaged in the mercantile trade at the age of twenty-one years in Illinois. He returned to this county in 1861, and soon after enlisted in the Eleventh Ind. V. I., Company E; he is the hero of a number of well-fought battles, and was twice wounded. He re-enlisted in 1862

in the Sixth Indiana Cavalry, Company E, and served until the close of the war. He then engaged as a merchant at Vandalia, Ill., for one year, but since that time has farmed, being the owner of 435 acres of land. He was married in January, 1867, to Miss Mary E., daughter of David and Mary (Newton) Stirling. Her mother was a native of the Empire State, her father of East Tennessee, and were of Scotch-Irish origin. The latter was for many years a farmer in Sugar Creek township. The union of Mr. and Mrs. Casto has been blessed with ten children, nine of whom are living, viz.: Margaret, Mary M., Alice, David, Jabez, William McKeen, Mercy, Judith and Fred. Mr. Casto is a Republican in politics, and has served two terms as trustee of Sugar Creek township, and one as justice of the peace. He was appointed gauger and storekeeper by Gen. Grant. He is a Royal Arch Mason; also a member of the G. A. R., and has been commander of Jacob Hook Post. Mrs. Casto is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

ROBERT H. CATLIN, attorney, Terre Haute, was born in Parke county, Ind., October 12, 1854, and is a son of Hiram and Hannah (Elson) Catlin, former born in Indiana of Spanish origin, and latter in Ohio of Swedish descent. The father, who is a farmer, resides on the old home farm in Parke county. Our subject, who is the eldest in a family of five children—three sons and two daughters—was reared on the farm, and had the advantages of good schools, attending Bloomington Academy, and also DePauw University, where he graduated in 1878, after which he studied law with Judge White, and was admitted to the bar in 1879. He then engaged in teaching, two years, after which time he commenced the practice of law in his native county, where he remained until 1880, when he came to Terre Haute. Mr. Catlin is a courteous, pleasant gentleman, and has evinced marked ability and energy in his profession. He was married in Sullivan county, Ind., in 1879, to Miss Lottie R., daughter of Mesha H. and Delthia (Davis) Eaton, and of English and German descent. Mr. and Mrs. Catlin have two children: Ione and Madge. The parents are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In politics Mr. Catlin is a Republican, and he is a Master Mason.

JOHN CHEEK, farmer, Lost Creek township, P. O. Seelyville, was born in Surry county, N. C., and is a son of Pleasant and Rhoda (Wood) Cheek, also natives of North Carolina, and of English descent. The father, who was a farmer, came from North Carolina to Vigo county, being among the early pioneer settlers, and located on a farm where the village of Macksville now stands. Their family consisted of four children, of whom two sons are now living: John C. and Samuel, the latter being one of the most

prominent farmers of Lost Creek township. Our subject has made farming the business of his life, has made his own way in the world, and is the owner of the farm of sixty-five acres where he now resides. He has been married twice, his first wife having died in 1864, leaving six children. His second wife, to whom he was married in 1866, was Eliza Jane McHenry, and this union has been blessed with seven children. Mrs. Cheek is of Irish descent, and her father, Isaac McHenry, spent many of the years of his life in Vigo county. Mr. and Mrs. Cheek are pleasantly situated, and have a fine farm. In politics Mr. Cheek is a Democrat.

SAMUEL CHEEK, Lost Creek township, P. O. Seelyville, ranks among the prominent citizens and farmers of Vigo county. He was born in Surry county, N. C., and is a son of Pleasant and Rhoda (Wood) Cheek, natives of North Carolina, and of German and English descent. They came to Vigo county in 1844, and settled on a farm, the father dying at his home in this county in 1846. Samuel Cheek is the eldest of three children. He is a leading stock-grower as well as farmer, has made his own way in the world, and has won success, owning a well-improved farm in Lost Creek township, containing 170 acres, where he has resided for many years. He lately opened a strip coal bank, which is proving a source of revenue to him. He is a man of more than ordinary energy and business qualifications. Mr. Cheek was married March 25, 1846, to Miss Hannah, daughter of William Flemmings, and they have had eight children, four of whom are living, as follows: Lewis M., engaged in the saw-mill business; Sarah Jane, the wife of Sylvester Winningham; C. N., engaged in the lumber trade extensively in walnut timber; and Samuel W. S. at home. Mr. and Mrs. Cheek are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in which he has served as trustee, steward and class leader. He takes an active interest in the public schools, and has been school director. August 7, 1862, he enlisted in the Fourth Indiana Volunteer Cavalry, or the Seventy-seventh Regiment, Company M, and was in many engagements, having been in Kentucky most of the time. He is a member of the G. A. R.

JESSEY CHRISTOPHER, farmer and stock-raiser, Nevins township, P. O. Cloverland, Clay county, is a native of Vigo county, born April 4, 1834, and is a son of Lemuel and Mary Christopher, natives of Virginia, and of German descent. They were married in their native place, and came to Vigo county in June, 1830, where they remained until their death; the father died in 1850, and the mother in 1881. They were the parents of twelve children, six of whom are living: Pleasent, who resides in Parke county; Jessey, Ezra, Henry, Lemuel and Sarah. Mr. Christopher was married in

Vigo county, September 1, 1855, to Hariet, daughter of Henry and Elizia Smith, and they are the parents of eight children, seven of whom are living: Sarah, Mary (the wife of Joseph Creal), William H., Laura (the wife of John Miller), John, Frank and Harvey. Mr. Christopher is truly a self-made man, starting in life a poor boy, but by sobriety, energy, economy and good management, assisted by his amiable wife, he now has a fine farm, and considerable money on interest. The pleasant homestead of this gentleman comprises excellent farming land. In political matters he acts with the Democrats.

SETH CLARK, P. O. Vigo, is a native of Sullivan county, Ind., and was born July 24, 1831, a son of Anson Clark, who was born in New York in 1797, and died in this county in 1872. Anson Clark was a son of Thomas Clark, also a native of the Empire State, where he spent his whole life, dying there. He was of English origin. When Anson was about eighteen years of age he left his native State and came to Indiana, going to Vincennes, and from there to Harrison. He went across the county to Sullivan county on foot, and subsequently married and settled in that county. Here he farmed until 1850, and then moved to this county, where he resided until his death. He was a faithful member of the Christian Church. His first wife was Sarah Wilkins, who died when Seth was about three years of age, and she had three children who attained their majority, Seth being the youngest. At the age of thirteen he left the parental roof, and began to earn a livelihood by hiring to Mr. Piety as a farm hand in this county, proving by his industry, perseverance and honesty to be a valuable employe, being in Mr. Piety's employ for six consecutive years. He never received any schooling after he was sixteen years of age, and his present position is due to his own efforts. On December 15, 1853, he was married to Miss Sarah Myers, who was born May 2, 1831, in the Keystone State, and was a daughter of John F. and Nancy Myers, who came to this county at an early day. Mrs. Clark died January 15, 1890, leaving two children: Emanuel and Jorse C. Mr. Clark is one of Vigo county's representative farmers, and has nearly 212 acres of land, about all under cultivation. He was elected trustee of Prairie Creek township in 1888, and re-elected in 1890, proving himself an able and efficient officer. He cast his first presidential vote for Winfield Scott. His wife was a member of the Baptist Church.

T. A. CLEARWATER, farmer and stock-grower, Sugar Creek township, P. O. Vedder, was born in Putnam county, Ind., January 30, 1832, and is a son of John and Matilda (Williams) Clearwater. His mother was born in Kentucky, his father in Virginia, and they

were of Irish and English descent. The father died in Putnam county, Ind., in 1844. Mr. Williams, grandfather of T. A., was a soldier in the War of 1812. The history of the family shows that they have usually been farmers. The children born to John and Matilda Clearwater were eight in number, and T. A. is the third in order of birth. He was reared on the farm in Putnam county, attending school, and had the full benefit of all that could be derived from a thorough knowledge of agricultural pursuits. It was here he formed the habits of industry and economy, both proving valuable to him in his struggle of life, his success being largely due to his own exertions. Mr. Clearwater was married in 1855 to Miss Amanda, daughter of Gilmore Connelly, and born in Kentucky, of Irish descent. The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Clearwater has been blessed with four children, as follows: Martha, now the wife of Thomas Brodhurst; Frank, Mary and Lama. Mrs. Clearwater is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Clearwater is in sympathy with the Democratic party. He is a Master Mason.

WILLIAM CLIFF, of the firm of Cliff & Co., Boiler and Sheet Iron Works, Terre Haute, was born in England, December 28, 1825, and is a son of Samuel and Rachel (Howgarth) Cliff, natives of Yorkshire, England, former of whom was a merchant. Our subject, who is the fourth in a family of nine children, was reared in England, where he received his education. When young he went into an iron manufacturing establishment, and served seven years. He then accepted a position with an iron manufacturing company, in England, with whom he was employed as foreman. In 1852 he came to the United States, and became foreman of an extensive iron manufactory at New York. In 1856 he came to Terre Haute, and soon after accepted the position of foreman in the Vandalia railroad shops, where he remained nine years, when he embarked in business for himself. He bought the Phoenix Boiler Works in 1890, and his business has been a very prosperous one. Mr. Cliff was married in England, December 29, 1845, to Miss Hannah Firth, a native of that country, and they have one child, John Henry, who is now a member of the firm. Mr. and Mrs. Cliff are members of the Episcopal Church; he is a Master Mason.

H. M. CLOYD, grain merchant, Atherton, was born in Parke county, Ind., February 14, 1858, and is the son of David and Sarah (Kilburn) Cloyd, former a native of Kentucky, latter of Parke county, Ind. They were of Scotch and English descent, and the father who was a farmer, spent most of his life in Parke county. H. M. Cloyd who is the eldest son in a family of five children, was reared on the farm, and spent his childhood and youth in agricultural pursuits. He attended the district school in his native county,

and the Farmersburg Academy, also took a course at the State Normal School at Terre Haute. Then engaged in the profession of teaching for nearly six years, when he embarked in the grain business at Atherton, and also engaged in the saw-mill and lumber business at the same place. He was united in marriage, in 1888, with Miss Elizabeth Alice, daughter of Isaac Cottrell, and born in this county. They have one child, Guy. In politics Mr. Cloyd is a Republican.

PHILIP T. COBLE, Riley, a successful and energetic farmer, and a native of Carroll county, Ohio, born February 25, 1847, is a son of Thomas and Catherine (Davis) Coble, former of whom was born in York county, Penn., in October, 1816. Thomas Coble emigrated from his native State to Ohio in 1828, and in 1864 to Clay county, where he has since resided, a retired farmer. He is an old class leader in the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which he has been a member for years, and is a highly respected and useful citizen. His father, Philip Coble, was born in Germany, and settled in Pennsylvania at an early day. Our subject's mother was born in Ohio in 1818, and is yet living with her faithful companion. She is the only child living of Evan and Nancy Davis. Philip T., who is the fourth child in a family of nine children, of whom seven grew to their majority, was raised in Ohio until eighteen years of age, when he came with his parents to Clay county, Ind. His principal education was received in Ohio, in the common schools, but he attended the graded school at Center Point, Clay Co., Ind., a short time, and two terms at what is now DePauw University, at Greencastle. Afterward he followed school teaching for about ten years in Clay and Vigo counties. In 1871 he married Miss Isabelle Brill, of Vigo county, who departed this life December 15, 1877. They were blessed with two children, one of whom is living, Guy W. Mr. Coble's second marriage was August 31, 1879, with Miss Emma Stoneburner, who was born in Guernsey county, Ohio, and came to Indiana with her parents when about two years of age. She is the mother of four children, viz.: Anice, Grace C., Oliver Clifford and Thomas. Mr. Coble moved in 1872 from Clay county to this county, where he has since resided. He has 150 acres of valuable land, all but twenty-five being under cultivation, located twelve and one-half miles southeast of Terre Haute. He is a member of Masonic Lodge, No. 390, at Riley. Politically he cast his first presidential vote for U. S. Grant; he and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

RICHARD H. COCHRAN, merchant and postmaster, Centerville, P. O. Lewis. This gentleman was born in Vigo county, Ind., January 21, 1845, and is a son of Charles P. and Louisa (Wines)

Cochran, natives of Pennsylvania and New York, respectively. Charles P. Cochran came with his father's family to Terre Haute when quite a young boy. He learned the gunsmith's trade of his father, which he followed during his life. He died in Vigo county when about fifty years old. Landon Cochran, who was a native of Scotland, came to Pennsylvania before the War of 1812, at the beginning of which war he enlisted in the United States navy. During his term of service he was in Commodore Perry's fleet, taking part in the celebrated naval battle of Lake Erie, and for bravery was awarded a medal by the United States government. After the war he turned his attention to the gunsmith's trade, at which he worked until 1846, when he organized Company H, Fourth Ind. V. I., of which he was made captain. They fought the Mexicans in several engagements. At the time of his death he was seventy-two years old. Charles P. was named in honor of Commodore Perry. His wife, *nee* Louisa Wines, was the daughter of one of Vigo county's most prominent citizens, William Wines. He was the first Democrat to represent the county in the State legislature. The union of Charles P. and Louisa Cochran was blessed with eleven children, eight of whom are living.

Richard H., who is third in order of birth, spent his school days in Vigo and Sullivan counties. In July, 1863, he left school and friends to join the Twenty-first Ind. V. I., from which he was discharged January 21, 1866, after having served with credit in the battles of Blue Springs, Tenn., Baton Rouge, Port Hudson, the Red River expedition, and other engagements. At Blue Springs he received a gunshot wound in the leg. After hostilities had ceased, he was detailed on provost duty until the time of his discharge at Baton Rouge, La. In 1868 a partnership was formed with J. S. Bryan, for the purpose of selling general merchandise at Centerville, but before the end of the year the partnership was dissolved, and W. B. Cochran, a brother, became his partner. They continued in business for five years, when his brother, W. B., withdrew, and our subject became sole proprietor. He is also engaged in farming, and is the owner of a well-improved farm adjoining the village of Centerville. In 1868 he received the appointment as postmaster of Lewis post-office, but in 1885 he was replaced by a Democrat. In 1889 he again became postmaster, and a Democrat was relieved of the responsibility. November 28, 1872, Mr. Cochran was married to Miss Sarah J., daughter of Joseph Canaan, a school teacher by profession, having taught ten years. She was born in Columbiana county, Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Cochran are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which he is a trustee. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and of Gen. Cruft Post, No. 284, G. A. R. In political matters he is a stanch Republican.

JASPER G. COFFMAN, P. O. Riley, who is a worthy and trusted employe, now manager on a 520-acre farm for Mr. Kidder, proprietor of Kidder's Flouring Mills, Terre Haute, was born in this county, May 12, 1857, a son of Samuel and Permelia (Case) Coffman. His father, who was born in Ohio, in 1824, now resides on his farm in La Fayette county, Mo., and is a carpenter by trade. He emigrated from Ohio to this county at an early day, and moved to his present home in April, 1882. He was married in this county to Miss Permelia Case, who was born in same county, and died about 1866. By their marriage four sons and four daughters were born, Jasper G. and three daughters being the survivors. Our subject, who is the fourth child, was raised in this county, and during his boyhood attended the common schools. In 1880 he was married to Miss Lilly Bowen, an accomplished young lady of this county, a daughter of John and Anna Bowen. Mr. and Mrs. Coffman have had children as follows: Emma, Earl E. and Albert C., of whom one is living. Mr Coffman has been with his present employer for eight consecutive years, having been foreman in his flouring-mill until recently, when he was obliged to move on a farm on account of his health. He has charge of the buying and handling of stock, and all business connected with the farm, and is highly respected by his employer as well as by all others who know him. He cast his first presidential vote for Garfield, being a Republican, and he is a member of the K. of P. at Riley.

JOSEPHUS COLLETT, Terre Haute. This family name has been closely and prominently identified with the history of this portion of the State since its territorial days. The earliest law books and State records, those antedating the birth of the gentleman, bear honorable mention of the name of Josephus Collett. He is a native of Indiana, born in Vermillion county, August 17, 1832, and is a son of Stephen S. and Sarah (Groenendyke) Collett, latter of whom was a native of New York. But this name is also a familiar one among the early pioneers of Vigo county. Stephen S. Collett was a native of Pennsylvania. They were of English and Dutch origin. The mother came of the sturdy Holland-Dutch, who settled the State of New York nearly 300 years ago. On both sides of this house were colonists in New York and Pennsylvania, and their descendants were among the pioneers of Vigo county. The parents of Josephus Collett were married in Vigo county in 1821, and resided in Terre Haute until 1826, when they removed to Vermillion county. His grandfather, John Collett, was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, and was among the early settlers of Scioto county, Ohio, and was a large land holder, enjoying many offices of honor and trust. His son, the father of Josephus, was a merchant, but in

his later life became a farmer. He served several terms as representative, and also as State senator from Vermillion county. He was elected senator in 1843, and died in the discharge of the duties of his office at Indianapolis, his untimely death being deeply regreted all over the State.

Josephus Collett is the fifth in a family of eight children. His young life was spent in the family home in Vermillion county, Ind., attending the common schools, and preparing himself for higher study. He entered Wabash College, and had reached his senior year, but his health having become so precarious, and a disease of the eyes having developed, he was compelled to forego the advantages of graduation in the classical course at that time, so had to content himself with the degree of Master of Arts some time after. When he gave up the school he engaged in stock dealing, and farming, meeting with marked success. In 1869 he embarked in mercantile trade and in pork-packing at Newport, dealing also extensively in grain. His next business enterprise was in company with one of Vigo county's early pioneer citizens, Chauncey Rose. They built the Evansville, Terre Haute & Chicago Railroad, of which Mr. Collett was made president and general manager, and in this capacity he served ten years. This road runs the entire length of Vermillion county. He presided over the affairs of the road to the entire satisfaction of its stockholders, until it was leased by the Chicago & Eastern Railroad Company—thus transferring the sole control to that corporation. Mr. Collett has been a busy man, figuring very prominently in every enterprise of pith and movement in this portion of Indiana, and gradually extending his labors throughout the country. He built the Genesee Valley Railroad of New York, also the Otter Creek Valley Railroad through Vigo and Clay counties, Ind. He served as superintendent of the Nevada Central Railroad, two years, and is now president and general manager of a railroad in Texas. He is interested in a number of manufacturing companies, has a large mining interest in different parts of Indiana, and is among the largest real estate owners in Terre Haute. His public spirit is manifested in his gift of a deed to the city of "Collett's Park," that beautiful shady grove of over twenty acres, situated in the northern part of the city, to which delightful retreat men, women and children flock in thousands. He is president of the board of trustees of the Rose Polytechnic Institute, and his literary and scientific acquirements are of a high order, especially in geology and archaeology. In respect to the latter it may be mentioned that he has one of the most extensive and valuable collections in the United States, numbering 14,000 specimens, many of them extremely rare and valuable.

WILLIAM O. COLLINGS, M. D., P. O. Pimento, Linton township, was born in Spencer county, Ky., September 22, 1833, and is a son of Archibald and Susan (Ware) Collings, natives of Kentucky, former of whom was a farmer, of Scotch-Irish descent, latter being of English extraction. The father came here to visit his son, the Doctor, and was seized with a fit of apoplexy, dying March 31, 1868. The mother died in Shelby county, Ky. They had a family of five children, of whom William O. is the third. He was first married July 17, 1860, to Mercy C., daughter of Arthur and Catherine (Carr) Boyll, natives of Spencer county, Ky., and their family consisted of five children, all, of whom grew to maturity, Mercy C. being the third, born October 19, 1839. Dr. Collings had one child by this marriage, Emma, now deceased. Mrs. Collings died May 18, 1862, and the Doctor married for his second wife, September 14, 1864, Mary A., daughter of David and Massa (Sparks) Pound, natives of Kentucky. Mary A. was the fourth in a family of five children, and was born August 8, 1840. Dr. Collings, had one child by this marriage, Mary, who died in infancy. Mrs. Collings died June 17, 1865, a member of the Baptist Church. The Doctor was married, the third time, March 28, 1867, to Ellen, daughter of David and Rebecca (McGrew) Miller, natives of Spencer county, Ky., who had six children, of whom Ellen was the fifth, born May 29, 1846. Mr. and Mrs. Collings had born to them two children: Luie L., and Archie W., who married Avery Boyll. Mrs. Collings died March 25, 1880. The Doctor was married, the fourth time, September 16, 1887, to Mrs. Nannie Weeks, daughter of Nathaniel S. and Mary (Twilley) Holmes, former of whom was a native of Virginia, and latter of Illinois. Mrs. Nannie Collings is the third in a family of five children, and was born April 22, 1861. The Doctor received his education in the common schools of Shelby, Spencer and Bullitt counties. He then attended the Academy of Mount Washington, and graduated at the Kentucky School of Medicine, at Louisville, in the spring of 1854. He commenced the practice of medicine in Spencer county, Ky., and continued same there about fourteen months. He then came to Pimento, and remained there about six years; then moved on the farm on which he now resides, containing 164 acres in a good state of cultivation. The Doctor also owns a farm in Douglas county, Ill., containing 160 acres, and owns property in Terre Haute and Pimento. He has made his way in the world by his own exertions, and has been very successful in his profession. When he came to this county, he owed $1,000 for his education, and was even burned out in Pimento in the winter of 1857, losing everything. He is a Master Mason.

WLLIAM M. COLLINS, of the firm of Collins & Case, dealers in groceries and provisions, Terre Haute, was born in Fayette township, Vigo county, Ind., January 17, 1847, a son of Robert and Eliza A. (Hay) Collins, who were of English descent, the father a native of Tennessee, and the mother of Ohio. They were among the early settlers of Fayette township, and the father, who was a leading farmer, died in 1878. William M., who is the fourth in a family of eight children, spent his young life in Fayette township, where he received his education in the district schools. He followed farming until he came to Terre Haute in 1880, and embarked in the present business. Mr. Collins was married in 1869, to Miss Martha J., daughter of John W. Case, a merchant in Terre Haute, where he has lived for many years. The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Collins has been blessed with eight children, out of which number three are living, viz.: William M., Herman Arthur and Miss Irene Anna Belle. In politics Mr. Collins is a Democrat.

JAMES COMPTON, Otter Creek township, P. O. Terre Haute. This gentleman's birthplace is Clinton, Vermillion county, Ind., and he was born January 16, 1841, a son of John and Betsy (Palma) Compton, the mother a native of Vermont, and the father of Ohio, born in 1814; they were of English descent. The father, who followed farming all his life, came to this county among the early settlers of Otter Creek township, and now resides in Ellsworth. James, who is the eldest in a family of five children, was reared on the farm, receiving a common-school education in this county, and has made farming his business. He is the owner of a farm of eighty acres where he now resides, and he has made his own way in the world. He was married in this county to Miss Rachel, daughter of Robert Hayes, who is of English descent, and they have one child, Clara. Mrs. Compton is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In politics Mr. Compton is a Democrat. He is an industrious man, and has many friends.

CHARLES CONAWAY, farmer and stock-grower, Sugar Creek township, P. O. Macksville, was born in this county May 12, 1864, and is a son of James and Eliza (Lee) Conaway, his father, born in Kentucky, of Scotch descent, his mother in this county, of German origin. The father, who was a farmer and miller, now resides in Sugar Creek township. Charles, who is the third in a family of five children, was reared on the farm, attending the common schools. He commenced business for himself, became a farmer, and has followed that vocation since, and he is the owner of the homestead on which he resides, comprising 120 acres of valuable land. He was united in marriage in this county to Miss May, daughter of John Omart, of German descent, and they have

one child, Dora Agnes. He is in sympathy with the Democratic party, and is an honest and industrious man, and has many friends.

MICHAEL CONCANNON, farmer and stock-grower, Sugar Creek township, P. O. St. Mary's, the only member of his father's family in America, settled in Sugar Creek township, where he owns a valuable farm. He was born in County Galway, Ireland, in March, 1847, and is a son of John and Bridget (McKune) Concannon, also natives of Ireland, who spent their lives on a farm in that country; the father died in 1885. Michael, who is the third in a family of five children, was reared on the farm, attending the parish schools in Ireland, and early in life learned the shoemaker's trade, at which he worked several years. He came from Ireland to America, and settled at St. Mary's, this county, in 1874, where he worked at his trade, carrying on a shop there with success, working both early and late. He made his start there, and in 1885 he bought a farm of 100 acres where he now resides. Mr. Concannon was married in Ireland to Miss Mary, daughter of James Martin, and this union has been blessed with eight children, viz.: John, Edwin, Mary Mayant, Thomas, Michael V., Robert J., Carrie G. and Anna S. The family are all members of the Catholic Church. In politics Mr. Concannon is a Democrat.

REV. BLACKFORD CONDIT, D. D., Terre Haute. This gentleman, who is a retired Presbyterian minister, is a son of Daniel D. and Charlotte T. Condit, who came to Indiana in an early day from the State of New Jersey. It was a long journey, yet they expected to make the whole way by water, but were compelled to travel overland from Sandusky to Cincinnati. Here they took boat to Evansville, and thence to Vincennes. In prospecting for a location Mr. Condit found a colony of New Jersey people, formerly members of his father's parish at Hanover, and they persuaded him to make his home with them till he should settle upon a permanent location. In "Uncle Boudinot's" orchard, a new hewed-log cabin was fitted up for the reception of the family, and in this cabin Blackford was born, August 6, 1829. His parents were of Scotch, English and German origin. Gen. Dayton, of the Revolutionary war, was a relative on the Condit side of the house. Rev. Condit's grandfather, Rev. Aaron Condit, was a Presbyterian minister in the State of New Jersey, and held the pastorate of the Hanover Church continuously for thirty-five years. Four of his sons entered the ministry of the Presbyterian Church. The mother of Blackford Condit was a half-sister to the distinguished Judge Blackford, who was for many years one of the judges of the Supreme Court of Indiana. The father, Daniel Dayton Condit, came with his family to Terre Haute in 1831, where he engaged in

merchandising, but suffered severe reverses, as did others, in the general crash of 1837–38. For many years he followed his trade as a wagon-maker, till again, in connection with his son, J. D. Condit, he entered upon mercantile pursuits. He was born in New Jersey, October 21, 1797, and died at his home in Terre Haute, January 24, 1877. Three children survive him, of whom Blackford is second in order of birth.

Our subject first attended the home schools, and then entered Wabash College, at Crawfordsville, Ind., where he graduated in the regular classical course, in 1854. He then became a student in the Lane Theological Seminary, Cincinnati, Ohio, where he graduated in 1857. He was licensed to preach by the presbytery of Cincinnati, and by invitation took charge of the Fulton Presbyterian Church, of that city, for one year, and then, in accordance with his original purpose, took a post-graduate course at Union Theological Seminary, New York City. His next charge was the Presbyterian Church of Springfield, Penn., which he was compelled to resign on account of poor health. In October, 1860, he sailed for Europe, where he traveled extensively, returning home in August, 1861. The outbreak of the Civil war was the occasion of his return, and though anxious to enter into the service, either as a chaplain or as a private soldier, yet on account of his general health, and advice of his friends, he did not.

He was pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church of Terre Haute, from 1868 to 1875, when, again on account of his health, he was compelled to resign and practically to retire from the active duties of the ministry; although since 1875 he has been the stated clerk of his presbytery, and also chairman of the Presbyterial committee of Home Missions, in which positions he has had his full share of church work. But, for the most part, his time has been taken up in literary pursuits. His history of the English Bible, a volume of 458 pages, is a valuable work; it was published in 1882. Mr. Condit's collection of old Bibles, made necessary in the preparation of his history, is probably as extensive as any in the State. He paid as high as $75. for a single copy of the Cranmer Bible, published in 1549. By the side of this stands a copy of Mathew's Bible, also in Black-Letter, and published in 1549. The collection contains some of the earliest copies of the English New Testament, among which is a fac-simile copy of the first printed New Testament, translated into English by William Tyndale. In 1889 the degree of D. D. was conferred on Mr. Condit by Marietta College, Marietta, Ohio.

On February 26, 1862, Mr. Condit was married to Miss Sarah L. Mills, a lady of English descent, daughter of Prof. Caleb Mills,

LL. D., of Wabash College, and Sarah (Marshall) Mills, of New Hampshire. Prof. Mills is recognized as one of the founders of the common-school system of the State of Indiana. Mr. and Mrs. Condit have five children, as follows: Emma, Howe Allen, Blackford Mills, Helen and Joseph Dayton. Mrs. Condit and all her children are members of the Presbyterian Church. In the family and social life of Terre Haute this family is one of the most esteemed.

CHARLES W. CONN, cashier of Vigo County National Bank, Terre Haute, was born in Terre Haute, Ind., August 29, 1857, and is a son of Nelson W. and Alma (Britton) Conn, also natives of this county, and of Scotch-Irish descent. Charles W., who is the youngest in a family of four children, was united in marriage December 26, 1883, with Martha, a daughter of William H. and Mary (Sparks) Scudder, her father a native of New Jersey, and her mother of Kentucky. Martha is the second in a family of seven children, and was born December 1, 1859. Mr. Conn received his education in the city schools of Terre Haute, and began his banking career as clerk in the Prairie City Bank when he was fifteen years old, serving in that capacity until 1879, when he was appointed cashier. He held that position until October, 1888, when he was elected cashier of the Vigo County National Bank. Mr. and Mrs. Conn are members of the Central Presbyterian Church, of which he is an elder, also teacher in the Sunday-school, and has served as superintendent of same. He is a member of the board of trustees, and is treasurer of Coate's College; is president of the Terre Haute Building and Loan Association, No. 17, series one and two; is treasurer of the Indiana Savings Building and Loan Association, and financial secretary of the Mutual Savings Association, series three; he has served as treasurer of the Oratorio Society. In his political preferments he is a Republican.

AARON CONOVER, P. O. Terre Haute, ranks among the enterprising farmers of Harrison township, where he owns, in Section 9, 112 acres of fine farm land, in a high state of cultivation. He is a native of Vigo county, where he was born in July, 1853, and is a son of Ralph and Elenor (Snedicker) Conover, both natives of New Jersey, the former being of Scotch and the latter of German descent. They immigrated to this county in 1832, where they remained until the death of the father. They were the parents of ten children, six of whom are living: Jane, Alfred, Aaron, Gertrude, Eliza and Ralph. Aaron Conover, Sr., died in 1888, his widow resides in Terre Haute. Our subject was reared on a farm, and is a prominent agriculturist. He was married in Vigo county to Nettie Metcalf, who was born in Edgar county, Ill., in 1856, and they have had four children, viz.: Coral and Warren (both deceased)

and Earl and Beulah. Mrs. Conover's father was killed by the cars at Paris, Ill., while walking on the track; his hearing was so defective that he failed to hear the approaching engine. Mr. Conover was supervisor of Harrison township in 1888, and re-elected in 1890. He is a self-made man; working his way in life, aided by his estimable wife, he has acquired a handsome property. His comfortable residence is of brick, and there are a good barn and outbuildings. In addition to farming he carries on fruit-growing. He is a Republican, and is highly respected in the neighborhood.

GUS A. CONZMAN, county treasurer of Vigo county, Terre Haute, was born in Terre Haute, Ind., and is a son of Gustavus A. and Catharine (Hertfelder) Conzman, who in 1849 emigrated from the Fatherland to the "land of the free and the home of the brave," settling in Vigo county. The father, who had been proprietor of a hotel, died in 1876. His family consisted of five children, of whom four are living, Gus A. being the eldest. He was reared in Terre Haute, where he attended the public schools, and in 1871 he commenced to learn the book-maker's trade, serving a regular apprenticeship, and then worked as journeyman. In 1879, in company with E. A. Hess, he purchased the bindery, and conducted same until August, 1885, when he was appointed deputy county treasurer under James Cox, being thus employed four years. In 1888 he was nominated on the Democratic ticket and elected county treasurer, in which office he is ably assisted by John L. Walsh, as deputy. Mr. Conzman was married in December, 1885, to Miss Lydia, daughter of John and Catharine (Swartz) Elsevach, and of German descent. Mr. Conzman is a member of several secret societies; he served three years as treasurer of the National Union; is a member of the A. O. U. W., also of the Royal Arcanum and the K. of P. and is a Master Mason.

GEORGE COPPAGE, farmer, Otter Creek township, P. O. Terre Haute, was born in Sugar Creek township, Vigo county, November 1, 1843, and is a son of Freborn and Latilla (Fox) Coppage, natives of Maryland, and of English descent. The father, who was a farmer all his life, came to Vigo county in 1835, and spent the remaining portion of his life here, dying May 15, 1885. His family consisted of six children, George being next to the youngest. Our subject was reared on the farm, receiving his education in the common schools, chose agricultural pursuits as a business, and is now the owner of the farm where he resides in Otter Creek township. He was married, March 15, 1881, to Miss Susie Morton, which union has been blessed with one child, Monta I. In politics Mr. Coppage is a Democrat. He is not a member

of any church or secret society, and has never run for any office. He is a quiet, unassuming man, one who reads a great deal, and is well posted on the current events of the day. He spends considerable time and money in enriching his land which now produces nearly twice the amount it did when he purchased it a few years ago; in a word he is an industrious man, well deserving of success.

B. H. CORNWELL (deceased) was a native of Kentucky, born in Louisville, July 3, 1819, and was the youngest in the family of eight children of William and Mary (Swan) Cornwell, Virginians, of English extraction, who owned a large plantation near Louisville. The name is descended from the Cornwalls of England, and the change in the spelling occurred in the branch of that noted old English family that came to America. During the early boyhood of B. H. Cornwell his parents removed to Paola, Ind., where the son grew to his majority. He attended the common schools of the place, with such advantages as were then within the reach of a well-to-do farmer's son. He acquired a sound English education, because he was studious of nature and had a remarkably retentive memory. Being now well grown, he removed to Vincennes, where he entered a dry-goods store as clerk, and incidentally gave considerable attention to the clothing department thereof. In 1845 he came to Terre Haute, a bright and hopeful young man, and soon after opened a clothing store in the place, his room being on the east side of the court-house square. Eminently successful in business affairs, he was of that order of men who make their presence felt in all branches of society to which they turn their attention. He was soon a strong factor in politics, and in 1855 President Pierce appointed him postmaster at Terre Haute, to which office he was again appointed, in 1857, by President Buchanan. When he became postmaster, he closed out his business, but when he went out of office (with the change in the administration from Buchanan to Lincoln) he resumed it, in the dry-goods trade, in company with John G. Davis, congressman. Mr. Cornwell was a man of ripe judgment of men and affairs, a Democrat possessed of the courage of his convictions, which he followed regardless of the clamor of the mob or the seductive influences that may have been offered. He was several years chairman of the county central committee, and while quietly attending to his own affairs, without solicitation on his part, he was nominated and elected by his party county auditor for a term of four years. He filled the office well, and at the end of his term was unanimously offered a nomination by both parties which he positively declined, chiefly on account of his failing health. After leaving the auditor's office he engaged in the hardware trade, and associated with himself in the store his two sons-in-law, D. B. Otis and

A. G. Austin. When this was well established, he gave it but little more attention. On August 10, 1841, Mr. Cornwell was united in marriage at Vincennes with Miss Caroline S., a daughter of H. P. and Sally (Ruble) Brokaw, former of whom was a native of New Jersey, and latter of Indiana. The grandfather, Henry Ruble, was present at the battle of Tippecanoe as a member of Gen. Harrison's staff. Born to Mr. and Mrs. B. H. Cornwell were children as follows: Sallie C., married to A. G. Austin, a prominent citizen and hardware merchant of Terre Haute; Mary C., wife of Dr. L. H. Bartholomew, a leading dentist, of Terre Haute; and Annie C., wife of Capt. W. B. Wheeler, of the United States army (they reside at Fort Clark, Tex.; he is a West Point graduate). Mr. Cornwell died in September, 1869. When twenty-four years of age he had united with the Presbyterian Church, and in 1847 he became an elder of the same and so remained during life.

ROBERT S. COX (deceased) was a native of Ohio, born at Zanesville, February 7, 1833, and died November 18, 1886. He came to Terre Haute in 1855, and formed a partnership with his father, Robert S. Cox, Sr., in the wholesale grocery business, the style of the firm being R. S. Cox & Son, and was widely and favorably known in all the territory tributary to Terre Haute. His father died in 1864, but his mother retained her interest in the store. The firm was changed to Cox & Son in 1870, and he became a partner with Mr. H. Hulman, under the name of Hulman & Cox. Here his great executive capacity and his sound views on business were conspicuously manifested. In 1879 he became part owner of the Terre Haute Distillery, but sold in the latter part of 1881, and in March, 1882, he bought a one-third interest in the Terre Haute Car Works. He served as vice-president until the death of Mr. J. B. Hager, when he was elected president. He was twice married, first, January 29, 1855, to Miss Hannah F. Schell, of Cincinnati, who died in 1860, and in 1861 he was married to Miss Frances Strain, who died July 29, 1881. He had a family of seven children: Lewis J., Robert S., George, Frank, John, and two daughters.

Mr. Cox was more than a pushing man of business, and had broad views of education and progress. He was an earnest advocate of practical education in technology, and as a member of the board of trustees of the Rose Polytechnic, the results of his wisdom and thoroughness will long survive him. The Rose Orphans' Home, on whose board he was a most useful member, was an especial object of his solicitude. He was a public-spirited man, and from the days when he was chief of the fire department to the hour of his death he was patriotic toward Terre Haute, and had her growth and progress constantly in view. This entire community mourned

his loss by death. He was a useful citizen, broad and generous of all his busines ideas, and ever loyal to the city of his adoption.

LEWIS J. COX, vice-president and treasurer of the Terre Haute Car and Manufacturing Company, was born in Terre Haute, Ind., April 27, 1857, and is a son of Robert S. and Hannah F. (Schell) Cox, natives of Ohio, former of whom was of English, latter of German descent. Lewis J. who is the second in a family of three children, was reared and received his early education in Terre Haute. In 1874 he entered the Polytechnic Institute in Zurich, Switzerland, where he graduated in 1878. Returning to Terre Haute, he worked for Cox & Fairbanks about three years, and in 1883 he accepted the position of superintendent of the foundry at the car works, and has since been connected with this company. He is a thorough business man, and by his energy and general qualifications, has done much toward building up the business to its present proportions. Mr. Cox was married in Wooster, Ohio, August 20, 1889, to Lenora Hannah, daughter of James and Mary (Jones) Hannah, former of whom was a native of New York, latter of Pennsylvania. Mrs. Cox is the third in a family of four children, and was born in Wooster, Ohio, November 2, 1864. This is one of the pleasant and prominent families of Terre Haute, contributing largely to its social life.

ROBERT S. COX, superintendent of the Terre Haute Car and Manufacturing Company, Terre Haute, was born in Terre Haute, Ind., June 28, 1858, and is the youngest of the three children of Robert S. and Hannah (Schell) Cox. Our subject was reared in Terre Haute, and attended the city schools. In 1874 he entered the Polytechnic School of Arts at Zurich, Switzerland, where he graduated in the mechanical department in August, 1880. He then returned to Terre Haute. He was united in marriage August 8, 1887, with Miss Frank Day, of Brazil, Ind., and daughter of John and Margaret (Smith) Day, natives of Ohio. Mrs. Cox is the sixth in a family of seven children, and was born in Chillicothe, Ohio, March 18, 1862. In November, 1886, Mr. Cox was elected superintendent of the Terre Haute Car and Manufacturing Company.

JAMES H. CRABB, Otter Creek township, P. O. Burnett. This gentleman, who is the trustee of that township, was born in Parke county, Ind., October 31, 1842, and is a son of Edward and Liona (Williams) Crabb, former a native of Ohio, latter of Kentucky, and both of English descent. The father is a leading farmer and prominent citizen of Parke county, Ind., James H., who is the fourth in a family of nine children, grew to manhood on his father's farm in Parke county, where he attended the public schools, working on the farm in the summer. He naturally became

a farmer and stock-grower, and has been successful in the business. The farm on which he resided consists of 195 acres of valuable land, well improved and stocked. He was united in marriage in Parke county, Ind., in 1866, to Miss Mary, daughter of Daniel Lyons. She was of English descent, and died in 1871. Two children were born to them: Minnie, who married, in 1889, George Stevenson, son of Thomas Stevenson, a wealthy and influential farmer of this county; and John, who is at home. Mr. Crabb's second wife was Carrie Briggs, daughter of Robert and Rosetta (Burnett) Briggs, and a native of Indiana, born of English descent. This union has been blessed with five children, three of whom are now living: Rosamond, Dovie and Ethel. Mr. and Mrs. Crabb are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which he is steward, and has been superintendent of the Sabbath-school. He has served as school director, and was elected trustee of Otter Creek township in 1888. He is a Master Mason. He enlisted in 1862 in Company G, Eighty-fifth Indiana Volunteer Infantry; served three years, and was under Gen. Sherman on part of the march to the sea. He was in a number of battles, among others those of Peach Tree Creek and Atlanta, Ga.

E. R. CRABB, farmer and stock-grower, Otter Creek township, P. O. Burnett, was born in Parke county, Ind., August 18, 1849, and is a son of E. R. and Liona (Williams) Crabb, natives of Ohio and Kentucky, and of English descent. Our subject's grandfather was James Crabb, and his great-grandfather was Edward Crabb, prominent citizens of the Old Dominion, a race of farmers who migrated from that State to Kentucky, thence to Ohio in an early day. Our subject's father, who was also a farmer, was born July 21, 1815. He had a family of nine children, seven of whom survive. Here E. R. grew to manhood, receiving the ordinary advantages of education in the public schools, and afterward attended the Sullivan County Seminary, completing his education at the Terre Haute Commercial College. He then engaged in teaching, carrying on, at the same time, his farm. His property is noted as a fine old homestead of 111 acres of highly improved land, and he is recognized as one of the representative self-made men of the county. He has never married, though social and congenial in nature, and enjoying a wide circle of friends and acquaintances. His chief enjoyment is in his library, among his favorite books, investigating those practical scientific subjects most closely connected with his affairs. In his political sentiments he is a Republican.

WILLIAM G. CRAIG, farmer and stock-grower, Lost Creek township, P. O. Terre Haute, was born in Brown county, Ohio, July 12, 1833, and is a son of John and Isabel (Wishart) Craig, natives of

Pennsylvania, former of Irish, and latter of Scotch descent. The father came to Clay county, Ind., in 1845, and died in Saline county, same State. They had a family of six boys and four girls, of whom William G. is the fifth. Our subject was married December 23, 1863, to Alvina, daughter of John and Martha (Martin) Rogers, and born August 21, 1846. To this union have been born seven children, of whom the three youngest are living, as follows: Clifford C., Tena A. and Samantha. Mr. Craig learned the cooper's trade, worked at same eight years, and is now living on his farm containing eighty acres. April 3, 1861, he enlisted for three months in the Nineteenth Regiment, First Indiana Cavalry, and served the full term in camp; then enlisted for three years in the same company, and participated in the following named battles: Carnifax Ferry, Bull Run, Rappahannock, Nashville and others. He was discharged in April, 1863, and re-enlisted in December, 1864, this time in the One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Regiment, Eleventh Indiana Cavalry, serving till the close of the war. He contracted chronic diarrhoea while in the service, and has not been able to do hard work for fifteen years. Mr. Craig is a member of Leslie Post No. 410, G. A. R., and is a Republican in politics. The family are members of the Christian Church.

CAPTAIN SAMUEL M. CRANDELL, farmer and stock-grower, Honey Creek township, P. O. Terre Haute, was born in Garrard county, Ky., April 20, 1838, and is a son of Joshua T. and Mary (Marksberry) Crandell, natives of Kentucky, and of English lineage. The father, who was a farmer and blacksmith, died in Honey Creek township, this county, in 1864; he had left Kentucky in 1863 on account of his being a Union man, and came north. His family consisted of nine children, of whom six attained their majority. Samuel M. was reared in Kentucky, where he received his education in the common schools, and became a farmer. In 1862 he enlisted in Company G, Eighth Kentucky Cavalry, and was elected first lieutenant, in which capacity he served thirteen months; was then appointed mustering officer, and was mustered out for the purpose of recruiting a company. He then recruited Company G, Thirteenth Kentucky Cavalry, and was mustered in as captain in 1863, serving in that capacity until the close of the war in 1865, in which year he came to Vigo county. He is a member of the G. A. R., Post No. 158, and is post commander, now serving his third term. Capt. Crandell was married December 19, 1867, on the farm where he now resides, to Miss Elizabeth, daughter of William Foxworthy, and of German descent. The children born to them are as follows: Joshua, William T., Elizabeth, Mary Lois and Samuel

and Daniel (twins). In politics Capt. Crandell is a Republican, and he has been trustee one term.

A. J. CRAWFORD, manufacturer, Terre Haute. This enterprising and successful business man was born in Montgomery county, Penn., November 7, 1837, and is a son of Alexander and Mary R. (List) Crawford, natives of Pennsylvania, and of Irish and German descent. His father was an ironmonger, and was a factor in the building up of this great industry, in early times in this country, and was one of the county's prosperous men. He established the Blast Furnace at Terre Haute in 1869. He died in April, 1890. His family consisted of eight children—five sons and three daughters—A. J. being the eldest. Our subject was reared at New Castle, Penn., where he received his education, and when a young man he commenced work with his father, thus growing up to the business of an iron manufacturer. In 1869 he came to Terre Haute, and became a partner in the Blast Furnace. When the Wabash Iron Works Company was formed he became its president, his brother, J. P., being elected secretary and treasurer. The latter is now president, and A. J. Crawford is vice-president of the Terre Haute Iron and Steel Company, called sometimes the "Nail Works." They employ about 500 men in their business in this place. A. J. Crawford is president, and his brother, J. P., is secretary and treasurer of the Crawford Coal Company, at Brazil, Ind., which was organized in 1881; this gives employment to about 250 men.

J. P. Crawford was born in Pennsylvania in 1855, and early in life engaged in business. The brothers erected an iron furnace in 1882 at Gadsden, Ala., where they now employ about 250 men. A. J. Crawford became president when the company was formed. He is president of the Terre Haute Electric Light Company, and is president of the Nashville & Knoxville Railroad Company.

A. J. Crawford was married, December 26, 1865, to Emma E., daughter of James Ivenson, and a native of England, which union has been blessed with five children, as follows: Alexander; Mary, who is the wife of Frank L. Kidder, a son of Wright L. Kidder; James, John and Anna. Mr. Crawford is a Master Mason, a member of Lodge No. 19. The family worship at the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Above has been given but an imperfect list of the vast business concerns of these two brothers. An hour's chat with the senior member, in his usual breezy, jolly vein, causes the visitor to think of the "Cheerible Brothers," hearty, frank and pleasant, in the breeziest way, ever ready to welcome all and bid them stay and talk on as he is more than ready to listen. "I've nothing in the world to do—sit down," and the play of good humor that runs over his face would put at his ease even a—agent!

JAMES L. CREAL, farmer and stock-grower, Otter Creek township, P. O. Burnett, is a native of Vigo county, Ind., and was born May 2, 1832, the son of Lewis and Nancy (Messer) Creal, who were from New York and Pennsylvania, his mother being of German descent. The father, who was of English descent and a pioneer shoemaker, which trade he carried on in Terre Haute, died in 1848, leaving one child, James L. Our subject was reared in Otter Creek township, attending the schools in Terre Haute, and early in life he learned the carpenter's trade, which he followed until 1858, when he commenced farming, which vocation he has pursued since, excepting during the time he spent in the service of his country. In 1861 he enlisted in the Eleventh Ind. V. I. for three months, and then re-enlisted in the Seventy-first Regiment (which merged into the Sixth Cavalry), in Company E. He served in the dangerous position of color sergeant, was twice wounded, losing his right eye, and was a prisoner in both Libby and Andersonville prisons; he served until the close of the war. In 1853 Mr. Creal was married to Roslinda Burnett, by whom he had two children, Davie and William L., and in 1863 he was married to Amanda Havens, daughter of Thomas Havens, who served in the war of the Rebellion as a member of Company M, Fourth Indiana Cavalry, and died at Nashville, Tenn., in 1863. To this union were born the following named children: Rorez M., Ida B., Charles C., Bessie G., James B., Abbie E., Carrie A., Ova B. and Benjamin H. Mr. Creal is a member of Leslie Post, G. A. R., and in politics is a Republican. He is the owner of the farm where he now resides.

JOHN W. CREAL, proprietor of a saw-mill and grist-mill, Otter Creek township, P. O. Burnett. This enterprising young man is a descendant of one of the earliest pioneer families of Vigo county. He was born in Otter Creek township, Vigo county, Ind., October 5, 1862, and is a son of H. S. and Hannah (Gray) Creal, who were of English descent. The father was a miller and farmer, also a stock-grower, and was a successful business man, succeeding in accumulating a handsome fortune. He died in 1879. The mother of our subject now resides on the home farm, which consists of about 200 acres of well-improved land in Nevins township, this county. John W. is the second in a family of seven children, of whom five are now living. He was reared on the farm, attending the school in the district where he now resides. He chose milling as his life business, and now owns and operates both a saw-mill and grist-mill in Otter Creek township. He is hard of hearing, but when the running of the mill is disturbed he is aware of the fact as soon as those who have their

hearing. He is very attentive to business, but finds time to indulge in the reading of good literature. In his political predilections he is a Republican.

ALEXANDER CREWS, Sugar Creek township, P. O. Nelson, ranks among the most prominent farmers of this county. He was born February 29, 1832, on the farm he now owns and where he resides, and is a son of John and Elizabeth (McCowan) Crews. His father was born in Tennessee, of English descent; his mother in Kentucky, of Irish descent. She lived to be ninety-three years old. The father was a farmer all his life, and came to this county in 1819. His nearest neighbor then lived four miles away. He entered a tract of 360 acres of land, and subsequently bought 200 acres more. He died in 1876 at the advanced age of eighty-three. Their family consisted of seven children, of whom Alexander is the fourth. He was reared on the farm, attending school in the log house, walking three miles daily. He has lived all his life in his native district, and wisely chose farming, following that all his life. He has also dealt extensively in stock, and has met with great success, being now classed with the wealthiest farmers of Vigo county. His home farm consists of 720 acres of valuable land in his township. Mr. Crews was married, in 1877, in this county to Miss Sarah, daughter of Joseph Thompson, a farmer. Mrs. Crews is of English descent. The union of Mr. and Mrs. Crews has been blessed with a family of five children, as follows: Julia, John, Joseph, Robert and Emma. Mr. Crews affiliates in politics with the Democratic party, and is a Master Mason in the Masonic fraternity, Terre Haute Lodge No. 85.

JOSEPH S. CROCKETT, farmer and stock-grower, Sugar Creek township, P. O. Macksville, was born in Sugar Creek township, Vigo county, Ind., December 12, 1839. His father, William Crockett, who was a farmer all his life, was a native of Tennessee, his mother, Sarah Crockett, of Maryland, and they were of Scotch-Irish and Dutch descent. They came to this county in 1822 among the pioneer settlers. Their family consisted of seven children, of whom Joseph S. is the fourth. He was reared on the farm, and received his education in the common schools of the township, then turned his attention to farming, and now owns a farm consisting of eighty acres of land. He was married in this county, in 1870, to Miss Anna Burnham, and by her had one child, Nora. Mrs. Crockett died in 1873 and Mr. Crockett married in 1879, Mrs. Catherine Keim, widow of David M. Keim, a daughter of Peter Rardin, and of German descent. This union has been blessed with three children, viz.: Bertha, Catherine and Joseph E. Mr. Crockett is a Democrat, and was elected trustee in 1887, which

office he still holds. At the breaking out of the Rebellion in 1861, he promptly enlisted in the Thirty-first Ind. V. I., Company K, and was made a non-commissioned officer. He was wounded at the battle of Fort Donelson, but served his full term of three years.

OLIVER M. CURRY, farmer and stock-grower, Honey Creek township, P. O. Terre Haute, was born December 21, 1829, in Vigo county, and is a son of John and Jane M. (Jordan) Curry, the father a native of Delaware, and the mother of Pennsylvania; they were of Irish and German descent on one side, and of English and Scotch-Irish on the other. They came to Sullivan county among the pioneer settlers, locating on what has ever since been called "Curry Prairie," and they built the first house on that prairie. The grandfather of our subject, William Curry, was also a pioneer farmer. The father, who died in 1852, was twice married, Oliver M. being the eldest in the family of four children by the second wife. Our subject reached his majority on the farm, attending the common schools, and has made farming his life pursuit, being now the owner of a well-improved farm of 141 acres. He was married in Vigo County, November 9, 1854, to Elvira, daughter of John and Sarah (McCormick) Ryman, whose parents were of Scotch and German descent. Mrs. Curry was born November 4, 1829, and was eight years old when her father came to Vigo county; he was a farmer and died in 1857; her mother died April 11, 1849. Mr. and Mrs. Curry have had seven children, five of whom are living, viz.: J. Charles (a farmer), Albert B., Jennie M., George A. and Lucy A. This is a family of farmers, and the children are all musicians. In politics Mr. Curry is a National Greenbacker, and has served one term as a justice of the peace. He is a charter member of Honey Creek Grange No. 1, and has passed all of the offices; has held an office in the State Grange of Indiana for twelve years, and is a Master Mason. He was nominated in the Eight Congressional district for congress by the People's party.

C. M. DAGGETT, lumber dealer, Terre Haute, is a native of Maine, born in Union, Knox county, March 8, 1834, and is a son of Ebenezer and Salome (Miller) Daggett, natives of that State, latter of German origin. The father who was of English descent, and a farmer and miller by occupation, died in Maine in 1888, at the advanced age of ninety-one. His family consisted of eight children, of whom our subject is the second by the second marriage. He was reared on the farm, attending the district school, and when twelve years old he went to work in a saw-mill; standing on a bench he was about able to do a man's work. When he reached his majority and started in the world his whole fortune was his good health, a fair knowledge of the saw-mill business, and a resolution

that would not quail. At the age of twenty-three he came west, and stopped at Alton, Ill., where he worked at the cooper's trade. Before leaving that place he was foreman in one of the cooper shops, and he has always had control of men wherever he has worked. He then went to Missouri in the employment of the railroad company as car inspector and repairer, a position he held six years. In 1869 he came to Terre Haute, and superintended the building of cars at Seath & Hagers'; then commenced the manufacture of lumber. He has owned and operated saw-mills at various points, but has made Terre Haute his home, where he has a neat and substantial residence. Mr. Daggett gives employment to about fifty men. He has a partner in business in Arkansas, and they often buy large tracts of land, now owning about 7,000 acres, and are running two saw-mills and a planing-mill; property he has acquired since he has reached the age of twenty-three.

Our subject was married at Alton, Ill., February 9, 1860, to Miss Elizabeth, daughter of William and Mary (Greenwood) Broadbent, and a native of England; she died in Terre Haute, January 12, 1889, a member of the Universalist Church, of the Sunday-school of which she was superintendent at the time of her death. The union of Mr. and Mrs. Daggett was blessed with six children, as follows: Clara B.; Edith E., wife of W. W. Hauck; Lulu V., wife of Willis D. Miller; Ethelda M.; Gertrude Greenwood and Leoretta. Mr. Daggett is a Republican in politics; he is a Mason, and has taken all the degrees.

HON. F. C. DANALDSON, attorney at law, and mayor of the city of Terre Haute, was born in that city September 26, 1852, and is a son of David S. and Emaline W. (Clark) Danaldson, who were of Scotch and English descent, the father born in Kentucky, and the mother in Virginia, both early settlers of this county. His father, now in his eighty-third year, was a merchant in early life, and came to Terre Haute in 1833, where for many years he was an active, leading business man. He published the first daily paper here. For some years he has devoted his time to securing government claims for parties. He has three children, our subject being the youngest.

Hon. F. C. Danaldson was reared in Terre Haute, attended the public schools, and subsequently he entered Bloomington University, where he graduated in 1873 in the law department. He then commenced the practice of law here, and has continued in practice since. He was elected mayor of the city in 1889. In politics he is a Republican, and is regarded by all as an eloquent and able orator, and he has made many public speeches. He is one of the able campaigners on the stump, and at every campaign his services

are frequently called for. Though young in years, he is an able political leader, commanding a strong following. In social life he is a public favorite; there are no lines of division here among the good people of Terre Haute. Our subject is a prominent member of Lodge No. 19, A. F. & A. M. He is high priest in Chapter No. 11, and a Royal Arch Mason, and a member of Terre Haute Commandery No. 16, K. T.

G. W. DAVIS, farmer, Nevins township, P. O. Cloverland, Clay county, resides on Section 31, where he owns sixty-nine acres of excellent farm land. He was born in Clermont county, Ohio, September 2, 1832, and is a son of Isaac and Mary A. (Hull) Davis, natives of Clermont county, Ohio, and who came to Vigo county in 1836, when G. W. was four years of age. They spent the remainder of their days in this county, the father dying in 1879, and the mother in 1866; they were the parents of ten children. Our subject's opportunities for an early education were limited. He was reared on a farm, and to the occupation of a farmer, which he has followed thus far through life. In 1869 he was married in Vigo county to Mary F. Calahan, who was born in Perry county, Ohio, in 1834. Mr. Davis, who is a Democrat, has never sought or held office, except some of the minor offices of his township; he is a member of the F. M. B. A.

ISAAC DAVIS, farmer, Nevins township, P. O. Seelyville, was born in Clermont, Ohio, November 24, 1836, and is the son of Isaac and Mary (Hull) Davis, natives of Ohio, and of English descent. The father, who was a farmer during his life, came to Vigo county in 1836, and settled on a farm, where he spent the remaining years of his life, dying in 1879. His family consisted of six sons and three daughters, Isaac being the third in the family. Our subject was reared in Nevins township on the farm, attending the district school, and chose farming, which he has since carried on, except during the time he was manufacturing brooms. In 1862 he enlisted in the Eighty-fifth Ind. V. I., Company B,; he was a noncommissioned officer, was in one engagement, and was discharged for disability in 1863, at Franklin, Tenn. He is a member of the G. A. R., in politics a Democrat. Mr. Davis was married in Vigo county, in 1866, to Miss Lucinda Smith, whose parents were natives of Ohio, her father being now a well-to-do farmer of Nevins township, this county. She is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Davis has many friends.

LEANDER DAVIS, farmer and brick mason, P. O. Fontanet. The pleasant residence of this gentleman is in Section 36, Nevins township, where he owns eighty acres of land; he also has twenty-three acres in Section 30. He was born in Clermont county, Ohio,

in 1834, and is a son of Isaac and Mary (Hull) Davis, who came to Vigo county in 1835. Leander grew to manhood on the same farm he now owns, he being only two years old when his parents came to Indiana. He had but limited school advantages. Mr. Davis was married in 1859, in Clay county, Ind., to Caroline, daughter of George Neville, and born in the State of New York in 1844. They are the parents of nine children, of whom the following named are living: Edward, Daniel, Charles, May and Clyde; those deceased are Mary, George, Dora and Harry. Mr. Davis has held the office of township assessor four years, and was supervisor two years. He is a member of the F. M. B. A. August 21, 1862, he enlisted in the Civil war in Company B, Eighty-fifth Ind. V. I.; was in several skirmishes, and was mustered out of the service at Indianapolis, June 30, 1865. He is the worthy recipient of a monthly pension of $10. In politics Mr. Davis is a Democrat.

EDWARD DAVIS, a dealer in general merchandise at Coal Bluff, was born in Nevins township, Vigo county, Ind., March 16, 1844, and is a son of Isaac and Mary H. (Hull) Davis, natives of Ohio and of English descent. The father was among the pioneer farmers of Nevins township, where he settled in 1832. It was then a wild wood, but by hard toil he cleared the farm where Edward was born, spent his childhood and attended school. The father died in 1878. The family consisted of ten children, Edward being the seventh. After passing through the district school, Edward attended Bloomingdale Academy, and acquired a taste for literature and a desire to know something of the movements of the day. He concluded to make farming his business, but in 1862 he enlisted in Company B, Eighty-fifth Indiana Volunteer Infantry. He was a good soldier, and served in Gen. Sherman's command on the march to the sea, being in several engagements. He served until the close of the war, when he returned home, and was engaged at the brick-mason's trade until 1874, when he embarked in his present business. He has prospered, and met with deserved success. Mr. Davis is a member of the K. of P. and I. O. O. F. societies, and is a Master Mason.

H. P. DAVIS, merchant, lumberman and miller, Coal Bluff, Nevins township, was born in Parke county Ind., January 4, 1852, a son of Josiah Robert and Delana Jane (Wilson) Davis, latter of whom was born in Parke county, Ind., of English parentage. The father, who was a native of North Carolina, of Welsh parentage, was a merchant, and carried on business in Indiana for many years. At the breaking out of the Rebellion he promptly enlisted in the Twenty-first Ind. V. I., Company K. He died in 1863. H. P. Davis was reared on the farm, attending the common schools,

also Bloomingdale Academy, and for a time was engaged in teaching school. He then took a railroad contract to furnish the railroad and bridge timber. He continued railroad work until embarking in the coal business, as a member of the Edgar Coal Company. Since 1885 he has been engaged extensively in the hardwood lumber business. He is the owner of the saw-mill at Coxville, Parke county, and carries on an extensive trade in hardwood timber, the capacity of his mill at Coxville being 10,000 feet per day. He also owns and operates the flouring-mill at Rosedale, which has a capacity of 100 barrels per day. In 1889 he established a general store at Coal Bluff. Mr. Davis was married, in 1882, to Miss Lizzie, daughter of Christopher Young, and born in Kentucky of English descent. Their children are Josiah R. and Austin T. Mrs. Davis is a member of the Congregational Church. In politics Mr. Davis is a Republican. He is a Master Mason.

R. P. DAVIS, proprietor of the Early House, Terre Haute, was born in Harrison county, Ind., July 24, 1844, and is a son of J. M. and Mary (Ackron) Davis, natives of Indiana and of Scotch and German origin. His father made farming the main business of his life, but at present is engaged in hotel-keeping. Mr. Davis was reared on the farm, and received his education in the district schools of his native county. July 28, 1861, he enlisted in Company B, First Missouri Regiment, V. I., and served till the close of the war. He participated in many engagements, some of which were Corinth, Vicksburg, Atlanta (Ga.) and others, and he was with Gen. Sherman in his famous march to the sea. At the close of the war he came to Terre Haute, and learned the iron-molder's trade, at which he worked eleven years, and, in 1877, he embarked in his present business. He is a member of the G. A. R. Post No. 1, is an active member of the militia, and has served several years as captain in the State Militia at Terre Haute. He is a prominent Mason, and has taken thirty-two degrees; is a member of the K. of P., and has served as captain of the Uniform Rank. While he was captain, his company took three prizes in drilling—one at Cincinnati, one at Evansville and one at Louisville—and his success as drill master is beyond dispute. Mr. Davis received the appointment of superintendent of police of Terre Haute in 1890, and has proven himself a very efficient officer, being much attached to the office, as he is naturally of a military turn of mind, and he is very highly respected.

WILLIAM G. DAVIS, Terre Haute. This gentleman has spent many years of his life in the rolling-mills, having been thus engaged both in the Old and New world. He is now sixty-three years old, and was born in Wales, June 7, 1827. He is a son of Daniel

and Mary (Gabriel) Davis, natives of Wales. His father was an iron refiner, and was employed in the rolling-mills for many years. He died in his native country in 1882, his widow surviving him two years, and dying in 1884. Mr. Davis, who is the eldest in a family of seven children, at the age of fourteen began his first work in a rolling-mill, in Wales. He subsequently went to England, where he was employed until he came to America, and located at Youngstown, Ohio. He has been boss roller since 1868, and he rolled the first bar of iron ever rolled in Terre Haute. He has been very successful, financially, and resides in his beautiful home in Terre Haute. He owns large real-estate interests. In Wales he was married, in 1849, to Miss Jane Thomas, daughter of Joseph and Charlotte Thomas. Her father was engaged in the iron business in Wales. The union of Mr. and Mrs. Davis has been blessed with fourteen children—nine sons and five daughters—of whom the following named are residents of Terre Haute: Daniel, who is the book-keeper at the rolling-mills; Mary, wife of Frank Woodward; Joseph A., who is employed at the iron-mills; Charlotte, wife of John T. Luellen; Thomas W., an iron roller; Lizzie, the wife of W. W. Ray; Hattie, the wife of T. J. Odell; and John, who is a telegraph operator on the Vandalia road. The family worship at the Centenary Methodist Church, and Mr. Davis is known as "Singer Davis." The family are all musicians, both vocal and instrumental, and in musical circles they are widely known as people of more than ordinary cultivation and talent, frequently being termed "the musical family of Indiana." Mr. Davis is a Republican in politics, and is a prominent member of the I. O. O. F., Terre Haute.

H. W. DAVY, engineer, Vandalia Railroad, Terre Haute, is a native of Knox county, Ohio, born June 12, 1841, and is a son of John and Sarah (Snyder) Davy, former a native of Maryland, and latter of Jefferson, Harrison county, Ohio. The family moved to Terre Haute in the spring of 1853, and here the father, who was a farmer and stock-dealer, resided until the time of his death in July, 1877, when in his seventy-fourth year; the mother died in May, 1888, in her eighty-third year. Our subject, who is the youngest in a family of six children, was reared in Knox county, Ohio, and received a common-school education. In 1855 he engaged in the grocery business in Terre Haute, which he followed about five years, and in March, 1860, he began firing on the Terre Haute, Alton & St. Louis Railroad, remaining with that company about two years, when he went to work on the Evansville & Terre Haute Railroad, and was promoted. In the spring of 1864 he went into the Government service as locomotive engineer, and was on duty at Nashville, Knox-

ville, also at Atlanta, after the siege, and after the close of the war he helped deliver engines for the Government, the last two he delivered being to the Knoxville & Bristol Railroad Company, at Knoxville. He returned home in October, 1865, and went to work on the Terre Haute & Alton Railroad as engineer, and was in that employment until 1875, when he went to work on the Terre Haute & Logansport Railroad, but remained with that company only about one year, when he engaged in the grocery business, continuing about eighteen months. He next held the position as depot policeman, at the union depot, over three years, when he secured a position on the Vandalia Railroad in September, 1880. He runs on the east division from Terre Haute to Indianapolis, and has had the same engine (No. 41) over nine years. Mr. Davy was married in Terre Haute, April, 23, 1866, to Gertrude V. Minnick, daughter of John G. and Caroline (Malcom) Minnick, former a native of Maryland, latter of Virginia, and both early settlers of this county. Her father was a pattern-maker, and died here February 2, 1880, in his seventy-fourth year; her mother resides with her son in Tennessee. Mrs. Davy is the fifth in a family of six children that grew to maturity, and was born in Terre Haute, June 30, 1843. Mr. and Mrs. Davy have four children: George J., Harry H., Walter E. and Sadie C. Mr. Davy is a member of the K. of H., No. 520, and also of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, Division No. 25; politically he is a Democrat.

DANIEL DEBS, Terre Haute, is a native of Alsace, France, and was born December 4, 1820, a son of Daniel and Margaret (Schillinger) Debs, who were born in Alsace and died there, Mr. Debs in 1848, his widow in about 1858. They reared four children—one son and three daughters—two of whom are living, viz.: Daniel, and his youngest sister, who is in her native country. Daniel Debs was educated in his native land, and in 1848 he left home and friends to seek his fortune in the "land of the free." He settled in New York City, and was there married, in 1849, to Miss Margaret Betterich, also a native of Alsace, France, born in 1828. By their union two sons and four daughters were born, viz.: Mary, wife of J. G. Heinl; Louisa, wife of Henry Michel, a resident of Marion, Ind.; Eugene V., who is secretary of the "Brotherhood of Locomotive Fireman" and editor of the "Locomotive Fireman" magazine, one of the most popular and enterprising citizens of Terre Haute; Eugenia, wife of Howard Selby, of Terre Haute; Emma, wife of C. O. Mailloux of New York City; and Theodore, who is treasurer of the "Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen." Mr. Debs resided in the city of New York until 1851, when he moved to Terre Haute, and soon after opened a grocery and provision store, which he carried

on until about 1887, since which time he has been in the wine and liquor business at 1102 Wabash avenue. Mr. Debs is an old and respected citizen, and takes an active interest in all public enterprises.

JUDGE DEMAS DEMING (deceased) was born in Berlin, Conn., March 22, 1787, and departed this life at his home in Terre Haute, March 3, 1865. He attained his majority in Connecticut, where he received the rudiments of an English education. The young man became a soldier in the regular army, was appointed from his native State, and served two years as second lieutenant, when he resigned. He then went to Baltimore. Mr. Deming came to Terre Haute in 1818, and resumed his mercantile persuits, which he followed successfully until he was compelled to give them up on account of his failing health. In 1837 he became connected with the old State Bank, in which capacity he remained eighteen years, when he retired with a large fortune, for that day. Judge Demas Deming and Miss Sarah C. Patterson were married in Parke county, Ind., February 19, 1840. She is a Virginian by birth, born in October, 1810. Her father, Arthur Patterson, who was born in County Tyrone, Ireland, immigrated to America, settling in Pennsylvania when seventeen years of age, and about 1814 he located in Vincennes. From there he went to Parke county, where he was a prominent citizen, being chosen to represent his people in the State Legislature. He died at Saratoga Springs in 1848. His wife was Miss Margaret Chambers, who was born in New Jersey, and who died in this county in 1868. She was the mother of one son and three daughters, as follows: Chambers, the eldest child and only son, Sarah C., Mary and Margaret.

Mrs. Sarah C. Deming resides in the family mansion in Terre Haute, the mother of three sons and one daughter, of whom two sons and the daughter are living. Henry is one son; Sophia S. is the wife of Capt. Wheeler of the regular army, now stationed at Los Angeles, Cal.; he was born in Cavendish, Vt., and he and his wife have two children: Sophie and Deming. Judge Deming left considerable property in real estate, money and credits. He was a pioneer of Vigo county, and a leading and prominent citizen. He represented the district in the legislature, and at one time was grand master in the Masonic fraternity. In politics he was a Republican. He and his wife were not members of any church, but usually attended the Congregational.

WALTER H. DENNY, stock-breeder and farmer, Otter Creek township, P. O. Terre Haute, is a native of Vigo county, and was born in Otter Creek township, Vigo county, September 2, 1857, a son of Harrison and Luna (Ballou) Denny, the father a

native of Otter Creek township, where he was born in 1825, becoming one of the leading successful farmers of the county; he died in 1888. William Denny, grandfather of Walter H., was a soldier in the War of 1812, thus learning something of the Wabash Valley, an immediately after the close of the war he came to Vigo county, where he purchased of the Government a large tract of land. The father of Walter H. owned at the time of his death 600 acres of land, which was a part of the original purchase by the grandfather. This family has a long line of ancestors, both farmers and professional men. Walter H. grew up as a farmer's boy, attending the public schools, has followed agricultural pursuits, and now owns 240 acres of land in Otter Creek township, on which he resides. He was married, in 1879, to Alice, daughter of Milton and Mary (Simmons) Rogers, farmers, and she is also a native of Vigo county. Of this union there are the following named children: Walter Harrison, Clifford R., Roy V. and Gertrude. Mrs. Denny is of German and English descent, while Mr. Denny is of Irish and French. Politically he is a Republican.

THOMAS DERMODY, farmer and stock-grower, Sugar Creek township, P. O. St. Mary's, is a descendant of one of the earliest settlers of Vigo county, where he was born September 17, 1866, a son of Peter and Kate (Shearn) Dermody, latter of Irish descent. The father was born in Ireland, and became an early settler of Sugar Creek township. He was an energetic and successful farmer, stock-grower and dealer, and owned over 800 acres of land at the time of his death, which occurred in 1880. His widow still resides on the homestead in Sugar Creek township. Their family consisted of nine children, six of whom grew to maturity. The gentleman whose name heads this sketch, the youngest of the family, attended school at St. Mary's and Terre Haute, and became a farmer, having now charge of 400 acres of land. He was united in marriage, October 16, 1888, with Miss Anna, daughter of John and Jane (Cambron) Delahaye, and a lady of French origin, her father having been born in France. Mr. and Mrs. Dermody are members of the Catholic Church, as were also their parents. He is in sympathy with the Democratic party.

LABAN H. DICKERSON, P. O. Seelyville. This gentleman is trustee of Lost Creek township. He was born in Butler county, Ohio, November 12, 1828, and is a son of John and Rhoda (Holland) Dickerson, former a native of Pennsylvania, latter of Georgia, and of English and French descent. They came to Vigo county, October 7, 1839, and settled on the farm where their daughter Mary now resides, in Lost Creek township. Of their family of eleven children Laban H. is the fifth. He received his education in the dis-

trict schools in Lost Creek township, also at the seminary in Terre Haute, and the academy at Liberty, Union county, Ind. He was engaged for several years in teaching in the common schools of the State. He has made farming and stock-growing the main business of his life, being the owner of a well-improved farm consisting of 200 acres, where he now resides. Mr. Dickerson has held many offices of honor and trust, and has many friends especially among those who were soldiers in the Civil war. He volunteered, August 7, 1862, in Company M, Fourth Indiana Cavalry, Ex-Gov. Isaac P. Gray having been the first colonel of the regiment. After the company was organized he was appointed a non-commissioned officer, and was also company clerk; he was mustered out as quartermaster-sergeant, June 29, 1865, at Edgefield, Tenn. He was in many engagements while in the army, and, excepting one month while in the hospital at Nashville, was in the saddle at the front. He was in the long campaign with Gen. Sherman from Chattanooga to Atlanta; was on the McCook raid with Rosecrans at Chickamauga with cavalry sent to the relief of Burnside at Knoxville, and finally was with the cavalry corps under Maj.-Gen. Wilson from East Port, on the Tennessee, to Macon, Ga. He was present when Jeff Davis was brought into the Union line as a prisoner of war at Macon, Ga. Mr. Dickerson's career as a farmer, soldier, teacher and business man, has been an honorable one.

He was married in Union county, Ind., September 3, 1852, to Isabella F., daughter of Ebenezer and Sarah (Shannon) Hayward. Her mother was cousin of Ex-Gov. Shannon of Ohio. She is of Irish and English descent, and was born in Union county, Ind. Mr. and Mrs. Dickerson have five children living: Josephine A., wife of Ben F. Vanvactor; James, who is a farmer; Mollie E., wife of William Collins; Hattie C., wife of S. H. Lowish [see his biographical sketch], and William W., who is at home. In politics Mr. Dickerson is a Republican, and has been a member of the Republican County Committee. He helped to organize Leslie Post No. 410, G. A. R. and served two terms as commander of the same. He is a prominent member of Lodge No. 51, I. O. O. F., Terre Haute. He is wide awake to everything that may forward the interests of the citizens of Lost Creek township, or Vigo county, and to better the condition of public morality and humanity He has proved himself both honest and successful in business life—a kind husband and an indulgent father.

J. M. DISHON, city bill poster, Terre Haute, was born in Owen county, Ind., May 23, 1843, and is a son of John and Elizabeth (Paine) Dishon, natives of North Carolina, former of French and latter of English descent. J. M., who is third in a family of nine

children, was married in Paola, Ind., August 25, 1864, to Sarah E., daughter of Squire Kemly, a native of Kentucky. Mrs. Dishon was third in a family of four children, and was born in Pulaski county, Ky., March 16, 1847. Mr. and Mrs. Dishon have had two children: William R., and Estelle, who died October 30, 1890. Mr. Dishon was reared in Paola, Orange county, Ind., and received his education in the common schools. He started out as city bill poster in Indianapolis about the year 1860, and followed that business there until 1871, when he sold and removed to Terre Haute, where he has since been engaged in the same line. Mrs. Dishon died June 23, 1881, a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and Mr. Dishon was married, the second time, in Terre Haute, February 27, 1883, to Sarah Wilson, daughter of John Wilson.

WILLIAM D. DOBBS, farmer and stock-grower, Linton township, P. O. Youngstown, was born in Beaver county, Penn., August 31, 1839, and is a son of Anger and Hannah (Davis) Dobbs, natives of Pennsylvania, and English and Irish descent. The father, who was a farmer, died in February, 1844, the mother in Terre Haute, September 8, 1884. They had a family of five children, of whom William D. is the third in order of birth. Our subject was married in Terre Haute, July 4, 1867, to Mary A, daughter of John and Sarah (Clink) Sink, natives of Pennsylvania, and of German descent. Her father was a farmer, but worked during his early life at cabinet-making and carpentering. They moved first to Tuscarawas county, Ohio, and then to Owen county, Ind., in 1851. The father died in February, 1866, and the mother in March, 1880. Mrs. Dobbs is the seventh in a family of twelve children, and was born in Ohio, October 9, 1838, coming to Terre Haute in 1858. Mr. and Mrs. Dobbs had born to them seven children, as follows: Charles, deceased; Harry C.; Spencer L.; Elmer, deceased; Grace; Guy A., and John S., who died in infancy. Mr. Dobbs received his education in the common schools in Beaver county, Penn. and in Summit county, Ohio. He learned the tanner's and currier's trade. In 1858 he moved to Summit county, Ohio, where in Hudson he learned his trade with his uncle, William Dobbs, at which he worked there for about four years. On June 22, 1863, he enlisted as a government employe for six months, and was sent to Nashville, Tenn., where he worked in the government repair shops until the close of the war, being mustered out June 22, 1865, at Nashville, Tenn. August 7, 1865, he came to Terre Haute, and worked at his trade and in the hominy-mills for about eleven years; then moved to Linton township April 16, 1876, settling on the farm on which he now resides. His farm contains 108 acres, in a good state of cultivation. Mr. and Mrs. Dobbs are members of the First Baptist

Church at Terre Haute, and he has served as superintendent of the Sabbath-school near where he resides. He was a member of the I. O. O. F., No. 51, Terre Haute, and in politics is a Republican.

J. G. DOBBS, grocer, Nos. 204 and 206 South Fourth street, Terre Haute, is a native of Beaver county, Penn., born March 10, 1841, and is a son of Anger and Hannah (Davis) Dobbs, natives of Pennsylvania, the father being of Irish and the mother of Irish and Welsh origin. Our subject, who is the third in a family of four children, received a common-school education at his native home. In 1860 he went to Hudson, Ohio, and in November, 1862, he enlisted in Company B, Sixth O. V. C., in Gen. Meade's command. He participated in several important engagements during his term of service, and May 4, 1864, he was wounded at the battle of the Wilderness. He was sent to the hospital, and remained there until August, when he rejoined his command in front of Petersburg, Va., and served until the close of the war, being mustered out at Columbus, Ohio, in July, 1865. After the close of the war he proceeded to Pittsburgh, Penn., where he entered the Iron City Commercial College, graduating therefrom in 1865. In 1866 he came to Terre Haute, and served an apprenticeship at the machinist's trade, which he followed about ten years, and during the last year he was foreman in the machine shops of J. A. Parker & Co. In 1877 he embarked in the grocery business on the corner of Second street and Washington avenue, and after being there about five years he sold out. In 1883 he commenced business where he is at present located, making a specialty of staple and fancy groceries. By good management and close application to business he has succeeded in building up a trade that places him among the leading grocers of the city. Mr. Dobbs was married in Terre Haute, June 1, 1870, to Miss Sarah, daughter of Thomas and Sarah (Scott) Bell, natives of Ireland, and of Scotch-Irish descent. Mrs. Dobbs is the youngest in a family of four children, and was born in Utica, N. Y., February 16, 1851. Mr. and Mrs. Dobbs had born to them two children: Clair and Effie Frances. The parents are members of the Baptist Church, and he is one of the board of trustees. Mr. Dobbs is a member of the I. O. O. F., and in politics he is Republican.

NICHOLAS DODSON, engineer on the Vandalia Line, P. O. Terre Haute, is a native of Westmoreland county, Penn., and was born March 12, 1841, a son of Elijah and Eliza (Anderson) Dodson, natives of Pennsylvania, who came to this county about 1860. Elijah Dodson was a farmer, and died here in 1883 in his eighty-fifth year; his wife died in Westmoreland county, Penn., in 1849. Nicholas Dodson was reared in his native county until he was thirteen years of age, when he came to Terre Haute. He received a

common-school education. He ran as train boy on the Terre Haute & Indianapolis Railroad, four years, except three summers when he worked for his father on the farm. He then began firing on the Terre Haute & Indianapolis Railroad, and was fireman about six years, when he was promoted and given an engine June 19, 1865. He has been on duty since, except about two years, during which time he was compelled to lay off on account of injuries received by running into an open switch. He met with the accident July 15, 1880, and went to work again July 11, 1882. His run is on the passenger engine from Terre Haute to Indianapolis. Mr. Dodson was married in Terre Haute, Ind., March 8, 1866, to Miss Mary, daughter of Charles and Mary (Smith) Callahan, natives of Ireland, who first settled in New York, from there moving to Ohio, and thence to Indiana. Mr. Callahan, who was a farmer, died in New York; Mrs. Callahan died in this county, in 1885. Mrs. Dodson is the second in a family of five children, and was born in County Cork, Ireland, March 8, 1845. Mr. and Mrs. Dodson have four children, viz.: Charles E., Hattie, George H. and N. F. Mr. Dodson is a member of the Masonic fraternity, Terre Haute, No. 19; is also a member of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, Terre Haute, No. 25; the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, and of the K. of H. He enlisted in the hundred days' service, under Capt. Ross, in the One Hundred and Thirty-third Ind. V. I.; in politics he is a Republican.

SAMUEL DODSON (deceased). This gentleman was a prominent citizen of Terre Haute, and did much to forward many of the public enterprises of Vigo county. He had many warm personal friends, and his death, which occurred at his home in Terre Haute, May 23, 1890, caused a public loss. He was born in the western part of Tennessee, October 18, 1818, and was a son of Jeremiah and Arletta (Brown) Dodson, natives of Scotland, who came to Tennessee in colonial times. His father was a minister of the gospel, and also a medical practitioner.

Samuel, who was the fourth in a family of ten children, nine of whom grew to maturity, received his education in the common schools, and early in life engaged in the business of contractor. In 1844 he came and located in Terre Haute, where he took large railroad contracts, and built several of the railroads running into the city. He had an extensive contract on the Wabash & Erie Canal. He fitted up a theater in Terre Haute, and conducted it several years, proving a very successful manager. He had rare versatility of talent, and easily became master of the work before him. This was the secret of his success in the variety of things he undertook. In politics he commenced life a Whig, and when that

party passed away, he became a Republican. He served three terms as tax collector, and was street commissioner, also city marshal of Terre Haute. Mr. Dodson was married January 25, 1845, in Putnam county, Ind., to Miss Martha E., daughter of John Witty, and of Scotch descent, born in Tennessee, April 16, 1825, and now residing in Terre Haute. To this union were born children, as follows: Florence A. (the wife of Dr. Crapo), Emma O. (deceased wife of Daniel Davis). Their only son is George C., a prominent business man of Terre Haute. [See his sketch.] Mr. Dodson, as is his widow, was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

GEORGE C. DODSON, wholesale dealer in junk, wood and coal, Terre Haute, was born in Terre Haute, Ind., September 23, 1851, and is a son of Samuel and Martha E. (Witty) Dodson, natives of the "Sunny South." His father, who was a contractor, and carried on extensive public work, was an early settler of Vigo county. [See his sketch.] George C. Dodson was reared in Terre Haute, and attended the public schools. His first employment was as salesman in a general store, where he worked six years, and was then advanced to a partnership in the firm. This continued two years when he embarked in the produce trade. He subsequently commenced in his present business which he has since continued, meeting with good success. Mr. Dodson was married October 21, 1879, to Miss Elvira, daughter of John Armstrong, and of Irish and German descent. They have two children: Bertha and Emma. Mr. and Mrs. Dodson are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church; in politics he is a Republican. He is a member of the K. of P. and K. of H., of which latter he served eight years as treasurer; has also served several years as director of different building and loan associations.

J. B. DOLSON, M. D., Pimento, was born in Clark county, Ill., June 23, 1842, and is a son of Samuel and Polly A. (Cooper) Dolson, former of whom was a native of New York, of German and Welsh descent; latter of Kentucky, of Scotch-Irish descent. They were married in Clark county, Ill., where they both died, the father in 1861, the mother December 24, 1881. The father was a stock dealer, and also followed farming. They had a family of six children, who grew up, of whom our subject is the eldest. He was married June 15, 1864, to Amanda M., daughter of William S. and Mary A. (Gillen) Montgomery, the father a native of Pennsylvania, born September 16, 1809, and the mother a native of Maryland, born September 22, 1816. They were married in Stark county, Ohio, July 24, 1835, and moved to Clark county, Ill., in 1840, where they both died, the mother March 29, 1853, and the father August 1, 1876. They had a family of six children, all of whom grew up, and of

these Amanda M. is the fourth, born February 8, 1842. Dr. and Mrs. Dolson had born to them four children, viz.: One that died in infancy; Vern K., telegraph operator and station agent at Pimento; O. S. and T. D., deceased. The Doctor received his education in the common schools of Marshall, Ill., and at the academy there, also attended the college at Marshall about eight terms. He studied medicine under Dr. F. R. Payne at Marshall, and then attended Chicago Medical College in the fall of 1873, graduating there in the spring of 1874. He began the practice of medicine at York, Clark Co., Ill., in partnership with D. O. McCord, M. D., an old army surgeon, and there remained about a year, when, in June, 1875, he moved to Pimento, where he is located at the present time, and has been successful in his practice. He owns a lot in Pimento containing twelve acres, on which he resides. He is a Master Mason, a member of Lodge No. 292, Pimento, and is serving his third term as worshipful master; is also a member of the I. O. O. F., No. 485, Pimento. June 14, 1862, he enlisted in the three months' service in Company G, Seventieth Ill. V. I., and was put on guard duty at Camp Sangamon, being there about three months; was also on guard about one month at Alton, Ill., where he was mustered out October 23, 1862. He then acted as deputy provost-marshal about one year in Clark County, Ill., and served four years as constable in same county. He has in his possession a newspaper called *The New Harmony Gazette*, printed in New Harmony, Ind., August 1, 1827, its mottoes being: "The second year of mental independence," and "If we can not reconcile all opinions, let us endeavor to unite all hearts." Politically Dr. Dolson is a Republican.

ISIAH DONHAM, Terre Haute, was born May 12, 1810, near the Ohio River, about twenty miles above Cincinnati, in Clermont county. With the exception of one term passed in a grammar school in Hamilton county, his education was obtained in the common schools of the neighborhood, and around the hearthstone at home. At the age of twenty-two he began teaching school, a vocation he followed but a short time—only two terms. February 28, 1833, he was married to Martha Ann Crossley, of his native county, who was five years his junior, and on March 28, same year, they began the journey in a covered wagon drawn by two yoke of oxen, across the country to Western Hooseirdom. April 7, at 12 o'clock, noon, they called a halt in the woods about twelve miles southeast of Terre Haute, built their camp fire by the side of a big log, and thus laid the corner-stone of their new home with a good hearty meal. Mr. Donham here began the task of making a farm from the uncultivated lands of the prairie and the forests hitherto untouched by the hand of the white man. Since then he has

brought about 700 acres to a high state of cultivation, and subjected the land to the sickle and the share. Except a residence of seven years in Clay county, he has lived continuously in Riley and Pierson townships, Vigo county, and has followed the honest and honorable calling of farmer and stock-grower. In 1834, when military companies habitually held their regular muster days, a rather novel election occurred, in which Mr. Donham was the recipient of the honors. He and another member were placed in nomination for the lieutenancy of the company. The two men were to march side by side along the line of the company and the voters were to fall in line behind their favorite man. When the last man had fallen in behind Mr. Donham, his opponent turned around and said "them's my sentiments too," and with a hearty laugh dropped in line, making the vote unanimous. Between the years 1852 and 1870, he served fourteen years as trustee of Pierson township. He was elected to the lower house of the State Legislature in 1870, serving one term, and in 1876 he was elected to the State senate. From 1860 to 1870 Mr. Donham dealt extensively in stock, feeding for market every year from one to two hundred cattle, and generally an equal number of hogs. By this traffic, coupled with extensive farm industry, honest labor, untiring zeal and industry, Mr. Donham has gathered around him quite a competence of this world's goods. His religious and political principles, are those of the old school Baptist, and Jacksonian Democracy, from which he has never wavered, not even in the dark and direful Greeley days of 1872.

The name of Donham is of Spanish origin, and dates back to about the middle of the seventeenth century, when one Singleton, a Don of Spain, having been banished from the Spanish court by the king, because of his liberal principles, took up his abode in the Highlands of Scotland, in a beautiful valley which has ever since borne the name of Donham. There he dropped the name of Singleton, retaining the title Don, and added the Saxon suffix Ham. Thus was originated the name which until the nineteenth century was written as two names, the latter half beginning with a capital "H." From this valley, about the seventeenth century, the great-grandfather of Mr. Donham came to the colonies, and settled in New Jersey. Nathaniel Donham, Isiah's grandfather, removed to Ohio about the year 1795. Isiah's mother was a Ferguson, of Scotch and Irish descent. The Fergusons came from Ireland to the colonies, settling first in Maryland and then removing to the Monongahela river, in Pennsylvania, and from there to Kentucky, near the Ohio river, where Isiah's mother was born. She died in 1877, at the advanced age of ninety-five years. Isiah Donham's family consisted of ten children, four of whom are yet living, viz.:

Mrs. Louisa Ferguson; H. Z.; I. H.; and Thomas F. Mrs. Ferguson is a widow, and lives on a farm in Pierson township; H. Z. and Thomes F. are partners in the law and real estate business in Terre Haute; I. H. is a carpenter, and resides at present in Terre Haute; Thomas F. has been a member of the city council, and is an active worker in the Democratic party. In 1890 Mr. Donham removed from his farm to the city, and is now residing with his son, Thomas F.

JAMES F. DRAKE, M. D., Prairieton, was born in Prairieton, Vigo county, Ind., February 25, 1865, and is a son of Thomas G. and Eliza (Ferguson) Drake, natives of Indiana, and of English descent, former of whom is a prominent physician of Terre Haute. They are both living. They had a family of five children, four of whom are living, and of which James is the eldest. He is a member of the old school Baptist Church. The Doctor was married August 24, 1887, to Ida Belle, daughter of John and Mary (Massey) Gunn, natives of Indiana and of Irish and Welsh descent. Her parents are living in Little Rock, Ark., her father being a carpenter by trade. They had two children, of whom Mrs. Drake is the elder, and was born August 13, 1867. Mr. and Mrs. Drake have one child, Paul S., who was born November 22, 1888. The Doctor received a common-school education at Prairieton, and attended the State University at Bloomington, Ind., one year, then went through the sophomore year at De Pauw University, Green Castle, Ind. He next attended Rush Medical College at Chicago, Ill., and graduated there in the spring of 1886, commencing the practice of medicine in Prairieton, where he is located at the present time. The Doctor, in his political preferments, is Democratic.

LAFAYETTE DRAKE, P. O. Prairie Creek, was born in Edgar county, Ill., September 6, 1833. His father, Henry Drake, was born near Bardstown, Ky., in 1803, and was a son of William Drake, also a native of Kentucky, where he was reared and married, emigrating in an early day to Ohio from his native State. He soon after came to this county, being one of the first white men to settle in the same. He subsequently moved to Edgar county, Ill., where he died in 1844. Lafayette's father, Henry, was reared mainly in this county where he was married, afterward moving to Edgar county, were he died in 1844. He was always a farmer. His wife, Elsie (Paddock), was born in 1807, in Ohio, and died in 1873, in this county, the mother of four daughters and two sons, two of the daughters dying in 1848, and the other two in 1856. Lafayette, who is the only child now living, never went to school after he was ten years of age, but remained with his mother till he had attained his majority, and since he has been earning his own living he has secured a good practical education. February 15, 1845, the family

returned to this county, where Lafayette has ever since resided. March 29, 1855, he was married to Miss Sarah Ann Shattuck, who was born in Prairie Creek township, this county, and they have had the following named children: Mary E., deceased; Francis; Sarah Ann, deceased; Elsie, wife of Alvin Yeager; Grant, deceased, and H. Greeley (twins) and Richard L. Our subject began life for himself without a penny, but by industry and thrift he has become one of Vigo county's most prosperous farmers, having 187½ acres of well-improved farm land, 178 acres being in a tillable condition, and nine acres on Wabash River bottom. His farm is situated fifteen miles southwest of the county seat. Mr. Drake is a member of the Masonic fraternity, Fairbanks Lodge No. 373, Sullivan county. He was formerly a Republican in politics, casting his first vote for John C. Fremont, but is now a Prohibitionist. Mr. Drake is a member of the Baptist Church.

OTTMER DREHER, farmer and grape-grower, Fayette township, P. O. Tecumseh, was born at Wurtemberg, Germany, November 16, 1832, and is a son of Valtazer Dreher. His parents were natives of Germany, where they passed their lives, his father having been a cooper and farmer. They raised a family of eight children, of whom our subject is the third. He was reared in Germany, attending the public schools, and early in life learned the cooper's trade with his father, but subsequently learned brewing, which business he followed five years. In 1853 he immigrated to the United States, locating in the State of Ohio; thence came, in 1854, to Vigo county, and January 11, 1885, to Fayette township, where he has resided ever since. Here he first worked at coopering and farming, but afterward became engaged in grape culture, having at present nearly ten acres in grapes, and he makes a considerable quantity of grape wine. Mr. Dreher was married in 1856 to Miss Pauline, daughter of Stacey Miller, and also of German birth. The children born to this union are six in number, viz.: Laura, Sophia, William, Lewis, Mamie and Joseph. The family are members of the Catholic Church; in politics Mr. Dreher is a Democrat.

ALONZO C. DUDDLESTON, city clerk, Terre Haute, was born in Terre Haute, Ind., November 3, 1859, and is a son of Charles and Hettie M. (Smith) Duddleston, the latter a native of Indiana. The father, who was born in Ohio, and was a carpenter by trade, came to Vigo county, and settled in Terre Haute, where he followed contracting and building many years; was a member of the One Hundred and Forty-ninth Ind. V. I.; he died in 1885. Alonzo C. attended the schools at Terre Haute, and graduated from the high school in 1876. He then learned the printer's trade, serving the regular apprenticeship on the *Saturday Evening Mail.*

He then worked at the newspaper business for a time, and subsequently became city editor of the *Terre Haute Express*, which position he held several years. In May, 1887, he was elected city clerk of Terre Haute, and was re-elected in 1889, his term of office expiring in September, 1891. Mr. Duddleston was united in marriage in Chicago, in 1884, with Miss Josephine Hunt. Mr. Duddleston is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and is chancellor, commander and captain of the Uniform Rank of the K. of P. of Terre Haute.

EUGENE DUENWEG, manager for the Joseph Schlitz Brewing Company, Terre Haute, is a native of the Province of the Rhine, Germany, born March 15, 1844, and is a son of P. J. and Fredrich (Mebus) Duenweg. Eugene is the tenth in a family of eleven children. He received his education in the common and high schools, and first learned the carriage and harness-maker's trade, which he followed four years. He enlisted, in 1862, in the Prussian army, and served four years, being in the Austrian war of 1866. He came from Germany to Terre Haute in 1867, and first began work in the city by accepting a position in the lumber yard of the Vandalia Railroad shops. Leaving the shops, he began work with Bement & Co., wholesale grocers, and continued with them three years; then was with Hulman & Cox, wholesale merchants, one year, when he resigned to accept the position of manager for the Moses Ester Brewery. He had not been in the brewery quite one year, when, in 1877, he was appointed to the office of deputy city treasurer, which position he held six years. During the time he was treasurer he accepted the position of manager for the Joseph Schlitz Brewing Company, and since he left the treasurer's office, has devoted all his time and energies to the management of the company's business, and inspects agencies for them. Mr. Duenweg was united in marriage in Terre Haute, March 8, 1873, with Minnie Glass, a daughter of Fritz and Mary (Trantner) Glass, natives of Germany. Mrs. Duenweg is second in a family of four children, and was born in Germany, January 20, 1853. Mr. and Mrs. Duenweg had born to them eight children, viz.: Mary, Toni (deceased), Alma, Max, Frieda, Minnie, Eugene and Carl. Mr. Duenweg is a member of the Masonic order; in politics he is a Republican.

JOHN MASON DUNCAN, president of Coates College. This gentleman ranks among the distinguished educators of Terre Haute, a city noted the Union over for its institutions of learning. He is a lineal descendant of the most noted of Scotchmen, John Knox, the rugged old Presbyterian, and also of Ralph Erskine. His given name is from his granduncle, Rev. John M. Mason, D.D., LL.D., perhaps the most noted American pulpit orator of his day. The parents of Prof. Duncan were Richard and Roselle (Lafayette)

Duncan, latter of whom was a grandniece of Marquis de Lafayette. The mother was a native of Paris, France, and the father of Baltimore, where the son was born April 20, 1853. Richard Duncan, the father, died in October, 1855, leaving two children, of whom our subject is the elder; the mother died in October, 1858. John Mason Duncan was reared in his native city to the age of twelve years, receiving instructions from private tutors and in the private schools. At the rather unusual age of twelve he essayed the world on his own account, and traveled northward, heroically assuming all responsibility as to himself and his future. He engaged in work on a farm during the summer months, and would attend school, working his way, in the winter; and thus he passed four years. When he was fifteen years and six months old he commenced to teach school, and he then taught and continued his studies under private tutors, until he reached the age of his legal majority, when he was elected to the chair of Latin and Greek in a classical academy at Bellefonte, Penn. He was connected with this institution four years, during all which time he was continuing his studies under private tutors, and was amply prepared to pass a regular college examination when he retired from the Bellefonte Seminary. He received at that time a warm invitation to found a high-grade classical Presbyterian school at Mifflintown, Penn. He was at this place three years, and prepared students for college, and sent many to Harvard, Yale and Lafayette. He next went to the city of Cumberland, Allegany county, Md., and took charge of the Allegany County Academy, the largest in the State. Under his direction the institution was at once registered among the accredited academies of the east, and students were prepared to enter the sophomore class in college or university. At the end of four years Principal Duncan was made president of Coates College for Women, August 20, 1888, and came and took charge of the school in the fall of that year. His first administrative touch awakened the institution, and it at once sprang into action, and with heroic energy swiftly defined the outlines of its present standard courses. President Duncan's master's degree was conferred, first, by the College of New Jersey, at Princeton, and secondly, by Lafayette College at Easton, in Pennsylvania.

President John Mason Duncan and Rebecca Duffield, of McConnellsburgh, Penn., were married September 28, 1881. She was the niece of the eminent divine, Rev. Dr. John T. Duffield, professor of mathematics in the College of New Jersey. Of this union there is one child, Duffield Knox, a bright-faced little boy of six summers. The wife and mother died February 28, 1885, and June 20, 1887, President Duncan and Sarah McCleave, of Cumberland, Md., were

joined in marriage. She is the daughter of Judge Robert H. McCleave, of that place, a long time connected with the post-office department of Washington. The maiden name of her mother was Sarah Hall, and both the parents were natives of Virginia and of Scotch-Irish descent. A brother of Mrs. Duncan is solicitor-general for the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, at Pittsburgh, Penn. She is the fifth in order of birth in a family of nine children. The eminent qualification of President Duncan for the responsible position he now holds is manifest in the advances of the institution of which he is the head. [The reader is referred to the chapter on "Schools" on a preceding page.]

ANDREW DUNLAP, retired farmer, Terre Haute, was born in Knox county, Tenn., November 19, 1808, and is a son of George and Hattie (McBeth) Dunlap, who were of Irish descent. The father, a farmer by occupation, died in Knox county, Tenn. His family consisted of four sons and one daughter, Andrew being third in the family in the order of birth. He was reared in Tennessee, a plain farmer boy, and attended the common schools during the winter seasons. Early in life he learned the cabinet-maker's trade, at which he worked until coming to Illinois and settling in Clark county, where he farmed and engaged in stock breeding. He pushed his business with more than ordinary energy, and when he retired in 1880 he found himself the owner of nearly 600 acres of land. His success has been entirely due to his own enterprise, exertion and a determination to succeed. Mr. Dunlap is a Republican in politics, and served sixteen years as justice of the peace in Illinois. He came to Terre Haute in 1880, and purchased city property, now owning several houses, the rental of which brings him a good revenue, as well as something to look after.

Mr. Dunlap was united in marriage, in 1833, to Miss Nancy H. D. Smith, a native of South Carolina, and this union has been blessed with a family of six children, as follows: Burns and James, well-to-do farmers; George, a resident of California; Thomas and Mary C., who are at the parental home; and Theodore, who is a prosperous farmer and stock-grower. Mr. Dunlap is a large real estate owner, and has succeeded in accumulating a handsome fortune, is one of the few men who seem willing to enjoy the fruits of honest toil in content. By nature of an unassuming disposition, he has never aspired to be exceedingly rich, great or wise, and now in the afternoon of life he can look back on the past and see but few changes he would make, even were he permitted to live his life over again.

R. B. DUNLAP, farmer and stock-grower, Sugar Creek township, P. O. Macksville, was born in Clark county, Ind., and is a son

of Andrew and Nancy (Smith) Dunlap, former of whom is a wealthy retired farmer now residing in Terre Haute. Our subject, who is next to the eldest in a family of five children, was reared in Clark county, Ill., where he attended school and spent his youthful days. He came to Vigo county in 1879, and settling in Sugar Creek township, where he now resides, turned his attention to farming, being now the owner of 356 acres of valuable land. He has made his own way in the world. Politically he sympathizes with the Republican party, and he takes an active interest in the schools, having served as school director while in Clark county. In 1862 he enlisted in the Eighty-fifth Ind. V. I., Company F, and was discharged in 1863 for disability. Mr. Dunlap was united in marriage, in 1860, in Clark county, Ill., with Miss Nancy Galington, who is of German descent.

M. S. DURHAM, Terre Haute This gentleman was born in Vigo County, Ind., December 31, 1831, and is a son of Gabriel and Martha (Thornton) Durham, natives of Virginia, and of French and English descent. The father, who was a farmer, came to Vigo county in 1818, settling on Honey Creek, and died in 1836. William Durham, grandfather of our subject, was a mason and helped to build the first brick court-house in Terre Haute. [See family sketch in general history.] M. S. Durham, who is the only child, was reared on the farm, and attended, in a limited way, the common schools of the neighborhood. He then entered DePauw University, where he graduated in July, 1852, and afterward became a student at the Bloomington Law School, where he graduated in March, 1853. In same year he opened a law office in the practice of his profession at Terre Haute. In 1858 he went into the county treasurer's office as clerk, where he remained until 1863, when he entered the employ of the Vandalia Railroad Company. He was freight agent five years, and was then in the secretary's office two years, after which he became auditor, in which capacity he served until 1874, since when he has acted as loan agent for several corporations, as well as for private individuals. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., and is identified with the Republican party. Mr. Durham was united in marriage at Greencastle, Ind., in November, 1854, with Miss Matilda J., daughter of Thomas Robinson, and born in Indiana. Her parents were natives of Kentucky and of English descent. Mrs. Durham is a member of the Centenary Methodist Church at Terre Haute.

MARCUS DYER, farmer and grain merchant, New Goshen, is one among the successful business men of Vigo county. He was born in Vermillion county, Ind., January 2, 1853, and is a son of Joel and Lucy (Gideon) Dyer, former born in Tennessee, latter in Ken-

tucky, both of English descent. The father, who was a successful farmer, died in 1883. His family consisted of seven children, the gentleman whose name heads this sketch being the third in order of birth. Our subject was reared on a farm in Vermillion county, Ind., attending the district schools, and chose farming as a vocation; he has also successfully dealt in stock. He came to Vigo county in 1882, and settled in New Goshen, where he now resides, his farm, consisting of 220 acres, which he carries on with hired help, adjoining New Goshen. He has been engaged in the grain business in Terre Haute, since 1888, in company with Mr. Scott, also a resident of Fayette township, under the firm name of Dyer & Scott. These gentlemen are about the same age and size, and resemble each other so much that it is difficult for a stranger to tell them apart. Mr. Dyer was united in marriage December 25, 1877, with Miss Mary E., daughter of John N. Rhyan, and born of English descent, and reared in Vigo county, Ind. They have two children: Ethel and Earnest. Mr. and Mrs. Dyer are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which he is trustee. Politically he is a Democrat, and has served one term as justice of the peace. He is a Master Mason.

CHARLES O. EBEL, publisher, Terre Haute. This gentleman publishes in other cities, but in Terre Haute is his main office, and the "Terre Haute Directory" is his largest and best work, one noted as very perfect, full and complete in every respect. He was born in Montgomery county, Ohio, March 31, 1855, and is a son of Jacob and Angeline (Summers) Ebel. His mother is of English descent, and the father (deceased) was born in Baden-Baden, Germany. Our subject, who is the youngest in a family of three children, was reared in Ohio, and received his education there. At the age of fourteen he left school to learn the printer's trade at his home in Germantown, Ohio, and at the age of seventeen he purchased the Germantown *Times*, the publication of which he continued until 1874. He removed to Union City, Ind., in 1875, and took a position in the (then) Beehive ticket office. In 1876 he came to Terre Haute, and was employed on the Terre Haute *Express* for nearly two years; part of the time as assistant business manager. In 1878 the job printing office of Ebel & Langen was established. He sold his interest to Mr. Moore in 1879, and purchased the routes of the *Express*, which he managed until 1880, when he established his directory enterprise, and has since published directories in five different States, his work in this line being first-class in every particular. He also managed, in connection with his other business, the routes of the *Daily Gazette* from 1880 to 1887. Mr. Ebel was married November 29, 1874, at Union City, Ind., to Miss

Lizzie W., daughter of John W. Warstler, and of English descent. Their children are Angie and Grace. Mrs. Ebel is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He is an active member of the K. of P. and Uniform Rank, has filled every office in the order, and is a member of the Grand Lodge; has also passed the chairs of the A. O. U. W.

WILLIAM EGGLESTON, attorney at law, of the firm of Eggleston & Haymond, Terre Haute. Judge Eggleston, as he is familiarly called, was born at Newport, Vermillion Co., Ind., November 7, 1833, and is a son of Joseph and Nancy (Lindsey) Eggleston, former of whom was born in New York, in February, 1799, of English descent. His grandfather, Amos Eggleston, was a soldier in the Revolutionary war. When about sixteen years of age Joseph Eggleston came west with his mother (his father being dead) and settled near Portsmouth, Ohio. He grew to manhood in that place, and there married Miss Nancy Lindsey, a native of Ohio, and of English descent; in 1823 he removed with his family to Vermillion county, Ind., and here spent the remainder of his days, dying in 1852; his widow died five days later. William, who is the seventh in a family of ten children, attended the seminary at Newport, and studied law in the office of Gen. H. D. Washburn. In March, 1861, he enlisted in Company I, Forty-third Regiment Ind. V. I. He became a licensed lawyer in 1861, and has been in the active practice continuously, devoting his leisure hours to literary pursuits. He is a noted law writer, and his works on that topic are now text books in the courts. Judge Eggleston commenced life a poor country school teacher; read law and engaged in the practice; wrote and published law books that are standards, and in 1876 he edited with much ability the Terre Haute *Republican*, advocating the election of Hayes vigorously and well. He has been a frequent contributor to the public press, always taking an active part in politics, and during the Lincoln campaign of 1860 he made many speeches. He was elected prosecuting attorney in 1864 for the Thirteenth Judicial District of the State of Indiana, running ahead of his ticket. He is noted for honesty and uprightness in all business transactions—a man of fixed principles and determined purpose.

On November 4, 1873, he came to Terre Haute, where he has since made his home. In 1873 he published his first law book entitled "Eggleston's Commissioners," in 1874 his "Township Trustee," and in 1881 "Eggleston on Damages." He is also the author of the popular drama entitled "Liberated Slave." He has other manuscripts well under way. Judge Eggleston has been twice married, the first time to Miss Etta, daughter of Dr. John R. Gilmore, and after her death he married Miss Cyntha, daughter of

Robert Mount. Judge and Mrs. Eggleston are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, he for a period of thirty-three years, and has been steward and trustee in the same, and is a member of the quarterly conference.

EDWIN ELLIS, secretary of the Terre Haute Electric Light Company, was born in Montgomery county, Ohio, December 21, 1848, and is a son of George F. and Harriet (Hollinger) Ellis. The father, who was a native of England, came to Ohio in 1836, and operated a woolen mill at Miamisburg. In 1853 he came to Terre Haute, built the Wabash Woolen Mills, which he carried on until his death in 1884. Edwin, who is the youngest in a family of five children, was reared and educated in Terre Haute, and his first employment was in his father's mill. He aided materially in organizing the Electric Light Company at Terre Haute, in 1885, and has since been its secretary. He was married at Lafayette, Ind., to Laura, daughter of Rev. George W. Crawford, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and they have two children, George F. and B. P. Mr. Ellis is a Republican in politics, and has served as a member of the city council, two years.

G. W. EPPERT, farmer and coal operator, Coal Bluff, Nevins township, is a native of Clermont county, Ohio, born February 2, 1832, and is a son of John and Mary F. (Elston) Eppert, former a native of Virginia, latter of New Jersey, and they were of German and English descent. The father who was a millwright and farmer, came to Indiana in 1834, dying in Clay county in 1865. His family consisted of thirteen children—ten sons and three daughters—all of whom attained to their majority. Mr. Eppert's mother was born September, 17, 1807, and died May 16, 1870. G. W. Eppert was reared on the farm, attending the district schools, and made farming a business for some time. For four years he carried on a general country store at Cloverland, Clay Co., Ind., and then for four years was engaged in the flouring-mill business. In 1864 he came to Vigo county, and embarked in the coal business and farming at Coal Bluff. In 1884 he opened a shaft at Coal Bluff, which he sold in 1886; then opened a strip coal bank at the same place, and in 1888 sold a one-half interest. He is now superintendent and general manager of the last named mine, and is the owner of about 255 acres of land. He has made his own way in the world. Mr. Eppert was married in Clay county, Ind., in 1857, and has one child, W. E. who is secretary of the Coal Bluff Mining Company at Terre Haute. Mrs. Eppert dying in 1864, he was married, the second time, in Clay county, Ind., and his children are Warren, Charles. Russell, Leonard and Dora. Mr. and Mrs. Eppert are members of the U. B. Church. In politics he is Independent.

WILLIAM E. EPPERT, coal dealer, Terre Haute. This gentleman, who is secretary of the Coal Bluff Mining Company, was born in Clay county, Ind., March 28, 1858, and is a son of George W. and Sarah (Jones) Eppert, who were natives of Clay county, of Welsh and German origin. The father was a farmer and miller, and is now living on his farm in Nevins township, this county. He has been twice married, and William E. is the only child by the first wife. Our subject was reared on the farm, attending the schools in Vigo and Clay counties, where he received an excellent English education in the fundamental branches. After teaching school one year, he attended the Terre Haute Commercial College, where he graduated in 1878. Soon after graduating, he found employment as salesman in a store. In 1880 he went to Carbon, Ind., and managed the store of the Coal Bluff Mining Company. In 1888 he came to Terre Haute, and was made one of the directors and also elected secretary of the company above named, which position he now holds. He has won his way in life by his own efforts, all he received from home being the advantages of a good school. William E. Eppert was married in Clay county, Ind., May 16, 1880, to Miss Ida L. Stephenson, who was born in that county, of German origin. Their children are named Carl and Mary. Mr. and Mrs. Eppert are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and are active workers in the Sabbath-school. He has served four years as chief counsellor in the order of the Chosen Friends at Carbon, Ind.

JULIUS F. ERMISCH, proprietor of steam dyeing and scouring establishment, Terre Haute, was born in Germany, December 22, 1856, and is a son of Charles and Minnie (Prager) Ermisch, natives of Germany. Julius F., who is the youngest in a family of three children, was married in Clay City, Ind., February 21, 1886, to Kate, daughter of Christian and Mary (Beil) Schafer, natives of Ohio and of German descent. Mrs. Ermisch is the eldest in a family of nine children, and was born in Clay City, Ind., September 12, 1862. Mr. and Mrs. Ermisch have two children: Elsie and Robert. Our subject was reared in Germany, where he learned the dyeing and scouring trade when quite young, and followed same in his native land, about eight years. In 1879 he immigrated to Cincinnati, Ohio, and there worked at his trade five years; then went to Cleveland, Ohio, and remained there one year, coming to Terre Haute in the spring of 1885, where he worked for John H. Nelgen, one year, and then bought out his interests. He thoroughly understands his business, and has a large and growing trade. He does cleaning and dyeing of all kinds of goods, from the coarsest to the finest. Mr. and Mrs. Ermisch are members of

the Evangelical Association, and he is class leader, treasurer of the Sunday-school and secretary of the missionary society.

NOAH EVINGER, farmer and stock-grower, Sugar Creek township, near Terre Haute, was born in Hamilton county, Ohio, November 4, 1828, and is the son of Thomas and Elizabeth (Miller) Evinger. His father was a farmer during his life, and died in Edgar county, Ill., in 1877. He had lived since 1843 on the farm, near Terre Haute. His family consisted of eight children, Noah being the fourth. Our subject was brought up on the farm, attending the common schools of Ohio and Edgar county, Ill. He is the owner of a farm of eighty acres where he resides; also other real estate, and he has made his own way in the world. He is a natural mechanic, and has had eight different articles patented, some of which have come into general use, and are very valuable, such as his Sorghum Evaporator and New Champion Husking Pin. The greatest patent is his churn, which is the greatest improvement in the art of churning ever invented; one-fifth more butter can be made out of the cream easier and quicker than by any other churn or process. He was married in 1851 to Susana, daughter of Enoch Hussong, and their children are William; Catharine, wife of George Ferguson; Benjamin; Addison H.; Merideth; Minnie, wife of William Halsteadth; Etta and Cora. Mr. and Mrs. Evinger are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, he having been superintendent of the Sabbath-school for a number of years. He enlisted in Company E, One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Ind. V. I., and served until the close of the war.

HON. HENRY FAIRBANKS (deceased). There are but few family names of America that are more familiar throughout the civilized world than that of Fairbanks. The inventors of a nation are its historical people.

Henry Fairbanks was one of the early and most prominent settlers of Vigo county. The family are of the good old New England origin. He was a cousin of the widely noted "Fairbanks' Scales" inventor, and while he only rated himself as a Vigo county farmer, as unassuming as any farmer on the Wabash, yet, by sheer force of intellect and integrity of character, he became a strong factor in the political and general development of this part of the State. His judgment and advice were sought by many, and such was his known integrity that his influence became widely extended, and though never an office-seeker, but really retiring of nature, yet the strong partiality of friends at times forced him to not only lead but to accept political places of honor. In this way he was elected to fill the office of mayor of Terre Haute, succeeding Hon. Chambers Y. Patterson, one of the most popular men of the city; he was also elected

and served a term as county treasurer. Mr. Fairbanks died during his term as mayor, in the early part of 1878, and Col. W. K. Edwards was elected to the vacancy.

Henry Fairbanks was born at Brimfield, Mass., January 2, 1814, youngest in the family of five children of Henry Fairbanks, and cousin of the noted inventor of the Platform Scales. The family are of English stock, and came as colonists to America. Henry spent his childhood on the farm, and learned the gunsmith's trade. At the age of twenty he turned his face toward the west, and migrated to this county, settling in Terre Haute, where he commenced the work of shaping his future in life. He was welcomed to the new country, and soon had established himself. Mr. Fairbanks was twice married, and his second union was with Emeline Crawford, daughter of Caleb Crawford, one of the most prominent early settlers of Vigo county, whose name is interwoven in nearly every page of the county's pioneer history. Mr. and Mrs. Crawford came from their native State—New York; he first came in 1816, returned and again came and made his permanent settlement in 1819. By this marriage with Emeline Crawford were born the children of Henry Fairbanks—seven in number, of whom six are living. The following is a record of the children in order of birth: Col. William Fairbanks is a resident of the west, and is in the wholesale grocery trade, also extensively engaged in pork packing. He was a distinguished soldier in the Civil war, enlisting in the Thirty-first Ind. I. V., and served his term; then re-enlisted in the same company, and by meritorious services won the eagles that adorned his shoulders as colonel of the regiment, having passed through the grade of A. A. G. under Gen. Cruft.... Crawford Fairbanks [See following sketch.] Edward Page Fairbanks is engaged with his brother as aid and book-keeper in his extensive business affairs.... Frank Fairbanks is one of the prominent young men of Terre Haute, and is general manager of the Wabash Straw Board Company.... Pauline, is the wife of Frank Montagnier.... Ella is deceased.... Carrie is at the parental home.

CRAWFORD FAIRBANKS, Terre Haute. Among the business man and financiers of Terre Haute this gentleman ranks far toward the front. Starting in life a poor boy, he has carved out his pathway successfully, and in winning fortune he has been a large factor in the advancement of the material growth and prosperity of his native city. His liberal public spirit and enterprise have made a permanent mark on the rise and progress of Terre Haute, and many of the institutions of which the people, and of which posterity will pride themselves, have felt his strong helping hand in the hour of greatest need. It is impossible to estimate the

money value of a strong and able man to a young and growing city, on whose shoulders rest the creation and establishment of those great plants of industry that are the city's chief glory, because they generally lend their valuable aid, brain, brawn, and money in the hour of the particular industry's infancy and obscurity. The Fairbanks Distilling Company, one of the largest of its kind in the world, owes its inception and growth to this gentleman, and while it has made his fortune it has also brought wealth to Terre Haute.

Crawford Fairbanks was born in Terre Haute, [See sketch of Hon. Henry Fairbanks at page 748] and, with the exception of about five years, his life has been spent here, his education having been secured in the public schools. In the Civil war he enlisted in the army, and served a full term of three years. On the reorganization of his regiment he was elected lieutenant of his company. Returning from the army, he commenced his successful business career, with those strong instincts of self-reliance that has led on to fortune. A brilliant record for a poor boy! Politically he affiliates with the Democratic party, and is a member of the Loyal League, and is a prominent Mason. Mr. Fairbanks was married in Vermillion county, Ind., to Miss Clara Collett, a sister of Hon. Josephus Collett, of Terre Haute [See his sketch.] and of this happy marriage there is one child, Sarah. Mr. Fairbanks is prominent in the esteemed social circle of the city, and the family have many warm and devoted acquaintances and friends.

GEORGE W. FARIS, attorney at law, member of the firm of Faris & Hamill, Terre Haute, was born in Jasper county, Ind., June 9, 1854, and is a son of James C. and Margaret M. (Brown) Faris, the father a native of Kentucky, the mother of Indiana, and both of English descent. James C. Faris engaged in merchandising, and is now a resident of Terre Haute. George W., who is the elder of two children, was reared in Pulaski county, Ind., and mostly worked his way, by school teaching, through Asbury University, where he graduated in the classical course in 1877. He then went to Indianapolis, where he read law in the office of Claypool & Ketcham, then, after admission to the bar, he went to Colorado, and after teaching a year engaged in the law practice in that State. He removed to Terre Haute, and in the fall of 1880 went into partnership with George C. Duy, a lawyer. In 1883 he formed a partnership with Mr. Hamill, constituting the firm of Faris & Hamill. Politically he is a Republican, and in 1884 he received the nomination of his party for judge of the circuit court. In 1888 he was chairman of the Republican County Central Committee, and is at present the attorney to the board of county commissioners. Mr. Faris is a ripe scholar and a sound lawyer, a very pleasant and

agreeable gentleman, both in his office and in social life; he is energetic and industrious, having at an early day realized that success depended largely on his own exertions. He was united in marriage in 1878 with Miss Anna, daughter of Hon. Solomon Claypool, of Indianapolis, and born in Indiana, of English descent. They have two children: George M. and Ruby C. Mr. and Mrs. Faris are members of the Methodist Church.

GEORGE E. FARRINGTON, secretary of the Terre Haute & Indianapolis Railroad Company, Terre Haute, was born in Terre Haute, Ind., September 24, 1841, and is a son of James Farrington, who was born in Boston, Mass., in 1796, of English descent, and came to Terre Haute in 1821. He was an attorney, and died here in 1869. His wife's maiden name was Harriet Ewing, and she was a native of Pennsylvania. They reared two children: Mary E. and George E. Our subject received his education in the public schools of his native city, and in Kenyon College. In 1862 he enlisted in the Eighty-fifth Ind. V. I., Company C, and in 1864 he was commissioned second lieutenant, subsequently becoming quartermaster of the Eighty-fifth Regiment, in which capacity he served until the close of the war. He is a member of Morton Post, G. A. R., also of the Loyal Legion. Soon after the war he engaged in the wholesale grocery business, and for twenty-two years he has been in the employ of the railroad company at Terre Haute. He is a prominent member of the Masonic fraternity, and has taken all the degrees in the different branches thereof. For seven years he has been a member of the board of park commissioners of the city of Terre Haute; is secretary and treasurer of the Terre Haute & Logansport Railroad Company, also secretary of the Rose Orphans' Home board of managers.

DANIEL FASIG, Health Office, 503 Wabash avenue, Terre Haute, was born in Clark county, Ill., and is a son of William and Eliza (Taggart) Fasig, natives of Pennsylvania. The father, who began life for himself as a shoemaker, afterward becoming a merchant, died in Clark county, Ill., in 1852, at the age of twenty-six; his mother in 1869, at the age of forty-three. Daniel, who is the younger of a family of two children, and the only one now living, came to Terre Haute when quite young, and received his education in the city schools. In 1873 he served an apprenticeship at the harness trade with Farley & Roach, and was with them about six years. He then formed a partnership with Oscar Froeb, under the firm name of Froeb & Fasig, and continued in the harness business four years. His present business he began in 1880, and he has now one of the finest and best equipped halls in the city, the headquarters for the Terre Haute Trotting Association, of which

he is a member. Mr. Fasig served as lieutenant on the police force for about five years, and as chief, one year. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., No. 157. He takes an active interest in politics, and is identified with the Democratic party, his place of business generally being headquarters for receiving election returns.

FREDERICK FAUST, member of the firm of Frederick Faust & Co., grocers, Terre Haute, is a native of Burscheid, Kreiss Solingen, Germany, born September 7, 1847, and is a son of Ferdinand and Auralia (Liesenthal) Faust, also natives of Burscheid, Germany, where they now reside, the father being a wholesale hardware dealer. Frederick, who is the eldest in a family of eight children, was educated in the schools of his native home, and in 1866 he immigrated to Hoboken, N. J., remaining there about two months, thence came to Terre Haute. He worked in Henry Williams' wholesale grocery for a short time, then for Steinmehl & Mayer about fourteen months. Not being wholly pleased with his employment, he started to travel and visited St. Louis, New Orleans, Little Rock, Helena, Vicksburg, Alhambra and Highland (Ill.), returning to Terre Haute in 1871, where he worked for Hulman & Cox, five years. In 1876 he engaged in the grocery business on the opposite corner of the square from where he is now located. In 1878 he took Adalbert Faust in as a partner, and this giving him an opportunity to take a vacation, he made a trip to Europe, and was absent several months. By energy and industry the firm have built up an extensive and growing trade, and in 1884 they erected a fine two-story brick building, where they are located at the present time—size being 80x22 feet, with cellar and wareroom—and here they deal largely in staple and fancy groceries and provisions. Mr. Faust has had to depend entirely on his own resources in his struggle for success. He was married in Terre Haute, Ind., May 8, 1873, to Christena, daughter of John and Catherina (Stock) Richartz. She is a native of Reussrath, Kreiss Solingen, Germany. Mr. and Mrs. Faust had born to them seven children, of whom three died in infancy; the living are Otto, Fritz, Rudolph and Herman. Mr. Faust is a member of the Masonic fraternity, Humbolt Lodge No. 42, and has passed the chairs. In politics he is a Republican.

EDWARD L. FEIDLER, merchant, fruit jobber and family grocer, Nos. 1301 and 1303 Wabash avenue, Terre Haute, was born in Terre Haute, Ind., February 25, 1859, and is a son of Ferdinand and Barbara Feidler, natives of Austria. They immigrated to Cincinnati about the year 1850, and remained there about six months before coming to Terre Haute. The father was a merchant about thirty-five years, but retired from business a short time ago.

The mother died in 1887. Edward L., who is the fourth in a family of eight children, received his education in the public schools of Terre Haute and entered the Commercial College in 1877, where he graduated. He was book-keeper for Jacob White, five years, and was in the same employment four years for P. J. Kaufman. He then purchased the interest of Joseph Diekemper, who was doing a trade of $21,000 a year. In the first year Mr. Feidler did a business of $40,000, the second year, $48,000, and the third year, $60,000. He handles a full line of staple and fancy groceries, flour, meal, hay, corn, oats and bran. He also does an extensive commission business in fruits and vegetables. By energy, enterprise and close attention to business, he has built up a large trade. He has nine men in his employ, and employs five wagons. Mr. Feidler was married in Terre Haute, Ind., April 29, 1886, to Miss Edith, daughter of Fredrick and Matilda (Baganz) Goetz, former of whom is a furniture dealer and a native of Germany, latter is a native of Indiana. Mrs. Feidler is the third in a family of four children, and was born in Terre Haute, Ind., April 23, 1864. Mr. and Mrs. Feidler have one child, Ursula. Mrs. Feidler is a member of the Episcopal Church.

FREDRICK FELLING, farmer and stock-grower, Lost Creek township. This gentleman is truly a self-made man, as he started out in the world a poor boy, and now is the owner of 560 acres of valuable land in Vigo county, being a leading farmer and stock-grower. He was born in Germany, April 19, 1818, and is a son of Ulrich Felling, a native of Hanover, Germany, where he was a farmer, and reared two children, Fredrick being the eldest. Our subject was reared in Germany, and there attended the common schools. When seventeen years of age he started for America, where he landed in due time, a stranger in a strange land, among people who spoke a language he could not understand. He first went to Miami county, Ohio, where he worked on the canal, and when he arrived there, in 1839, he found he had only 25 cents. After working on the canal four years, he and two other men took a sub-contract on the same, on which they worked two years, during which time the other two men died, and Mr. Felling himself was taken so ill that he came near following them to the grave. Indeed, he would have died had not some man come into his room and told him that he "had killed two men, and now he would die himself." This excited and roused Felling, and he began to get better from that moment. He had made by hard labor and saved some $600, but this spell of sickness used it all up save $5, so he was again left a "poor boy." Having fairly recovered, Mr. Felling set out for Terre Haute in company with some hackmen, and on the road they stopped at a place for

breakfast, in payment of which he presented his last $5. In change he was given a $2 bill, which proved to be counterfeit, so on his arrival at Terre Haute he found himself absolutely penniless, save the counterfeit $2. But Mr. Felling never was a man to be discouraged or daunted by adversity. He farmed about six years on the prairie, and then went into the woods where there was not a stick cleared, nor any covering for his horses, which he had to hitch to the wagon. The people about the locality made fun of him, but that only served to make him the more resolute to remain and clear up his farm. The result is that through perseverance, industry and sound judgment Mr. Felling has now the finest farm and house in Vigo county, and is one of its most prominent farmers and stock-growers. His life has been one worthy of imitation by future generations. Mr. Felling was married June 9, 1850, in Vigo county, Ind., to Miss Augusta Matice, a daughter of Frank Matice, and a native of Germany. Their children are Fred H., Aaron L., Clement N., Henry and Charles. The family are members of the Lutheran Church, of which Mr. Felling is one of the trustees. In politics he is a Democrat.

AARON L. FELLING, farmer and stock-grower, Lost Creek township, P. O. Terre Haute, is a descendant of one of the early settlers of Vigo county, and was born in Lost Creek township, Vigo county, Ind., September 14, 1859, a son of Fredrick and Augusta (Matice) Felling, natives of Germany, former of whom is a wealthy farmer of Lost Creek township. Aaron L., who is the fifth in a family of nine children, five of whom are living, was reared on the farm, receiving his education in the common schools, has always followed farming, and is now the owner of 174 acres of land where he resides. He was married in Vigo county, Ind., in 1876, to Miss Clara, only child of John and Emma (Hartley) Nelson, natives of Indiana, and of German origin. Her father, who was a prosperous and leading farmer, came to Indiana in 1857, and located in Lost Creek township; he died in 1874. The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Felling has been blessed with one child, Frederick Ernest. In politics Mr. Felling is a Democrat.

S. L. FENNER, dealer in hardware, stoves, etc., Terre Haute, is a native of Crawford county, Ohio, born June 27, 1848, and is a son of Hiram and Elizabeth (Myers) Fenner. The father, who is a native of Pennsylvania, and now a retired merchant tailor, removed about the year 1844 to Crawford county, Ohio, where he still resides. His wife, Mrs. Elizabeth Fenner, was a native of Ohio, and died in 1888. Our subject, who is the second in a family of four children, was reared in Ohio, and received a common-school education. In 1870 he went to Salem, Oregon, and there worked at

the tinner's trade two years; then moved to Toledo, Ohio, where he remained one year. In 1873 he came to Terre Haute, and engaged in the tinner's trade, which he followed until 1882, in which year he went on the road, and traveled five years, selling stoves and tinners' supplies. In 1887 he embarked in business where he is located at the present time, and where he handles hardware, stoves, tin, copper and sheet-iron ware, galvanized cornice, window caps, and makes roofing, guttering and spouting a specialty. He has been entirely dependent on his own resources for a start in life. Mr. Fenner was married in Terre Haute, Ind., August 30, 1876, to Anna M., daughter of Capt. James and Vienna (Herring) Hook, former a native of Pennsylvania, latter of New York. Her father, who was a carpenter and contractor, came here in 1839. Mrs. Fenner is the sixth in a family of nine children, and was born in Terre Haute, May 10, 1856. Mr. and Mrs. Fenner had born to them two children: Anna and Lamar E. Mrs. Fenner is a member of the Daughters of Rebekah, Prairie City Lodge. Mr. Fenner is a member of the I. O. O. F., No. 157, Vigo Encampment No. 17, and is an honorary member of the Canton; he has passed the chairs in the subordinate order and in the Encampment; is also a member of the Royal Arcanum. In politics he is a Republican.

MARTIN G. FIELDS, Linton township, P. O. Pimento, was born in Lawrence county, Ind., May 4, 1846, and is a son of William and Jane (Hansford) Fields, natives of Kentucky, of English descent, and pioneer settlers of this State, the father having been a farmer; they died in Lawrence county, Ind. Their family consisted of eight children, of whom Martin G. is the fifth. He was married November 23, 1879, to Rachel, daughter of Michael and Sarah (Thomas) Lepley, natives of Ohio, who came to Greene county, Ind., in 1855; her father died in January, 1877, her mother is still living. They had a family of six daughters and one son, of whom Mrs. Fields is the fourth, born November 1, 1851. Mr. and Mrs. Fields had born to them seven children, viz.: Clarence, Arthur, Charles T. (deceased), Roxie, Marietta, Luley and Harry. Mr. Fields was reared on the farm, receiving his education in the common-schools of Lawrence county, Ind. He owns a lot containing three acres, on which he has a saw-mill, and also owns another portable saw-mill, which mills he operates at different points, and Mr. Fields has followed the saw-milling business since 1866. Both he and his wife are members of the Christian Church. Mr. Fields enlisted in the Thirty-first Ind. V. I., and some of the important engagements in which he took part were the battles of Fort Donelson, Shiloh, Perryville, Stone River, Chickamauga, Resaca, Kenesaw Mountain and Peach Tree Creek, also the Atlanta campaign, but the hardest battle he

took part in was at Franklin, Tenn. Mr. Fields was under Gen. Sherman's command, and served till the close of the war, being mustered out at Indianapolis, January 16, 1866. His political party is the Republican.

NICHOLAS FILBECK, a leading Republican of the county of Vigo who came out of the war a wounded veteran after three years, service, when he had barely reached his legal majority. We do not know of a short compact sentence that could be framed in the English language of greater import concerning a man's life than the above.

Nicholas Filbeck was born December 15, 1843, at Viernheim, Hesse Darmstadt, Germany, the second in a family of four children; the son of Philip and Anna Maria (Winkler) Filbeck. The family came to America in 1847, first stopping at Indianapolis. There Mrs. Filbeck died, and Mr. Filbeck went to the west to search for fortune, leaving his children in the care of friends in Indianapolis. In 1850 Mr. Filbeck returned and made his home in Terre Haute, and in 1853 he brought his children to his home there, the two surviving children being Nicholas and Mary. The boy had earned his way in life from the time he was nine years old, and before he was ten he made himself useful in turning brick, etc., in the Indianapolis brick-yard. In Terre Haute he attended the public schools, and for a short time the German Lutheran school; but his years in the school-room were not many, yet enough to master the rudiments of education, and on that he built by self exertion. He was then four years a clerk in his father's grocery store. He was but seventeen years old when war broke out over the land, and without his father's knowledge, he in August, 1861, enlisted in the Thirty-second Indiana Infantry Regiment known as the German Regiment, under Col. Willich. As the regiment was to rendezvous at Indianapolis, the youth, in order to go without his father knowing about it, proceeded to Indianapolis a day or two in advance of the men, and with the others was mustered in August 24, 1861. His father followed him to Indianapolis for the purpose of bringing him back, and did get him out, taking him to his hotel, whence the young soldier soon escaped and fled back to his regiment, whereupon his father gave a reluctant consent to his going. He was with his regiment in the first Kentucky fight at Rowlett's Station, Kentucky, from there went to Shiloh with Buell's army, and in the second day's fight; next the siege of Corinth, then to Battle Creek, Ala., when they returned back to Louisville; then to Frankfort and the fight on Salt river, and the skirmishing along the river, then to Nashville and the battle of Stone river, where our hero was wounded, December 31, 1862. The wound crippled him for life, being in the lower part of the

right leg, in the fleshy part, the tendons of the foot being cut; it was either by gunshot or shell, which, the surgeons could not say. When lying wounded and calling for help, as he had been assisted by companions away quite a distance, he finally attracted the attention of a passing cavalryman, who put him on his horse and took him to a house. The friend was a rebel, and for some time he was cared for by the people of the enemy; he will never forget their loyal kindness and patient attendance upon him. During the twelve days he was in the hands of Dick McCan's rebel cavalry, his wound could receive no proper attention, though they did all they could. They eventually helped him to get to the Union hospital, at Nashville, where he remained from January 12 to February 14. In the meantime his wound for the want of treatment threatened certain death, as gangreen had set in, and lockjaw followed, so the surgeons and nurses conveyed word to his father that he could not live. His father went to him, and eventually succeeded in getting him to the hospital at Louisville, where he was helpless in bed from February 1, until May 5, 1863. He was sent from Louisville to New Albany, thence to the Indianapolis Soldiers' Home, and when able to go on crutches he had a forty days' furlough home. Returning, while still on crutches, owing to the man in command of the Home, he went to the commanding officer and begged to be sent to his regiment. He finally secured this order, having refused a discharge which was pressed upon him. He threw away his crutches, and leaned heavily upon a cane for appearance' sake, when he found his regiment on the eve of a march. He was totally unfit for duty, and in order that he might ride, was temporarily assigned to the quartermaster. He had joined his regiment at Bellefonte, Ala., on the eve of the Chickamauga campaign. His company after the battle of Chickamauga, unanimously asked him to become the orderly-sergeant, but his physical disabilities prohibited. He was then on detached service in the Brigade Quartermaster's department, where he served his term and was mustered out with his command, September 7, 1864.

Returning home he commenced work in his father's mill—the old "Telegraph Mill." Afterward, in company with his brother-in-law, B. Sattele, he kept the Cincinnati House three years. In 1869 he purchased the lease and fixtures of the Filbeck House, and in 1876 bought the house and grounds. In 1873 he was made postmaster at Terre Haute, and filled this position eight years. In 1882 he again became the proprietor of the Filbeck House, where he is at present. In 1868, when twenty-five years old, he was nominated for sheriff, and came within thirty-eight votes of an election, and the pride of his life is that it was only because that "he was

too young" was the sole objection urged by even political enemies against him. For twenty years he was chairman of the Republican County Central Committee, and as long as he could be induced to fill the place, the party trusted every thing to him, and not in vain. He has regularly attended all the conventions of his party as a delegate. He is a member of the G. A. R., Masonic, I. O. O. F., A. O. U. W., and the Germania societies and fraternities. April 23, 1867, Mr. Filbeck was married to Rosina, daughter of Adam and Catharine Keifner, of Lawrence county, Ill., and by this union there are five children, viz.: Anna Maria, born February 5, 1868; Louise Catharine, born March 22, 1870; Charles Henry, born August 5, 1873; Rutherford N., born July 2, 1877; and Nellie Cecelie, born September 23, 1880. Anna Maria married Robert L. Hayman, June 20, 1888, and they have one son, Morton F. Hayman.

F. C. FISBECK is an extensive dealer in furniture on Wabash avenue, Terre Haute. He was born at Indianapolis, Ind., February 21, 1855, and is a son of John H. and Louise (Hartman) Fisbeck, natives of Germany, who came to the United States when they were children, and settled in Indiana, where they were married. The father, who was a contractor and builder in Terre Haute, reared a family of five children—two sons and three daughters—of whom F. C. is the eldest. Our subject was reared in Terre Haute, where his parents located when he was a child. Here he attended the public schools, and then the high school one year. When still young he was employed as an errand boy in a dry-goods store. He was apt and dutiful, and was soon promoted to cashier, subsequently to book-keeper, and to the management of the financial part of the business. He was in this employ twelve years and a half. In 1881 he established his present business, and has been very successful. He now carries the largest stock of furniture in the county, and his building is 142 feet long, three stories high, with a spacious basement. This is filled with furniture. Mr. Fisbeck is a genial, pleasant gentleman, and is well adapted to his business. His long experience in business has entirely qualified him to know the people's wants and supply them. The store was a company concern until 1889, since when Mr. Fisbeck has been alone. His trade is both wholesale and retail. Our subject was married in Vigo county, in 1882, to Miss Carrie, daughter of Charles Sting, and of German descent. Her father was a farmer. They have three children: Fayette C., Harry F. and Francis C. Mr. Fisbeck is a Republican. On two different occasions he was his party nominee for county treasurer, leading the political fight of the party bravely and well. He is district deputy of the K. of P., past chancellor of

the Oriental Lodge, and treasurer of the Uniform Rank. He is a Master Mason, and has served ten years as treasurer of the Germania Society. He is a director of five of the building loan associations of Terre Haute, and is secretary of four.

S. A. FITCH, farmer, Honey Creek township, P. O. Terre Haute, was born in Trumbull county, Ohio, November 30, 1835, and is a son of Dyer and Arrelia (Wetmore) Fitch, natives of the State of New York, and of English descent. His father, who was a farmer and stock-dealer, in early life ran on the Mississippi River, steam-boating, being mate on the vessel. Our subject's parents died in Illinois, and their family consisted of twelve children, S. A. being the youngest. Our subject grew to manhood on the farm in Illinois, attending the common schools, and has made farming and stock-dealing his life business; he dealt extensively in horses and mules until he came to Vigo county, in 1870, since when he has farmed exclusively. Mr. Fitch was married in this county to Miss Sarah, daughter of the late John Weir, an early settler and a leading farmer of Vigo county, and who was a successful business man, highly respected. Mrs. Fitch is a sister of John L. Weir, of Honey Creek township, this county, whose sketch appears elsewhere in this volume. Mr. and Mrs. Fitch were members of the Presbyterian Church in Illinois. He enlisted, in Illinois, in Company I, Twenty-first Ill. V. I., Grant's old regiment, and he served his full term of enlistment, proving a good soldier, and a successful drill master. He is a Master Mason, and in politics a Republican.

BENJAMIN F. FLESHER, farmer and stock-grower, Prairieton township, P. O. Prairieton, was born in Meigs county, Ohio, August 1, 1835, and is a son of Isaac and Elizabeth (Bonnet) Flesher, natives of Eastern Virginia, the father of English and the mother of Irish and German descent; they moved from Ohio to West Virginia, where the father died June 29, 1841; the mother died in Meigs county, Ohio, March 3, 1880. Benjamin F., who is the seventh in a family of eight children, was married January 13, 1859, to Caroline, daughter of Solomon and Delilah (Hughes) Hall (natives of Virginia, and of English descent) who moved to this county in 1857, and died in Prairieton township, her father April 7, 1863, and her mother January 17, 1873. They had a family of six children, all of whom grew to maturity, and of them Caroline is the second, born March 29, 1836. Mr. and Mrs. Flesher had ten children, as follows: Rosa A., deceased wife of Worfield Lane; Charlie C., who married Lida Underwood; Francis M., who married Liza Kruzan; Henry L.; Cora D., wife of Falcon Hyne; James P., Paul M., Effie B., Chancy W. and Carrie E. Mr. Flesher was

reared on the farm, receiving his education in the common schools of West Virginia, and has made his way in the world by his own exertions, following farming all his life, in which he has met with success. From West Virginia he moved to Prairieton township, this county, April 23, 1860, and at the present time he owns three farms, comprising 500 acres in a good state of cultivation. Mr. and Mrs. Flesher are consistent members of the Methodist Church, in which he has served as Sunday-school superintendent, being class leader at the present time. He is a Royal Arch Mason, and belongs to Lodge No. 178, Prairieton; is a member of the I. O. O. F., No. 157, Terre Haute, and passed the chairs in same prior to coming to this county. Mr. Flesher takes an active interest in the schools, and has served as school director; politically he is a Republican.

GEORGE S. FLOOD, an employe of Joseph Strong & Co., Terre Haute, was born in Madrid, Spain, February 24, 1850, and is a son of William and Ann (Stanbury) Flood, former of whom was born in the south of England, and is now a resident of Exeter, in that country. At the time of the birth of George S., the father was secretary of the embassy at the court of Spain. In politics he has always voted with the Liberal party, and both he and his wife are members of the Episcopal Church. They had two sons: George S. and Henry. Our subject attended the schools at Exeter, and before attaining his majority had learned the pattern-maker's trade. In his twentieth year, or in 1870, he left his home and friends and came to the United States, locating in Terre Haute, where he was employed by the Eagle Iron Works Company, with whom he remained until 1886, during which year he entered the establishment of Joseph Strong & Co. June 8, 1882, he married Miss Lida, youngest daughter of William Haggerty, an old and respected citizen of Vigo county. To this marriage there have been born four children, viz.: Edith, Georgia, Anna and Ralph. Mr. and Mrs. Flood are members of the Episcopal Church. Politically he is a Republican.

JAMES P. FOLEY, Foleyville, Nevins township. This gentleman ranks among the enterprising and successful business men of Vigo county, and is at present owner of 180 acres of land in Nevins township. On the farm are located his saw-mill, store and coal mines, situated five miles west of Brazil on the branch of the Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad near Foleyville. He employs about eighty men in the coal mines, and twenty in the saw-mill and on the farm. Mr. Foley was born in Jennings county, Ind., April 16, 1850, and is a son of James B. and Mary (Conner) Foley, natives of Ireland, who immigrated to America in 1847, and located in Jennings county, where the father farmed until 1875, when he came to

Terre Haute, and has here since lived a retired life. His family consists of nine children, James P. being the fourth child and the eldest son. Our subject was reared in Jennings county on the farm, attending the district school, also Moore's Hill Academy. He came to Terre Haute in 1871, and clerked for a time for Mosler Bros., subsequently becoming their manager, and served in that capacity four years; they carried on an extensive trade in clothing, hats and caps. Mr. Foley then engaged in the same business for a period of about two years, when he sold out and managed a store for Mr. Pixley; was then chosen trustee for a co-operative coal mining company, at Fontanet, and soon after bought the land he now owns, and established his present business. Politically he acts with the Democratic party, and in 1879 he was elected city treasurer, being re-elected in 1883. He received the nomination for county treasurer of Vigo county, but failed to get a majority of the votes at the election; he made, however, an aggressive fight, and as a consequence ran ahead of his ticket. He was married January 10, 1876, to Miss Alice, daughter of Thomas and Mary (Gilmore) Kelly, natives of Ireland. Mr. and Mrs. Foley have two children: William E. and Thomas F. The family belong to the Catholic Church.

JOSEPH L. FOLTZ, farmer and stock-grower, Fayette township, P. O. Libertyville, was born in Page county, Va., March 17, 1845, and is a son of Gideon and Cynthia (Strole) Foltz, natives of Virginia and of German and English descent. The father, who followed farming as a business all his life, came to Vermillion county, Ind., and settled on a farm in Clinton township, where he died in 1883. Joseph L. Foltz, who is the third in a family of eleven children, was reared in Page county, Va., on a farm, and he has been almost self-taught. He came to Indiana in 1866, and chose farming as his life work, which he has followed with much success, being now the owner of the ninety acres where he now resides. He came to Vigo county in 1883. Mr. Foltz was united in marriage, in Edgar county, Ill., to Miss Laura V., daughter of B. R. and Nancy J. (Bledsoe) Fuqua, who were of Welsh descent. Mr. and Mrs. Foltz have one child, Cynthia Jane. Mr. Foltz takes an active interest in the affairs of the U. B. Church, of which he is one of the trustees, and also superintendent of the Sabbath-school. He is a Democrat in politics, and has served as township chairman on the committee.

ALBERT Z. FOSTER, Terre Haute. The subject of this sketch was born in Orange county, N. Y., April 15, 1848. He comes of a long-lived, vigorous stock, and was the seventh child to gladden the hearts of his parents. His father, Dr. John L. Foster, the son of a Quaker, and the grandson of one of the soldiers of the Revolution, was born at Stamford, Conn., and is at this writing still

living on the old homestead near Newburg, N. Y., at the ripe old age of eighty-seven years. The mother, Harriett Scott Foster, a native of Long Island, is also still living, and bears her seventy-seven years with all the grace of many a younger woman.

Albert Zabriskie Foster, like most other successful men, graduated early in life at the tail of a plow. He followed the career of a farmer's son long enough to demonstrate to himself, at least, that a farmer's life was not the life for him, however much poets might write of flocks and herds and singing birds. Educated in a country district school, young Foster, at the age of fifteen, gave up the delights of a country life to accept service in a New York dry-goods store, of which his elder brothers were the proprietors. He traversed the various stages through which a country lad is made to go in order to wear off the greenness to which they all are heirs, and in a few months emerged a full-grown salesman at the time when a calico dress cost a small fortune, and a bolt of cotton cloth exchanged at par for a fifty-dollar greenback. Quick to learn, ambitious to succeed, and accustomed to work, young Foster soon found himself on the road to success. Recognizing the value of money and the power of capital, he saved his earnings, and at the age of eighteen years we find him embarking in business for himself in Brooklyn, N. Y., his small accumulations having been reinforced by some borrowed capital. Success seems to have attended all his early efforts. At the age of twenty-one he had become an "old merchant." At this time he was engaged in the dry-goods business at Troy, N. Y., into which he had admitted as partner a younger brother, Samuel M. Foster, now a large and successful manufacturer at Fort Wayne, Ind. Mr. Foster made Troy his home until 1875, at which time circumstances turned his face toward the setting sun, and he came west. Some two or three years previous he had bought a large tract of land near the city of Brazil, in this State, and had platted it into city lots. The investment was promising very rich returns when the failure of Jay Cooke & Co. occurred in the early fall of 1873, precipitating the disastrous panic which ensued, and entailing long years of business depression upon the country. Mr. Foster set his face to the storm, met every dollar of his indebtedness as it came due, and in order to be near his newly acquired interests removed his business in 1875 from Troy, N. Y., to Brazil, Ind. Thus it came about that Indiana gained an active and loyal son, whose interests became inseparable from her own. Two years after coming west he entered the dry-goods firm of Foster Brothers, in Terre Haute, and in 1882 bought out his elder brother's entire interest in the business. The furniture and house-furnishing departments were added in 1886, and the growth

and development of the business to its present proportions are due entirely to Mr. Foster's energy and foresight. Successful as a business man, Mr. Foster however finds time for many outside interests, especially those which will tend to the upbuilding of the city in which he lives. He is an active director in the Vigo County National Bank, and also in the Citizens' Light & Heat Company, and the Archer Gas & Fuel Company. He was one of those who organized the News Publishing Company, and has been for some time president of the company. He is also a member of the directory of the Terre Haute Business Men's Association. In matters political Mr. Foster is a Democrat, though he was born and reared a Republican, a disciple of Horace Greeley. When Mr. Greeley made his celebrated campaign against Grant, Mr. Foster went with him, and he never got back into the Republican fold. Being a pronounced free-trader, he finds the Democratic party most in accord with his views, and acts with it on all subjects involving political principles. He is a member of the Fort Harrison Club.

January 10, 1871, Mr. Foster was married at Troy, N. Y., to Miss Sarah, daughter of Peter and Mary De Freest Manville, natives of New York and of Dutch Knickerbocker descent. As a result of this marriage three children have been born: Fannie Scott, Mary De Freest and Harriett Scott. Mrs. Foster died March 5, 1886, leaving the three children named above. The family have always been connected with the Congregational Church.

JOHN FOULKES, senior member of the firm of Foulkes & Dahlen, real estate, loan and insurance agents, Terre Haute, was born in England, May, 11, 1837, and is a son of Morris and Joice (Hall) Foulkes, former of whom was a farmer, and died in England about the year 1843. John, who is the youngest in a family of seven children, was reared on a farm, and attended the common schools in England. He came to America in 1863, and settled at Pittsburgh, Penn., where he worked in the rolling-mills four years; then moved to Ohio, and was in the rolling-mills there seven years. In 1876 he came to Terre Haute, and was engaged as a heater in the rolling-mill here; then, in 1883, he embarked in his present business, in which he has met with success, being now the owner of considerable real estate in Terre Haute. Mr. Foulkes was married in England, in January, 1859, to Miss Louisa Clark, who died in Terre Haute, in 1876. Their children are George, who is a merchant, Louisa, Harry and Fredrick William. Mr. Foulkes is a member of the Episcopal Church, as was his wife. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., and in politics he is a Republican.

HENRY FRAZA (deceased) was born in Prussia, Germany, February 20, 1820, and is a son of Henry and Elizabeth (Sunafield)

Fraza. He came to Clay county, Ind., in 1846, and November 6, 1851, was married to Miss Caroline, daughter of John and Catharine (Schmidt) Harsh, who had a family of seven children of whom Mrs. Fraza is the sixth. Mr. and Mrs. Fraza had ten children, as follows: William; Catharine, who died March 17, 1855; Helen, who died January 7, 1857; John W.; Bertha, who married William Soules; August, who married Callie Hoffman; Clements, who married Kate Jacobs; Mary, Rosa, and George who died in August, 1872. Mr. Fraza's widow still survives and lives on the farm. She owns a farm containing eighty-six acres in a good state of cultivation. Her two sons, William and John W., carry on farming, and also have a traction engine, a threshing machine and a cider press. Mrs. Fraza is a member of the Methodist Church.

WILLIAM FUHR, grocer, No. 532 South Second street, Terre Haute, was born in Rimbach, Hesse Darmstadt, Germany, August 11, 1835, and is the youngest in the family of two children of Sebastian and Gertrude (Banhart) Fuhr, natives of Germany. Our subject learned harness-making in his native land, and in 1856 he came to Terre Haute, where he worked at the trade, four years, He commenced in business for himself July 4, 1860, and contintinued it until January, 1865, when he was compelled to abandon it on account of poor health. Selling out his harness shop to Mr. Peter Miller, the present Democratic candidate for county commissioner, Second District, he engaged in the grocery and saloon business, and in 1874 he erected a brick building, where he is located at the present time. He has had to depend on his own resources, and has made his own way in the world. He was married in Terre Haute, Ind., May 19, 1859, to Margaret, daughter of Adam and Margaret (Owenslicker) Kadel. Mrs. Fuhr is the second in a family of eight children and was born July 15, 1836. Mr. and Mrs. Fuhr have eight children: Katy, William, Anna, Mary, Sophia, Edith, Carey and Hattie. Mr. and Mrs. Fuhr are members of the Lutheran Church. He is a member of the Liquor Dealers' Association, Terre Haute. In politics he is a Democrat, and was a member of the city council from 1886 to 1888.

ALBERT GALLINGTON, farmer and stock-grower, Sugar Creek township, P. O. Macksville, was born in Licking county, Ohio, April 14, 1841, and is a son of Daniel and Amelia (Cline) Gallington, natives of Pennsylvania, and of Irish and German origin; the father, who was a farmer all his life, came here in 1851, and died in Clark county in 1880. Albert, who is the fourth in a family of five children, was reared on the farm, attending the district schools, and afterward followed farming, in which he has met with great success, now owning 358 acres of valuable land. He was

married in Vigo county in 1869, to Angeline, daughter of Elias V. Sheets, and of Irish and German descent. Their union was blessed with four children: Ora A., Edgar, Ray D. and Carl. Mrs. Gallington died in 1888, a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Gallington in politics affiliates with the Democrats.

EDWARD GILBERT, Terre Haute. This gentleman was at one time prominently identified with the Phœnix Foundry Company of Terre Haute. He was born in that city April 16, 1850, and is a son of Curtis and Mary C. (King) Gilbert, former of whom was one of the most prominent men in the history of the county, having served twenty-one years as county clerk; he died in 1877. Our subject, who is the fifth in a family of seven children, attained to his majority in the paternal home, receiving his education in the public schools, and afterward at Wabash College, Crawfordsville, Ind. He then accepted a position in the old Prairie City Bank, first as a clerk, and subsequently as cashier; in which employment he remained six years. He then established the Phœnix Foundry, and was the manager of the concern ten years. Mr. Edward Gilbert was married January 21, 1874, to Miss Sue Buntin, daughter of T. C. Buntin, of Terre Haute, and their children are Helen S., Emma and Edward. Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert are members of the Episcopal Church. He is a Scottish Rite Mason, and has taken the thirty-second degree; he is past commander of Terre Haute Commandery, Knights Templar. In politics he is a Democrat.

E. M. GILMAN, manufacturer of tight barrel staves, heading, and proprietor of cooperage, No. 805 North Second street, Terre Haute, was born in Clermont county, Ohio, August 25, 1825, and is a son of Ichabod and Lida (Mattox) Gilman, natives of Ohio, who left the State of Ohio in 1832 and located in Shelby county, Ind. Mr. Gilman received his education in the common schools of Shelby county, and in 1845 he came to Terre Haute, where he learned the trade of cooper, at which he worked until 1850, when he commenced business for himself on Park street, between First and Second. In 1867 he moved his establishment to its present location, where he does a very extensive business, making a specialty of white oak whisky barrels, the factory giving employment to eighty men. Under his ever watchful eye, and through his great energy, his business has rapidly increased. About half of the product of his establishment is sold in the city of Terre Haute. Mr. Gilman is assisted in his extensive business affairs by his two sons, Frank and Harry. April 10, 1850, Mr. Gilman married Miss Helen Reeves, the fourth in order of birth of the five children of Cyrus and Phœbe (Larkins) Reeves. To this union have been born four children: Helen L., wife of James B. Reynolds; Anna; Frank, who

married Alice Lee; and Harry, married to Jennie Feltus. Mrs. Gilman is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Gilman is a member of Lodge No. 157, I. O. O. F., and of the Encampment. In politics he is a Republican, and has served the city of Terre Haute, two terms, most efficiently as member of the council.

CHARLES C. GIVENS, M. D., Pierson township, P. O. Lewis. This gentleman has attained prominence as a physician in Vigo and Sullivan counties. He is a son of Rev. William M. and Eliza J. (White) Givens, and was born in Paris, Ill., February 26, 1850. Rev. William M. Givens is a native of Washington county, Tenn. His parents removed from there to Edgar county, Ill., early in the "thirties" or at the early settling of that county. John and Patsy Givens, natives of East Tennessee, who died in Edgar county, were his parents. When a young man he learned harness making and carriage trimming, and in 1846 he went to Mexico as a soldier, participating in the various battles. At the close of the war he returned home and resided near Paris, Ill., until 1849, when he was attacked by the gold fever. He set about curing it by crossing the plains to the mines of California, where he remained eighteen months, after which he returned home and engaged in farming until 1858, when he was ordained a minister in the United Brethren Church, for which cause he has labored zealously. For the last eight years he has been a presiding elder in the Lower Wabash Conference. In 1849 he was united in marriage with Eliza White, and to this marriage there were born five children (four of whom are living): Charles C.; Henry L., superintendent of cotton-mills at Dallas, Tex.; Tina, wife of R. L. Kennedy, real estate dealer, Center Point, Clay Co., Ind.; Otto L., weighmaster at the coal mines, Center Point; and Walton H., who was baggagemaster on the Iron Mountain Railroad, and was killed in a wreck near St. Louis when twenty years of age. Rev. Givens was born in 1827, and after living in Edgar county until 1860, he removed to Clay county, Ind., where he now resides. His wife, who was born in Barren county, Ky., in 1828, is a daughter of Middleton and Margaret White, pioneers of Illinois, former of whom was one of the first jailers of that county.

Charles C. Givens attended the Westfield Seminary, both before and after the Civil war, where he received a very liberal education. In May, 1864, although only fourteen years old, he joined the One Hundred and Thirty-third Ind. V. I., and in December, 1864, by re-enlistment was transferred to the Twenty-ninth Ind. V. I. He was orderly, or dispatch carrier, at headquarters during the most of his service. He was the youngest member of his regiment, and was discharged from the service December 2, 1865. In 1868 school teaching

became his business in Clay and adjoining counties. When but a mere boy he had formed a liking for the medical profession, and while teaching school he read medicine, but not until 1873 did the opportunity present itself for him to begin the study in earnest. With F. M. Pickens as a preceptor, he studied at Bowling Green until 1875, when he attended the Louisville Medical College, one term. He then commenced the practice of his profession at Centerville, Ind., but in 1881 he again went to Louisville, where he graduated in February, 1882, since which time his practice has rapidly increased, until now he has a lucrative business. The money required to pay for his medical education was earned by the hardest kind of toil. During his first term at Louisville College, street-car driving at night was the source from which a part of the money, used in paying board bills, came. January 15, 1878, one of the happiest events of his life occurred—Miss Lizzie Thomas on that day became his wife. She was the daughter of J. T. and Hester Thomas, of Sullivan county. They having died when she was but a child, C. F. Wood, her uncle, became her foster-father. She was born September 22, 1860, and July 27, 1889, was called home.

There is no death, the stars go down
To rise upon some fairer shore;
And high in Heaven's jeweled crown
They shine for evermore.

She was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which Dr. Givens is a trustee. He is past master of Vigo Lodge No. 29, A. F. & A. M.; past grand of Comet Lodge No. 615, I. O. O. F., and surgeon of Gen. Cruft Post, G. A. R. In politics he is a Republican.

ABRAHAM GLICK, farmer and stock-grower, Sugar Creek township, P. O. Macksville, was born in Fairfield county, Ohio, July 3, 1825, and is a son of Henry and Sarah (Peters) Glick, former a native of Pennsylvania, latter of Maryland, and who were of German descent. The father who was a farmer all his life, died in 1871. His family consisted of sixteen children, Abraham being the fifth. Our subject was reared on the farm in Ohio, obtaining his education in the district schools, and turned his attention to mercantile trade for ten years. Then he dealt in groceries and provisions, and made a success of the business. In 1859 he commenced farming in Sugar Creek township, and is now the owner of a valuable farm consisting of 240 acres, highly improved and well stocked. Starting in life as a poor boy, his success can truly be said to be entirely due to his own efforts. He was married, first time, in Ohio in 1849 to Miss Lydia A. Anderson, who was of English descent, and their children were Luther, Charles (deceased)

and George C., a farmer. Mrs. Glick dying in 1856, Mr. Glick was married October 13, 1857, in Edgar county, Ill., to Miss Nancy Catherine, daughter of Martin Ray, and they had three children: Emma J., Clara Bell and Martin Ray. Mrs. Glick died February 9, 1863, and our subject married, January 24, 1865, in Ohio, Miss Caroline Helt. Mr. Glick is a member of the Lutheran Church; politically he votes the Republican ticket.

ANDREW GOSNELL, farmer and stock-grower, Sugar Creek township, P. O. St. Mary's, was born in Fayette township, Vigo county, Ind., September 15, 1835, and is a son of John and Jane (Leek) Gosnell, who were of English and German descent, the father born in Kentucky, the mother in Indiana. They came to this county in 1828, and settled in Terre Haute, carrying on a farm, and the father died in 1865. His family consisted of six sons and six daughters, Andrew being the third in order of birth. Our subject was reared on the farm with his parents, attending the neighboring schools, until he reached his majority, when he went west, and remained away one year; then returned to this county, and has since devoted his entire time to agriculture, now owning a farm of 151 acres, highly improved. Mr. Gosnell was united in marriage, in this county, in 1857, with Rebecca, daughter of John M. Reese, who was an early settler of Vigo county, coming in 1836. Her parents were of Scotch-Irish and Welsh descent. This union has been blessed with the following named children: Charles J.; Rebecca, wife of John Irwin; U. S.; William A.; Dennis S.; Phillip S. and Berthia Ann. Mr. Gosnell enlisted in 1861 in the Thirty-first Ind. V. I., Company K, became a non-commissioned officer, and took part in several battles. He was at Shiloh and Stone River, where he was taken prisoner and sent to Libby prison. In 1864 he was mustered out of service, in Tennessee, after serving three of the best years of his life, devoted to his country. Politically Mr. Gosnell is a Democrat.

ALBERT GRAY, of the firm of Sykes & Gray, wholesale and retail dealers in hats, caps, furs and straw goods, Terre Haute. This house was established in 1852 by B. Sykes, who carried on a successful business, which was transferred to his son, who is now the senior member of the firm of Sykes & Gray. Albert Gray was born in Greene county, Ohio, November 1, 1838, and is a son of William and Mary Gray, who were of English and German descent. The father was a farmer in Ohio, the son receiving his education in Dayton, Ohio. Albert was sixteen years old when he came to Terre Haute, and was engaged as salesman in a store, which employment he continued until he enlisted, in 1863, in Company D, Eleventh Indiana Cavalry, and served until the close of the war.

When he returned from the war he engaged as salesman with the firm of which he is now a partner. Mr. Gray was married October 31, 1860, to Miss Emily, daughter of B. Sykes, and of English descent. This union has been blessed with three children, as follows: Helen A., William B. and Mary Belle. Mr. and Mrs. Gray are members of the First Baptist Church. He is a member of the G. A. R., Morton Post No. 1, also a member of No. 51, I. O. O. F., and No. 81, K. of P.

DAVID E. GRAY, farmer, Lost Creek township, P. O. Glenn, was born in Edinburgh, Scotland, August 20, 1825, and is a son of Erskine and Elizabeth (Wood) Gray. His father came from Scotland to New York City, where he remained a short time, then removed to Chicago, and after about seven months' stay there came to the farm where he lived. He was a carpenter by trade, following also farming, and died in February, 1870, in his eighty-third year; the mother died in January, 1872, in her seventy-first year. They had two children who grew to maturity, of whom David E. is the younger. Our subject was married May 2, 1850, to Isabel, daughter of Samuel and Jennie (Thompson) Malone, former of whom was of English descent, latter of Irish, and they were pioneer settlers of Vermillion county, Ind. Her father served in the War of 1812, and was in the battle of Tippecanoe. Her mother is said to have been the second white woman to cross the Wabash river at Clinton, Ind. They had a family of five children, of whom Mrs. Gray is the youngest, born March 12, 1833. Mr. and Mrs. Gray had born to them eleven children, as follows: Elizabeth, married to Eli Carpenter; Francis, deceased; Martha, deceased wife of Herman Rockwood; Anna B., who married Charles Runion; William; Samuel, who married Cora Ferrel; Lucy; Robert; Drusella, deceased; Helen and August. Mr. Gray has made agricultural pursuits his business, and lives on a farm of thirty acres belonging to his brother, William. Mrs. Gray is a member of the United Brethren Church.

THOMAS GRAY, C. E., B. Sc., F. R. S. E., professor of dynamic engineering, Rose Polytechnic Institute, Terre Haute, was born in Lochgelly, Scotland, February 4, 1850, and is the second son of John and Margaret (Wilson) Gray of the same place. Our subject was educated in the public schools of his native place, also at Glasgow University, and soon after leaving the university he accepted a position on the staff of the Imperial College of Engineering, Tokio, Japan, where he remained from 1878 to 1881. He then accepted the position as assistant to Sir William Thompson and Prof. Fleming Jenkin, of Glasgow and Edinburgh Universities, in the work of cable and general electrical

engineering. During a portion of the time of this engagement he was employed in superintending the manufacture and laying of the Commercial Cable Company's Trans-Atlantic system of cables. In 1888 he was tendered and accepted his present position in the Rose Polytechnic Institute, and came to America.

Prof. Gray distinguished himself while a student at Glasgow, gaining several prizes and medals in such subjects as physics, mathematics and engineering, and when quite a young man he contributed papers to European scientific journals, and to transactions of learned societies, which attracted the attention of the scientific men of both the Old and the New World. Though yet a young man he is recognized as among the foremost in authority, especially on subjects of electrical standards and electrical measurements, generally. He is the inventor of a very complete form of seismograph, and carried out jointly with Prof. Milne, of Japan, a long series of investigations on earthquake phenomena. He is the author of the article on seismology in the British Admiralty Manual of Scientific Inquiry, and also of the articles on telegraphy and telephony in the latest edition of the Encyclopedia Britannica. This is no common record for so young a man. It is an advance along the walks of intellectual life that might gratify the highest ambition of maturity and even old age. Hardly more than upon the threshold of mature intellectual life, his career is before him. Scientific thought and the genius to construct and invent are among the noblest types that are given to the world. Prof. Gray was married October 18, 1876, to Miss Jane, daughter of James and Jane (Wilson) Brown, of Govan, Scotland, and of this marriage are the following named children: John, Margaret Jane and Agnes Wilson. The family are members of the Presbyterian Church.

JAMES W. GREEN, farmer, stock-grower and brick mason, Riley township, is a descendant of one of the early pioneer settlers of Vigo county. He was born in Riley township, April 16, 1836, and is a son of John and Lucy (Mallory) Green, former of whom was born in Maryland, latter in Vermont, both of English descent. The father was a carpenter, and helped to build the first meeting-house in Riley township, also the locks on the canal, and he quarried the stone on his farm in Riley township for the National Road. His family consisted of twelve children, eight of whom grew to maturity, only two, however, being residents of this county, viz.: William B. and James W. Our subject was reared on the farm, attending the log school-house, and engaged in farming, following also the trade of brick mason. He is the owner of a farm of forty acres situated on Section 15, Riley township, where he has

lived since he was four years old. Mr. Green was married November 17, 1858, to Miss Rachel Ritchey, a native of Kentucky, of German descent, and daughter of Hannah (Young) Ritchey. Their children are Rosetta, wife of John Myers; Lucy, wife of William Myers; Jesse B., who is a farmer; Mildred, wife of James Myers, and John S. Mr. and Mrs. Green are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which he has been class leader, trustee and Sabbath-school superintendent. Mr. Green is a Republican, and has served eighteen years as supervisor of Riley township. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., has represented his lodge at the Grand Lodge for two years, and has passed all the chairs in the subordinate lodge. He was a member of the Patrons of Husbandry, and was overseer of the Grange at Riley.

WILLIM B. GREEN, a farmer, residing on Section 23, Riley township, where he owns sixty acres of valuable farm land in a high state of cultivation, is a native of this county, and was born in Riley township, August 7, 1830. He is a son of John and Lucy (Mallory) Green, former of whom was a native of Maryland, of English descent, and latter of Vermont, of French extraction. They were married in this county, and were the parents of eight children, six of whom are living. The father died in 1854; the mother in 1869. William B. was reared on a farm and to the occupation of a farmer, receiving a limited education at the subscription schools of that day. He was married in this county to Eleanor Knight, who was born in Butler county, Ohio, August 4, 1830, and they became the parents of six children, as follows: Anna M., wife of John Stockberger, of Fulton county, Ind. (they have three children); Orlena, wife of Webster Lucas, of Greene county, Ind. (they have one child); Mary L. wife of Theodore Shumard, of Greene county, Ind. (they have three children); Lucy A., wife of William W. Shumard, of Hot Springs, Ark. (they have three children); Indiana, wife of Barton Streeter, of this county (they have three children); and William M., at home, married to Pearl Foulke (they have one child). Mr. Green enlisted in the Civil war in 1862, in Company B, seventy-first Ind. V. I., and participated in the battle of Richmond, Ky., August 30, same year; was also all through the Atlanta campaign under Gen. Sherman. He was twice captured, the first time by Kirby Smith's men, and the second time by John Morgan's forces, and was paroled in each case a couple of days after capture; he was also at the siege of Knoxville, Tenn. He was mustered out at Pulaski, Tenn., June 13, 1865. Mr. Green keeps himself remarkably well informed on the current subjects of the day. He is a member of the F. M. B. A., also of the G. A. R.; is a member of the Disciples Church, known as the "Campbellites," and in politics he is a stanch Republican.

U. C. GREGGS, Terre Haute, is a native of Vigo county, born May 17, 1853, to Jacob G. and Malinda J. (Stark) Greggs, natives of Indiana. Mr. Greggs' great-grandfather, Adam Stark, was a soldier in the Revolutionary war under George Washington. Jacob G. Greggs was killed on the Terrre Haute & South Eastern Railroad July 6, 1856; his widow died January 23, 1875. U. C. Greggs, who is the third in a family of four children, received a common-school education, and learned the brick-molder's trade, which he followed eight years during the summer season, working at the cooper's trade during the winter. September 15, 1880, he was appointed on the police force, served two years and eight months, when he resigned and engaged in his present business. He is a self-made man. He was married in Terre Haute, December 26, 1876, to Miss Jemima A., daughter of Moses P. and Emily (Gaskins) Cummins, natives of Indiana, and now residents of Clark county, Ill. Mrs. Greggs is the sixth in a family of seven children, and was born in Sullivan county, Ind., January 20, 1859. Mr. and Mrs. Greggs have had born to them five children: Luetta May; Gertrude, deceased; Harry Arthur, deceased; Nellie Irene and Amel. Mr. Greggs is a member of the Improved Order of Red Men, and also of the A. O. U. W., Select Knights. He is president of the V. L. D. Association. In politics he is identified with the Republican party.

D. C. GREINER, postmaster, Terre Haute, was born in Fairfield county, Ohio, November 17, 1844, and is a son of Jacob and Elizabeth (Welty) Greiner, former born in Virginia, latter in Maryland, and they were of German origin. The father was a blacksmith in Dayton, Ohio, for several years, and died there in 1880. D. C. Greiner's grandfather was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, from Virginia. Our subject, who is the youngest in a family of five children, was reared in Dayton, Ohio, where he spent his childhood and youth in school. At the age of sixteen he volunteered in the Forty-fourth O. V. I., Company H, and served until the close of the war, participating in many battles and skirmishes, and was twice wounded. In 1866 he went to Clinton county, Ind., and engaged in farming one year; then came to Terre Haute and embarked in the dry-goods business, which he sold in 1872, and then engaged in the boot and shoe trade until 1878, when he again sold, and purchased a hominy-mill, which, after managing one year, he sold. He then became a commercial traveler for a wholesale boot and shoe house, so continuing until 1883, when he started the business of manufacturing ladies' shoes, in which he employed about thirty people. In politics Mr. Greiner is a Republican; is a member of the G. A. R., and is a Sir Knight Templar. He was

appointed postmaster at Terre Haute, June 25, 1889. In 1869 Mr. Greiner was married to Miss Mary E., daughter of Jacob Baur, and of Swiss descent. Their children are Jacob, Lee W., Sheldon S. and Carrie Belle. Mr. Greiner is a member of the Methodist Church.

LEWIS C. GRIFFITH, M. D., Riley township, was born in Monroe county, Ind., near Bloomington, November 10, 1848, and is a son of John L. and Esther (Wamphler) Griffith, former a native of Indiana, of Welsh origin, latter a native of Virginia, of German descent. The father, who was a farmer, came to Monroe county, Ind., among the pioneers, and settled in Bloomington township, on a farm, where he died December 5, 1871. The mother is living at the advanced age of seventy-nine years. Lewis C., who is the youngest in a family of twelve children, and the only surviving son, was reared on the farm, attended school in the country school-house in Monroe county, and then entered Bloomington College. Early in life he studied medicine with Dr. Cummings, and in 1878 he entered the Medical College at Louisville, Ky., where he graduated in the class of 1879–80. He practiced for a time as an under-graduate at Saline City, Ind., commencing in 1876, and there remained until 1878, when he came to Riley township, this county, where he soon gained a good practice. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, also of the I. O. O. F. and the K. of P. Dr. Griffith was married, in Monroe, Ind., in 1873, to Mary, daughter of Alexander O. Stout, who was of English descent. By this union there were two children, Minnie E. and John L. Mrs. Griffith died in 1878, a member of the Christian Church, and Dr. Griffith was then married in this county August 6, 1882, to Miss Mary A., daughter of Andrew J. and Jane (Gilbert) Jeffers, and of English descent. Mrs. Griffith is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church; politically, Mr. Griffith is identified with the Democratic party. The family are prominent, and much esteemed in the social element of the county, and have hosts of friends and pleasant acquaintances.

CHARLES F. GROSJEAN, county school superintendent, Terre Haute, was born in Terre Haute, Ind., April 2, 1863, and is a son of Fredrick and Drucilla (Crable) Grosjean, former a native of Germany, latter of Indiana, and of English descent. The father left Germany, and became a citizen of France when he was a young man. He joined the French army, becoming an officer, and was sent against the Arabs of Northern Africa and the Indians of Yucatan, one of the eastern States of Mexico, where he resigned his commission. He then went to New Orleans, in which city he remained until 1855, when he came to Terre Haute, and engaged in the manufacture of cigars, a trade he followed for a quarter of a century. Charles F., who is the third in a family of four children,

was reared in Terre Haute, attending the high school, and commercial college. He completed his student days in the Indiana State Normal, where he graduated in 1882. He then accepted the position of principal of a graded school in the county, and followed teaching seven years. In 1889 he was elected county school superintendent, which office he still holds. In politics he is a Republican; he is a prominent member of the I. O. O. F., and has passed the chairs in the subordinate lodges and the Encampment; is also a member of the Canton and of Rebekah Lodge, and is district deputy grand master of the district.

JOSEPH B. GROVER, of the firm of Knight & Grover, merchant tailors, Terre Haute, was born at Kankakee, Ill., October 9, 1859, and is a son of Charles and Rebecca (Borden) Grover, natives of Indiana, and of Dutch and English descent. The father, who was a merchant, died in Terre Haute in 1874. Joseph B. Grover has spent most of his life in Terre Haute. He is the eldest in a family of three children, and received his early education in the public and high schools, then attended Terre Haute Commercial College. His first occupation was that of book-keeper, and his first business enterprise on his own account was when the present firm was formed. They have created a good trade, each being well qualified for the place, and they have as flattering prospects as any in the city. They have many friends who are regular customers.

JOHN FRANCIS GULICK, druggist, Terre Haute. This gentleman's place of nativity is Maysville, Ky., where he was born February 21, 1834, and is a son of John H. and Sarah (Cockrell) Gulick, former of whom was born in Pennsylvania, latter in Virginia. They were of Irish and Dutch descent. The father was a saddler and harness-maker, and is now retired from all active labors, being in his eighty-second year. Our subject, who is the second in a family of seven children, was reared in Fleming and Mason counties, and in a fragmentary sort of way received his education in the common schools, his school attendance ending entirely when he had reached the age of twelve years. At the age of sixteen he found employment as clerk in a drug store in Kentucky, which position he held until he removed, in 1852, to Terre Haute, where he again found employment in a drug store, in which he remained during the next five years. He was then offered and accepted a position in the Southern Bank of Indiana, Terre Haute. He so continued until the expiration of the bank's charter and its conversion into the First National Bank, being employed as clerk in this office, in all seven years. In 1861 the Democratic party nominated and elected him city clerk, and in 1863 he was re-elected to the same office on the Union ticket, and has affiliated with the Republican

party ever since. In 1864 he engaged in the drug business, becoming a member of the firm of T. H. Barr & Co., proprietors of a general drug store. He continued the business since then, with various parties, until 1882, since when he has carried it on alone. Mr. Gulick has prospered, and his house is now one of the leading ones of the city. He is a stockholder in and secretary and treasurer of the Terre Haute Stone Works Company, who are doing a prosperous business. Mr. Gulick was married in 1861 to Miss Isabell, daughter of Russell Ross. Mrs. Gulick died in 1883, leaving two children: Ross and Sarah, former of whom lived to be almost twenty-one years of age, dying in October, 1888. Mrs. Gulick was a member of the Congregational Church.

JOHN HALEY, farmer and stock-grower, Honey Creek township, P. O. Terre Haute, was born in County Sligo, Ireland, June 24, 1810, a son of Edward and Bridget (Muldoon) Haley, natives of Ireland. John Haley, who is the third in order of birth in a family of eleven children, was reared in County Sligo, Ireland, receiving his education in the parish schools of his native place, and selected farming as a business. He came from Ireland to America in 1849, and two years afterward located in Cincinnati, Ohio, where he was employed on steamboats on the Ohio River, subsequently working in a foundry for a time. In 1850 he came to Indiana, where he worked for a railroad company until 1860, when he rented land and commenced farming in Vigo county. In 1870 he had saved enough to buy a farm in Honey Creek township, and he has met with success, being now the owner of 100 acres of well-improved land where he now resides. He has made his own way in the world. Mr. Haley was married August 15, 1847, in Ireland, to Miss May, daughter of Michael and Peggy (Gormley) Scudlin, who were born in Ireland, where her father was a farmer. Mr. and Mrs. Haley had eleven children, six of whom are now living, viz.: Michael, Kate (wife of Andrew Hess), Maggie, Edward, Mary A. and Patrick. The family are all members of the Catholic Church. In politics Mr. Haley is a Democrat.

SAMUEL R. HAMILL, attorney at law, of the firm of Faris & Hamill, Terra Haute, is a native of Sullivan county, Ind., and was born December 13, 1857, a son of Samuel and Martha (Wood) Hamill, the father born in Pennsylvania, the mother in Maryland. They were of Scotch-Irish and English descent, and the father who was an attorney, died in Sullivan county, in June, 1875. Their family consisted of six children, of whom Samuel R. is the eldest. He was reared in Sullivan county, Ind., attending the high school at Sullivan, and in 1875 he was appointed a cadet at West Point Military Academy. He resigned, however, in 1877, in order to study law,

came to Terre Haute, and entered the office of C. F. McNutt. His first practice was as a partner with the son of his preceptor, and the firm continued until 1883, when the present partnership was formed. Although Mr. Hamill is a young man, he is employed on nearly all the important lawsuits that come into the courts, and he is regarded by all as a scholar and lawyer of the first grade.

WILLIAM A. HAMILTON, of the firm of Riddle, Hamilton & Co., Terre Haute, was born in Washington county, Penn., May 5, 1857, and is a son of Joseph W. and Elizabeth (Palmer) Hamilton, natives of Pennsylvania, and of Scotch-Irish descent. The father was a contractor on public works, and resided near Pittsburgh, Penn. William A. is the second eldest of four surviving children. His first work was as cashier in a wholesale store in Pittsburgh, and in 1876 he came to Terre Haute, where he soon afterward became interested in his present business. He was married in Pennsylvania, in 1881, to Miss Clara Bitner, a lady of German origin, and they have two children: Lloyd and Paul. Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton are members of the Presbyterian Church. In politics he is a stanch Republican.

LEVI HAMMERLY, county recorder, Terre Haute, was born in Ross county, Ohio, June 2, 1846, and is a son of Joseph and Rosanna (Kramer) Hammerly, natives of Germany. His father, who was a thrifty and industrious farmer, came from Germany to America when he was a young man, locating in Clark county, Ill., in 1848, and died, in 1863, on his farm in that State. His family consisted of nine children, of whom Levi is the fifth in order of birth. Our subject was reared in Clark county, Ill., on the farm, attending the district schools, and commenced life on his own account as a farmer, which occupation he followed until he enlisted in February, 1864, in the Forty-first Regiment (Second Cavalry), Company A, Indiana Volunteers. His command was with Gen. Sherman on his march to the sea, and he participated in the battle of Atlanta, Ga., being but two miles off when Jeff Davis was captured. He remained in the service until the close of the war, and when peace was declared he came to Vigo county, and embarked in the boot and shoe trade in Terre Haute, being thus employed ten years. He then purchased a farm in Riley township, which he carried on until 1882, when he was appointed deputy county treasurer; in 1886 he was elected, on the Republican ticket, county recorder of Vigo county, serving to the satisfaction of his many friends. He is a member of Morton Post No. 1, G. A. R., and of the I. O. O. F. Mr. Hammerly was married in Vigo county, June 21, 1868, to Miss Effie, daughter of John Reese, a prominent farmer of Riley township, and an early settler of Vigo county.

Their union has been blessed with two children: Minnie L. and John W. In political matters Mr. Hammerly affiliates with the Republican party, and, as an evidence of his popularity as a county officer, he has been unanimously nominated for re-election to the office of recorder.

JOHN R. HAMPTON, farmer and stock-grower, Linton township, P. O. Farmersburg, Sullivan county, was born in Virginia, November, 8, 1830, and is a son of Alfred and Hulda (Cochran) Hampton, also natives of Virginia, the former of English, the latter of Scotch-Irish descent. They moved from Virginia to Knox county, Ohio, in 1831, and remained there till 1839, when they came to this county. The father, who was a farmer, died in Linton township, July 20, 1877; the mother is living with her son, John R. They had a family of three sons and five daughters who grew up, of whom John R. is the eldest. Our subject was married October 4, 1855, to Mary R., daughter of Hardy and Mary (Shelburn) Hill, former a native of Spencer county, Ky., latter of Virginia, and who moved from Spencer county, Ky., to Sullivan county, Ind., where they died.

They had ten children, all of whom grew up, and of them Mary R. is the youngest, born September 25, 1838. Mr. and Mrs. Hampton have had five children, viz.: Amantha B., wife of James W. Whitmore; Mary A.; James A., married to Christina Clark; Hulda M., married to Charles Fidler, and Joseph F., who is deceased. Mr. Hampton was reared on the farm, receiving his education in the common schools of Linton township, and has followed farming with great success, owning a well-improved farm of 122 acres. He and his wife are members of the Baptist Church, of which he is at present trustee. He is a member of the Union Grange, and in politics is a Democrat.

JOHN HANLEY, manufacturer of bed-lounges, mattresses, tents and awnings; lounge factory, Nos. 319 and 321 Cherry street; awning factory Nos. 300½ and 302½, Main street, Terre Haute. Mr. Hanley is a native of Vermont, born December 27, 1846, and is a son of John and Ann (Hanley) Hanley, natives of Ireland, who came to Vermont in 1846. The father is a resident of Logansport, Ind.; the mother died in La Gro, Ind., in 1880. Our subject is the second in a family of twelve children. His youngest days were spent in Vermont, Boston and Indianapolis, and he received a public-school education, afterward attending the Commercial College. When he started out for himself he first clerked in a grocery store for some time, and then served an apprenticeship of three years at the tent, awning and upholstering business. In 1872 he came to Terre Haute, and began the manufacture of tents, awnings and mat-

tresses, and by energy and industry he has built up a large and growing trade. In 1886 he began the manufacture of bed-lounges and parlor work, of which a full account will be found among the industries of the city. He is a man of excellent business qualifications, and has been dependent on his own resources. Mr. Hanley was married in Indianapolis, November 26, 1872, to Margaret, daughter of Frank Scott, and a native of Ireland. Mr. and Mrs Hanley had born to them three children: John F., William S. and Patrick J. The parents are members of the Catholic Church, and Mr. Hanley is a member of the Hibernian Society, also of St. Joseph's Total Abstinence Society; in politics he is Democrat.

JAMES HARLAN, Prairieton township, P. O. Prairieton, is one of Vigo county's most substantial, energetic farmers. He was born in this county, January 24, 1836, and is a son of Enock and Catherine (Pope) Harlan, natives of Davie county, N. C., born December 19, 1800, and 1810, respectively. Enock's father was born in Ireland. At the age of nineteen Enock emigrated from North Carolina to this county, where he lived until his death. He was present at a treaty with the Indians of Parke county, and joined in their festivities. He was the owner of the first clock brought to Prairieton, which was a wooden one, and he and a Mr. Haworth killed the first bear in the county. Enock Harlan died in this county May 27, 1889. He was a Democrat, and had been a member of the Baptist Church for over fifty years. His wife, Catherine, died August 29, 1875, the mother of three sons and three daughters, all of whom but one son are living, James being the third child. Our subject's education was received in the subscription schools, built of logs, with slab benches and greased-paper windows. His way thither led through swamps and woods extending two and one-half miles, and he usually attended school about two months during the year. At the age of seventeen years he began to follow the plow, being an industrious and ambitious youth, which has always been his characteristic. At the age of twenty-one he had still in his possession the first five cent piece he had ever received, and enough other coins to fill a pint cup. Mr. Harlan was married March 6, 1861, to Sarah Herrington, who was born in this county, and died three years after her marriage. They had one child, Charles B., who is living in this county. Mr. Harlan was married, the second time, on December 6, 1870, to Miss Harriet Mullikin, who was born in Ohio in 1848, a daughter of Nicholas and Ellen (Brown) Mullikin, natives of Maryland, where they were married, and whence, in 1859, they emigrated to this county. They spent the remaining portion of their lives here, Mr. Mullikin dying at the age of eighty-four, and his wife at the age of seventy-nine. They were the parents

of twelve children, six of whom lived to be grown, Harriet being the eleventh child. Mr. Harlan had by her seven children, viz.: Albert (deceased), Junior N., Ray C., Ida E., Elmer J., Herman C. and Ernest. Our subject started out in life with but $6 as his capital. When a boy he used to haul pumpkins, watermelons and wood, or hunt and trap, and sell the hides he secured. Thus by zealous and determined efforts, and close attention to business, he has accumulated a valuable estate, having 435 acres of tillable land in the home farm, eight and one half miles south of the county seat. In 1880 he erected a handsome residence, costing $2,600, and following year, a large barn costing $800. Besides his home farm he has 112 acres in another tract, and one lot in Terre Haute, also one house and two lots in the village of Prairieton. In political matters he is a Democrat, casting his first vote for Stephen A. Douglas. He was elected justice of the peace in Lost Creek township, in 1870, but he soon after moved from the township, and did not serve; has held the office of road supervisor two terms, and is a member of the F. M. B. A. His great-grandfather on his father's mother's side was Cagy Haworth. Mr. Harlan always takes great interest in education, and in all other worthy enterprises.

E. HARMS, farmer and brick manufacturer, Terre Haute, is a self-made man, who by industry and perseverance has succeeded in accumulating a fair share of this world's goods. He is the owner of six acres of town lots, located south of Wabash avenue, in Terre Haute, where he also owns a neat and substantial residence, and where are his yards and machinery for the manufacturing of brick, all of which he rents except his residence. His farm is in Sugar Creek township, and consists of 350 acres. Mr. Harms was born in Hanover, Germany, May 16, 1823, the youngest in a family of five children, and attended school in his native land. He came to Terre Haute in 1846, and here learned the brickmaker's trade. He was thus employed until 1855, when he became a partner in the concern, subsequently buying out his partner, and continuing the business until 1870. Mr. Harms was married, in 1848, to Mary, daughter of George Druce, and also a native of Germany, which union has been blessed with four children, viz.: Lena, wife of William Freemont; Anna, wife of Otto Keeling; Mary, wife of William Devor, and Minnie at home. The mother of these children died in 1875, and Mr. Harms married, for his second wife, Miss Anna Eunie, who has borne him one child, named Mattie. The family are members of the German Lutheran Church. In politics Mr. Harms is a Democrat.

GEORGE T. HARPER, retired wagon-maker, P. O. Prairie Creek, was born in Martin county, Ind., December 14, 1830, and is

a son of Nicholas and Sarah (Arner) Harper, natives of Virginia, and of Irish and German descent, former of whom was a wagon-maker, and also followed farming. They were married in Virginia, moved to Martin county, Ind., in 1820, and died there. They had two children, of whom George T. is the younger. Our subject was married March 27, 1854, to Margaret A., daughter of Jacob and Elizabeth (Kirkpatrick) Nebergall, natives of Virginia, where the mother died; the father died in Illinois. They had seven children who grew to maturity, of whom Margaret A. is the fifth, born March 8, 1831. Mr. and Mrs. Harper had born to them ten children, of whom five are now living, viz.: Jacob C., who married Clara Clayton; Evilene, wife of Oliver Wilson; Joseph H., Chancy N. and John A. Mr. Harper moved to this county in the spring of 1843, and has made Middletown his residence to the present time. He learned wagon-making after he had reached his majority, and worked at same until 1875, when he retired from active work. Mrs. Harper is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Harper enlisted in November, 1864, in Company B, Thirtieth Ind. V. I., and some of the battles they participated in were those of Franklin, Nashville and Columbia. They were in Texas when the war closed, and were mustered out in November, 1865. Politically Mr. Harper is a Republican.

JOSEPH H. HARPER, merchant, Middletown, was born in this county January 7, 1862, and is a son of George T. and Margaret A. (Nebergall) Harper, who are still living and residing in Middletown, Prairie Creek township, this county. Joseph H., who is the third in a family of five children, all of whom grew to maturity, was united in marriage June 18, 1885, with Miss Clemmie, daughter of Oliver and Viena (Yager) Perry, natives of this State. Clemmie, who was the youngest in a family of five children, was born in this county March 16, 1866, and died November 7, 1886. Mr. Harper received his education in the common schools of Prairie Creek township, and attended the commercial school at Terre Haute for a short time, then clerked in a store for ten years with his brother. October 20, 1884, he formed a partnership with his brother, under the firm name of Harper Brothers, and Joseph H. is located in Middletown, having charge of their store here. They have been very successful in their business enterprises. The senior member of the firm started in business with a capital of $300. Our subject has made his way by his own exertions, and now owns a house and two lots in Middletown. The firm own their building here, where they have a general store; also own shares in the salt works in South Hudson, Kas., and some town property in South and old Hudson, that State. Mr. Harper is a Republican, and served as assistant postmaster, four years.

WILLIAM P. HARPOLD, farmer, P. O. Fontanet, resides on Section 24, Nevins township, where he and his brother Lewis own 180 acres of fine farm land, and is engaged in farming. He is a son of Anary and G. W. Harpold, who immigrated to Vigo county several years ago, where they remained. The father died in 1886, the mother is still living. William P. Harpold was born September 12, 1853, was reared on a farm, and to the occupation of an agriculturist, which he has continued to follow successfully, thus far, through life. He was married in Vigo county, Ind., February 28, 1880, to Sarah J. Beaucham, who was born in Vigo county November 29, 1855. Mr. Harpold is a member of the A. F. & A. M., and in politics is a Republican. He is classified among the solid and influential citizens of the county. L. W. Harpold was born in Vigo county, Ind., November 21, 1855, and is engaged with his brother as partner in farming and stock-raising.

GEORGE D. HARRIS, of the firm of Preston & Harris, No. 713 Wabash avenue, Terre Haute, is a native of Philadelphia, and is a son of George and Eliza (Weckerly) Harris, former of whom was a native of New Jersey, latter of Pennsylvania; they died in the latter State. George D., who is the youngest in a family of three children, received his education in the public schools of Philadelphia, and has had to work his own way in the world, commencing at the early age of thirteen years. He first worked on a farm, four years, and then coming west, stopped, in 1873, in Terre Haute, where he clerked for James Davis, grocer, ten months, after which he went to work for W. H. Gilbert, confectioner, with whom he remained until 1876, when he returned to Philadelphia, and worked in a shoe factory five years. In July, 1881, he went to Indianapolis, and was employed as clerk for Heims & Co., and also for Charles Mayer. In October, 1883, he returned to Terre Haute, and again worked for W. H. Gilbert. Mr. Gilbert died in January, 1888, and Mr. Harris carried on the business for M. A. Williams, one year; then traveled one year for the Globe Medicine Company, and was thus engaged until April 1, 1890. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. No. 157, and Vigo Encampment No. 17. The daughters of Rebekah, Prairie City Lodge No. 107, Canton McKeen No. 28 P. M., and of the Commercial Travelers' Association. April 12, 1890, Preston & Harris opened their confectionery and ice cream parlors, and they have had their rooms fitted up in elegant style. They manufacture fine ice creams and ices, ice cream soda being a specialty; they are also manufacturers of fine candies, and dealers in fine brands of cigars. Mr. Harris' experience in that line of business, and the acquaintance which both members of the firm have in the city and surrounding country give them a prosperous business outlook.

GIDEON A. HARRIS, farmer and stock-grower, Sugar Creek township, P. O. Macksville, was born in Sugar Creek township, Vigo county, Ind., January 5, 1850, and is a son of Richard J. and Lavina (Bennett) Harris. Gideon A., who is the youngest son in a family of ten children, was reared in Sugar Creek township, his education being obtained first in the district schools and subsequently at DePauw College, where he attended two years. He and his brother, G. W., rank among the best farmers and stock-growers in Sugar Creek township. They have dealt extensively in cattle, and still have several head on hand. Our subject was married in this county February 15, 1880, to Miss Mattie, daughter of Josiah and Lydia (Shuey) Hicklin, and of German descent. They have two children: Estella and Lena L. Mrs. Harris is a member of the Congregational Church. In politics Mr. Harris is a Republican, and is a member of the I. O. O. F.

G. W. HARRIS, farmer and stock-grower, Sugar Creek township, P. O. Macksville, was born on the farm he now owns, and where he resides, in Sugar Creek township, this county, December 2, 1845, and is a son of Richard and Lavina (Bennett) Harris, former of Welsh and latter of German and English descent. The mother, who is a descendant of one of the pioneer settlers of Vigo county, was born, in 1828, in this county. Her parents were members of the Society of Friends. The father of our subject, who came to this county in 1835, was a farmer of marked ability, and at the time of his death, which occurred in 1889, he owned 1,200 acres of land. G. W.'s mother and four of her children are the surviving members of the family: James W. is a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church; G. W. is a partner of Gideon (they are among the largest farmers and stock-growers in Sugar Creek township); Francis E. is at home. Our subject was reared on the farm, receiving his first schooling in the neighborhood, subsequently attending college at Greencastle, Ind. For twelve years he taught school, since when he has farmed. He is a Republican, and was elected county surveyor of Vigo county, in 1883, serving two years. He enlisted, in 1861, in the Second Indiana Cavalry, Company H, and served fourteen months; then, in 1864, re-enlisted in the One Hundred and Thirty-third Ind. V. I., and was elected orderly. He served his full term of enlistment, and then re-enlisted in the One Hundred and Forty-ninth Ind. V. I., Company F. When the company was organized he was elected second sergeant, in which capacity he served until the close of the war. He is a Master Mason, also a member of the K. of P., and commander of Jacob Hoops Post No. 163, G. A. R. Mr. Harris was married in Sullivan county, Ind., May 21, 1867, to Miss Cindora, daughter of

F. P. and Louise (Vail) McClain, who were of Irish descent, and natives of Ohio. The union of Mr. and Mrs. Harris has been blessed with six children: William H., Eva L. and Iva L. (twins), Ethalinda, G. W., Jr., and James. Mr. Harris is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

JAMES B. HARRIS, secretary of the Terre Haute Gas Light Company, Terre Haute, was born in 1841 in Stark county, Ohio, and is a son of Henry and Sarah (Beam) Harris, former a native of Pennsylvania, latter of Ohio. They were of German, Scotch and English descent. The father, who was a miller, died in 1863; the mother died in 1855. James B., who is the elder of two children, moved with his parents to Terre Haute in 1851. He attended and received his education mainly in the public schools of Terre Haute, and obtained his business education at Bryant & Stratton's Commercial College, Chicago. He graduated in 1863, and kept books in Chicago two years. He then returned to Terre Haute, and engaged as book-keeper in Thompson's mill for four years, when he abandoned the milling business and entered the Harmony Railroad office of the Terre Haute & Indianapolis Railroad Company, as station agent, where he remained four years. He was then promoted to chief clerk for the superintendent of the motive power at Terre Haute, which position he retained about three years. He then purchased the "Avenue Flouring Mills," and from 1875 to 1880 he was again engaged in the milling business. From 1880 to 1883 he was treasurer of the Terre Haute Elevator Company, since when he has held his present position, and he is also one of the stockholders. Mr. Harris was married at Indianapolis in 1865, to Elizabeth, daughter of Charles Young, and of German descent. The children born to Mr. and Mrs. Harris are Nellie B., Winnifred, Daisy, Charles H. and Fred R. Mr. Harris enlisted in the Fifty-fourth Ind. V. I., Company B, and was company clerk. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., and of the Encampment. He is a Master Mason. Politically he is a Republican, and was a member of the city council from 1876 to 1880.

JOHN HARRIS, farmer, Pierson township, P. O. Lewis, was born in Owen county, Ind., April 4, 1830, a son of Thomas and Lucinda (Witham) Harris. Thomas Harris was a son of Daniel Harris, who was attracted to this part of Indiana by the fine hunting and trapping, and the abundance of wild game. He was born in Pennsylvania, where he grew to manhood, and then moved to Ohio, in which State he remained for a time, after which he went to Spencer, Owen Co., Ind., and was one of the first to represent that county in the State legislature. When Clay county was detached from Owen county, he was its first representative, and frequently

thereafter he was called Clay and the father of Clay county. That county continued to be his home until his death, which occurred in 1851, when he was eighty-seven years of age. Besides being representative, other positions of honor and trust were most efficiently filled by him, and it has been frequently said that no one could defeat him for any office within the gift of the people of Clay county. In politics he was a Whig, and in religion, although not a member of any church, yet he was a student of the Bible. His son, Thomas Harris, was born in October, 1806, and died in Des Moines, Iowa, while on a visit trying to regain his health in 1873. He came with his father to Owen county, Ind., then to Clay county, and afterward to Terre Haute when but two families were living in the place. During the time of his residence in Terre Haute he helped build the first pork-house in the city. In his younger days he was a boatman, making two trips each winter from Terre Haute to New Orleans, after which he became a contractor. He took some extensive contracts on the Wabash and Erie Canal, the Vandalia Railroad, the New Albany & Salem Railroad, the Evansville & Terre Haute Railroad, the White River Dam, the foundation of the Gasport Depot, and many others, and for several years he was in partnership with A. D. McMaster. In connection with contracting Mr. Harris also owned considerable farming interests in Vigo county. In politics he was formerly a Whig, afterward a Republican, and he was a member of the Masonic fraternity. His wife, who was Lucinda Witham, a daughter of Peter Witham, was born in North Carolina, about the year 1810, and died in Clay county in 1867. Peter Witham, who was a soldier in the Revolution, participating in many of the battles, was by occupation a farmer, and an early settler of Indiana. Mrs. Harris was a member of the Methodist Church, but in later years united with the Dunkard Church. The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Harris was blessed with eight children, three of whom are living, as follows: John; Alga D., a farmer in Clay county, Ind., and Eliza, wife of George Carrithers.

John Harris, the subject of this sketch, attended the public schools of Clay and Vigo counties, and being the eldest son, it became his duty to attend to his father's farming interests, which were under his management until 1857, when he commenced to farm for himself, first in Clay county; in 1858 he came to where he now lives, and where he owns 550 acres of land, one of the finest farms in Vigo county. He has made a specialty of stock-raising, his farm being well adapted to the business, and his success is the result of energy and ability. In 1882 he was elected, on the Republican ticket, trustee of Pierson township, a strong Democratic township. March 29, 1854, he was married to Mahala Bolick, who

was born in North Carolina in 1827, and by this union there are the following named children now living: Alga N., a graduate of the Valparaiso Academy, and said by those who know to be one of the best penmen in the State; George R., at home; Clarence C., also with his father; Mary, Eva and Eliza, all at home; four children are deceased. In politics Mr. Harris is a Republican.

JOHN L. HASELBERGER famer and stock-grower, Otter Creek township, P. O. Terre Haute. This gentleman may be mentioned as a worthy example to the rising generation, one who, by industry and perseverance in business has made life a financial success. He was born in Germany, and is the son of Andrew Haselberger, who came from that country to Ohio, where he farmed for a time in the Buckeye State. He subsequently came to this county, and in March, 1854, he settled on a farm in Otter Creek township, where he spent the remaining portion of his life, dying there in 1873. The gentleman whose name heads this sketch, and who is the youngest of five children, was reared in Ohio, receiving his education in the common schools. He owns the farm where he now resides, which consists of 272 acres of valuable and well-improved land. He buys and sells stock, carrying on a general farming business. He was united in marriage on February 17, 1870, with Eleanor Ackers, a lady of Irish and German descent. Mrs. Haselberger is a member of the Christian Church; in politics Mr. Haselberger is a steadfast Democrat.

W. W. HAUCK, city treasurer, Terre Haute, was born in Clay county, Ind., December 11, 1859, and is a son of G. C. and Mary (Harsh) Hauck, the father a native of Germany, and the mother of Clay county, Ind., of German descent; they are still living. The father, who is a farmer, served in the Civil war, and was wounded at the battle of Richmond. W. W. Hauck, who is the eldest in a family of seven children, was united in marriage October 4, 1888, with Edith Daggett, a daughter of Charles M. and Mary (Broadbent) Daggett, natives of Maine. Mrs. Hauck, who is the second in a family of six girls, was born July 17, 1864. Mr. Hauck was reared on a farm, receiving his education in the common schools of Clay county, and, for his life work, chose milling, which he followed two years, when he met with an accident that caused him to change his business. He then attended the Commercial College, Terre Haute, where he graduated, and afterward he became a teacher in that college, an incumbency he held for six years. He then accepted the position of head book-keeper for H. Robison & Sons, and was with them until August, 1889, when he took charge of the office of the city treasurer, having been elected in May, 1889. Mr. Hauck is a member of the Masonic fraternity, the I. O. O. F.,

No. 157, Terre Haute, and of the K. of P., being recorder in the Uniform Rank; has served as director in the Building & Loan Association. In politics he is a Republican.

ISAIAH HAWORTH, merchant and postmaster at Atherton, was born in Parke county, Ind., December 7, 1845, and is a son of Barnabas and Lydia (Wallace) Haworth, natives of North Carolina, and of English descent. Isaiah's grandfather, Jeremiah Haworth, came to this county with his family in 1816; he was a farmer, and, clearing some land, carried on agriculture where his son, Isaiah's father, was reared. The latter, also followed the occupation of his father, and now resides in Parke county on a farm. Of the eleven children born to Barnabas Haworth only five are now living, our subject being fifth in the order of birth, and next to the eldest now living. He spent his childhood and youth on the farm with his parents, attending the school of the neighborhood. His first venture for himself was teaching school, and in 1882 he accepted a position as salesman in a store in Terre Haute. April 10, 1883, he embarked in mercantile trade at Atherton, establishing his present business, a general store, and same year he was appointed postmaster at Atherton, which office he still holds. He was married December 20, 1880, to Miss Sally, daughter of Shelby French, and of English descent. They have two children, Luther Allen and Homer Herbert. Mr. and Mrs. Haworth are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and he takes an active interest in Sabbath-school work; has been assistant and superintendent of the Sabbath-school at Atherton. He is a Republican in politics.

DR. WILLIAM W. HAWORTH, physician and surgeon, No. 1108, South Fourth street, Terre Haute, was born in Vigo county, Ind., January 4, 1850, and is the only son of Isaac B. and Mary F. (Walker) Haworth, former of whom was born in East Tennessee, about 1810, and died in Vigo county in 1882. In an early day he emigrated from Tennessee to Illinois, carrying on mercantile business there until about 1860, when he removed to Vigo county. He was a son of William H. Haworth, who was a Quaker of English and Scotch descent, and who located in Tennessee in an early day. Dr. Haworth's mother was born in Vigo county, Ind., in 1824, a daughter of William and Susan (Durham) Walker. Mr. Walker was one of the first settlers of Vigo county, where he came and entered land in 1816, becoming an extensive farmer. He was born in Pennsylvania about 1790, and died in this county about 1845; his wife was born about 1800, and died in 1852. They were the parents of two sons and four daughters, of whom Mary F. (our subject's mother) is the only one living. She and Isaac B. Haworth were married in this county, and had two children: Alice J. (deceased wife of Col.

John P. Baird, one of the leading lawyers of this county), and Dr. Haworth.

Our subject received his literary education in Vigo county, and in 1880 he entered Rush Medical College, Chicago, as a student, where he graduated in 1882, at which time, being in failing health, he proceeded to Florida, where he practiced medicine about one year. His health improving, he went to Atlanta, Ga., where he remained one year, and then returned to Terre Haute, and has here since made his home. In 1886 he was elected coroner of Vigo county, serving two terms, and was then appointed one of the board of pension medical examiners, in which capacity he is serving at this time. He was president of the city board of health, and a member of the American Medical Association. He is also a member of the State, County and Esculapian Societies. The Doctor is one of the most popular and enterprising citizens of Terre Haute.

HENRY C. HAY, Fayette township, P. O. Libertyville. This gentleman never had the advantage of schooling, having been afflicted with very weak eyes in his childhood and youth. He was born at New Goshen, Vigo Co., Ind., and has always made Fayette township his home. He is a son of John and Anna Hay, his mother's maiden name having been Anna Wolfe. His parents were natives of Virginia, his father of German extraction, his mother Dutch, and among the early settlers of Vigo county. His father was a boat builder in his early life, and made many trips to New Orleans by water, but in his later years he turned his attention to farming, and died in Fayette township, this county. He was twice married, and had two children by the second union, Henry C. being the younger of the two. Our subject naturally took up farming as a business, having been reared on the farm, and succeeded in making for himself a home, now owning the farm where he resides. He was married, June 27, 1875, to Miss Jennie, daughter of B. F. Spicer, who is of German origin. This union has been blessed with four bright children, viz.: Jessie F., Milton Clay, Mabel Clara and John. Mr. Hay is an industrious and energetic man; is a Master Mason, and in politics is a Democrat.

GEORGE HEINE, salesman, Fontanet, Nevins township, is the third in a family of five children, and was born in Hamburg, Germany, March 9, 1864, a son of Adams Henry and Catherine (Zinz) Heine, former of whom was a merchant tailor, which was the main business of his life; he died October 9, 1875. The parents of our subject came to America in 1870, and settled in Kentucky, where the father carried on his trade until his death. George received his education in the common schools, and worked with his father until 1882 when he came to Fontanet, his present home, and

since 1888 he has been employed by the Coal Bluff Mining Company as a salesman in their store at Fontanet. He was married in Vigo county, Ind., June 22, 1887, to Ida J., daughter of James B. Cress, and born and reared in this county. They have one child, Maude E. Mr. and Mrs. Heine are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He is treasurer of the I. O. O. F.; in politics is a Republican, and has served as a justice of the peace.

HENRY HEINE, Fontanet, Nevins township. This enterprising young business man is the head salesman in the store of the Coal Bluff Mining Company at Fontanet. He was born in Germany, March 29, 1868, and is next the youngest in the family of five children of Adams Heine, a merchant tailor, who died in 1881; the mother of our subject is still living. The parents came from Germany when Henry was a child, and settled in Kentucky, where the father carried on the tailoring business, and where Henry attended the public schools. His first work was as a clerk in a store in Kentucky, and in 1882 he came to Vigo county, where he accepted a position in the store of the Coal Bluff Mining Company, where he has remained the past seven years. Mr. Heine votes the Prohibition ticket, is an active worker in the temperance cause, and is financial secretary of the Good Templar society. He is a prompt business man, with an inviting future before him, and is enjoying the confidence of his employers, and the respect of a wide circle of friends.

SANFORD S. HENDERSON, Prairie Creek township, P. O. Prairieton, county commissioner, farmer and stock-grower, was born in Parke county, Ill., January 20, 1838, and is a son of Hezekiah and Nancy (Hill) Henderson, natives of Kentucky, the father being of German descent. They were married in Clark county, Ill. He was a farmer by occupation, and the mother died in Clark county, Ill.; the father is living in Kansas. Sanford S., who is the fourth in a family of seven children, was married October 12, 1868, to Martha H., daughter of James and Lucinda (Lancaster) Sanders, natives of Ohio, and of German descent, former of whom was a carpenter. Martha is the only living child, and was born in this county June 5, 1844; she is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Henderson was reared on the farm, and received his education in the common schools of this county. He chose farming as his business, and has made his way in the world by his own exertions, now owning a well-improved farm of seventy acres. When the Civil war broke out he enlisted, August 7, 1861, in Company D, Eleventh Ind. V. I., and his military career is worthy of record. Some of the important engagements in which he participated were the battles of Fort Donelson, Shiloh, siege of Vicksburg, Winches-

ter and Cedar Creek. At the battle of Shiloh he was shot through the face, the ball entering the left cheek and coming out on the right, under the jaw, destroying the palate and also affecting his hearing. He was mustered out at Baltimore, July 26, 1865. He is a member of the G. A. R., Blinn Post, at Prairieton; is a prominent Freemason, a member of Lodge No. 178, Prairieton, and has held all the offices. Mr. Henderson takes an active interest in politics, and is serving his second term as county commissioner. He is a stanch Republican.

HON. D. W. HENRY, though yet a young man, is one of the prominent attorneys of Terre Haute. He is a native of Columbiana county, Ohio, born October 10, 1852, a son of Jacob and Alvira (Rowles) Henry, former a native of Pennsylvania, and latter of Columbiana county, Ohio. Our subject is named for his two grandfathers, David Henry and William Rowles, and is one of a family of ten children. One of his brothers, Leroy, resides in Galesburg, Ill., and a sister, Mrs. Lizzie Fields, is in Clay county, Ind.; the other members of the family live in Greene county, Ind. D. W. Henry received his primary education at the public schools of his native place, and afterward attended Ascension Academy, at Sullivan, Sullivan county, Ind., where he graduated in 1873, a short time before he reached his legal majority. He then taught school for some time, being thus regularly employed for two years in Vermillion county, after which he entered Mount Union College, Ohio, and was for two years in that institution, taking a scientific course of instruction. Returning to his home in Terre Haute, he read law the following year, but owing to too close a course of reading, his health broke down, and he was compelled to seek a less confining occupation. After a short time, again becoming able to engage in teaching, he taught once more in Vermillion county, in the graded schools, and also at Pittsburg, Ind. He then took charge of the Farmersburg High School as principal, and was in that capacity there two years. He then made a tour of health and observation through the West, but, finding nothing there that sufficiently tempted him, he returned and assumed charge of the Bloomfield (Greene county, Ind.) schools, teaching there two terms. Resigning this position he resumed the reading of law in the office of Baker & Shaw, and then attended the law school at Indianapolis, in which city he graduated in 1881 in the Central Law School, where he had the advantages of such eminent lawyers for preceptors as Judge Byron K. Elliott, now of the Supreme bench, Judge James M. Black, and Hon. Charles P. Jacobs. Immediately after graduation our subject returned to Terre Haute and entered the office of Davis & Davis, where he remained until 1883, when Harvey D

Scott, having been appointed, by Gov. Porter, judge of the Vigo County Circuit Court, turned over his office and practice to Mr. Henry. He was alone in the business for one year, when, the extensive practice having much accumulated, he formed his present partnership with Mr. J. D. Early. In 1884 Mr. Henry was tendered the nomination by the Republican party for the office of prosecuting attorney, and although in this campaign, which was one of the most noted in the county, the Democrats swept all before them, yet Mr. Henry was elected by a flattering majority, one of the highest compliments the county has ever paid any of its young politicians. Mr. Henry performed his official duties with marked ability, impartiality and energy. He was both renominated and re-elected, and his second election was italicized by one of the largest majorities ever given in the county. When his term of office expired, he peremptorily refused a further nomination, but engaged actively in the practice of his profession, receiving retainers in many of the important corporation cases coming before the courts, and he is regularly retained by some of the largest corporations of the district in all their cases.

On June 30, 1885, Mr. Henry was married to Virginia, daughter of Col. Richard W. and Harriet Thompson, and born at Columbus, Ohio. Of this union two children were born: Harriet, born in 1886, and Richard Porter, born April 24, 1890. Mr. Henry is a Republican in politics, without those characteristics of a mere blind partisan—broad and liberal in his views, conceding heartily to others the same honesty and integrity of purpose in such matters as he may well claim for himself; and is no more blind to the virtues of those who may differ from him, than he is to the faults of political friends and associates. He is a member of the A. F. & A. M. and I. O. O. F.

LEWIS MORRIS HERBERT, Lost Creek township, P. O. Seelyville. This gentleman was born in South Wales, January 1, 1833, and is a son of Evin and Hannah (Morris) Herbert, natives of Wales. Lewis M., who is the eldest of three children, grew to manhood in the land of his nativity, where he attended school, receiving a very moderate education. He emigrated to the United States in 1857, and settled at Youngstown, Ohio, where he worked in the mines. In 1859 he came to Vigo county, and worked for George Broadhurst about one month; then became superintendent for Joseph Thralls, a coal-mining company at Terre Haute. He then sunk a shaft and operated the same for Joseph Thralls. Subsequently he embarked in the coal business at Terre Haute along with Samuel Walker, Joseph Broadhurst and Richard Broadhurst, and they followed this business on their own account for a number

of years. Mr. Herbert afterward carried on the coal business in Clay and Vigo counties, and in the fall of 1867 he bought a small farm in Lost Creek township, Vigo county, and has since made his home there. He was engaged in mining and dealing in coal for forty-three years. Mr. Herbert was married in Wales to Miss Elizabeth Daniels, who was also born in South Wales, and they have had twelve children—five sons and seven daughters—of whom four are dead. The names of the eight living are as follows: Isaac, Charles, Hannah (who is the wife of R. H. Modesitt, Esq., of Seelyville, Ind.), Mollie, Fannie (who is the wife of Jacob Stephens), Thomas, Sarah and Rosa. Mrs. Herbert is a member of the Baptist Church. Mr. Herbert has been a member of the I. O. O. F. since he reached his majority.

JOHN W. HICKCOX, voucher department, auditor's office, Terre Haute & Indianapolis Railroad Company, Terre Haute, is a native of Terre Haute, Ind., born October 21, 1845, and is a son of Marvin M. and Eliza (Turner) Hickcox, natives of New York. The father, who came to this county in 1818, was a real-estate agent, and served two terms as sheriff of this county; he died in 1877 at the age of sixty-nine. The mother died in 1857 at the age of thirty-five. John W., who is the eldest in a family of four children, was reared in Terre Haute, and received his education in the city schools and at Bloomingdale Academy. He enlisted, in December, 1863, in Company F, Eleventh Indiana Cavalry, and was off duty some time on account of sickness; he was mustered out in September, 1865. After the war he clerked four years in the county auditor's office, two years in the recorder's, and about two years in the treasurer's office. During the time he was in the court-house he worked more or less at civil engineering for two years. March 15, 1872, he accepted the position he now holds in the auditor's office of the Terre Haute & Indianapolis Railroad Company, and when he began work three men performed the labor that now requires twenty-three men. Mr. Hickcox was married in York, Penn., January 1, 1874, to Millie E. Wolfe, a native of that place, born October 20, 1851. Mr. and Mrs. Hickcox had born to them one daughter, Gertrude M., and one son, Frank R., who died at the age of three years. Mr. Hickcox is a member of the K. of H. No. 1220, and has served as the financial secretary of the society eight years. He is a member of the National Union, International Progressive Association, and the Grand Army of the Republic. Politically he is a Republican,

JOSIAH HICKLIN, farmer and stock-grower, Sugar Creek township, P. O. Vedder, was born in Knox county, Ind., four and one-half miles north of Vincennes, June 2, 1820, and is a son of

James and Amelia (Black) Hicklin. The ancestors of this gentleman, running back for a good many generations, have been natives of the United States. His mother is of Irish descent. His father came to Vigo county about the time of the War of 1812, and enlisted; at the close of the war he returned here, and spent the remaining portion of his life in this county. He died in Sugar Creek township February 13, 1849. Josiah, who is the eldest of two sons, was reared on the farm, and attended the old-fashioned, log school-house. He afterward farmed, meeting with remarkable success, now owning 400 acres of valuable land, the home farm being well improved and stocked. He has been a very industrious worker, and has succeeded in accumulating a handsome fortune. He married, April 11, 1843, Miss Lydia J. Shuey, who is of German descent, born in Augusta County, Va..,October 14, 1825. Her parents, John and Catherine (Funkhouser) Shuey, came to this county in 1837. Mr. and Mrs. Hicklin have had ten children, six of whom are living: Viola J., wife of R. E. McColloch; Eliza M., wife of William Cusic; Martha J. N., wife of G. A. Harris; Clara J., wife of Theadore Jumper; Mary A., wife of Prof. J. A. Mitchell, a member of the faculty of the State University at Bloomington, Ind., and Josiah H., who is at home. They have also reared three orphans. The family are all members of the Church, Mr. Hicklin being a ruling elder in the church, teacher in the Sabbath-school for forty years, and has also acted as superintendent of the Sabbath-school and school director. He formerly voted the Republican ticket, but at present is a Prohibitionist. He is a prominent member of the Farmers' Alliance.

THOMAS HIGH, merchant, engineer and baker, Nevins township, P. O. Fontanet, was born in Nevins township, Vigo county, Ind., a son of Tilman and Rebecca (Grider) High, natives of Kentucky, who came to this county in 1830, and were among the pioneers of the Wabash. The father, who was a farmer, died in 1878, aged seventy-two years. Thomas' grandfather, Jacob Grider, was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, was at the battle of Valley Forge, and was also present when Lord Cornwallis surrendered his sword to Gen. Greene. He lived to be ninety-nine years of age. Our subject's father settled in the wild woods on Section 24, Nevins township, where he cleared up a farm of 200 acres, and where Thomas was reared. The latter's opportunity for education was very limited, twenty-six days being the most he ever attended school in one year. He became a farmer, and made agriculture his business for several years, owning the farm he worked. In 1865 he embarked in the mercantile trade, also learned engineering, and for seven years he has run a stationary engine in connection

with his other affairs. Mr. High was married in Clay county, Ind., in December, 1865, to Miss Hester E., daughter of Mrs. Rebecca Smith Tanner. Her parents were natives of Virginia and Pennsylvania, and were of German and Dutch descent. The children of Mr. and Mrs. High are Ida May, wife of Charles Miller, of Terre Haute; Edwin C., Fred, T., and Lavern. Mrs. High is a member of the U. B. Church. In politics Mr. High is Independent, and he served one term as postmaster, also, in 1880, was a census enumerator. He enlisted in the army, but could not pass muster, but was a member of the State Militia. He is a member of the K. of P. Mrs. High's grandfather, Jacob Smith, was a soldier under Gen. Jackson at the battle of New Orleans.

SIMON A. HIRSCHLER, member of the firm of Goodman & Hirschler, merchant tailors and clothiers, Terre Haute, is a native of Bavaria, Germany, born June 3, 1844; and is a son of Simon and Hannah Hirschler, also natives of Germany, who immigrated to Philadelphia, Penn., in 1852. The father, who was a merchant, died in 1869, at the age of eighty-eight years, and the mother in 1882, at the age of seventy-six. Simon A. Hirschler, who is the thirteenth in a family of fourteen children, received a public-school education. In 1859 he went to Brownsville, Tenn., returning in 1861 to Philadelphia, where he obtained the position of stock-keeper for a wholesale clothing house. In 1863 he came to Terre Haute, and worked for L. Goodman until 1870, when he and his present partner bought L. Goodman's interest in the business. They make a specialty of tailoring and ready made clothing, and have established a trade that has placed them among the leading clothiers of the city. Mr. Hirschler has had to depend on his own resources. He was married in Mattoon, Ill., May 10, 1876, to Sarah, daughter of Leon Frank, a merchant in Chicago, and she is a native of Cincinnati, Ohio, born March 5, 1857. Mr. and Mrs. Hirschler had born to them three children: Alexander (deceased), Rosa and Ralph. Mr. and Mrs. Hirschler are members of the Jewish Church. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, Terre Haute Lodge No. 19, and of the A. O. U. W., also a member of the B'Nai B'Rith Society. Politically he is a Republican.

JAMES V. HOAGLAND, farmer and rollingman workman, P. O. Terre Haute. This gentleman resides on section 9, Harrison township, and is a native of what is now Lawrence county, Penn., born August 18, 1836, a son of Peter and Sarah (Lutton) Hoagland. They were married in Pennsylvania, and came to Dearborn county, Ind., where the father died in 1840; the mother returned to Pennsylvania, and died in 1849. James V. was reared on a farm, and followed agricultural pursuits until the breaking out of the Re-

bellion, when he enlisted, July 12, 1862, in company K., fourteenth, New Jersey, V.I., of which he was made a sergeant, serving three years, during which time he participated in some of the hardest fought battles of the Civil war, among them being Antietam, South Mountain, Gettysburg, Fulton, Locust Grove, Wilderness, Spottsylvania Court House, Hanover Court House, Cold Harbor and many others. Being disabled for field duty, was sent to Washington city, to the hospital, and after recovery was transferred to the V. R. C. Corps, and was sent to New York city to enforce the draft, afterward was sent to Augusta, Me., thence to Bangor Me., then back to Augusta, where he was mustered out August 12, 1865. He then returned to New Jersey, thence went to Pennsylvania, where he was married, March 8, 1867, to Anna Sneyd, who was born in England in October, 1844. They are the parents of ten children, five of whom are living: Sarah, John, Lucas, Grace, Richard, the deceased being Silas, James, and three infants. Mr. Hoagland carries a musket ball between his shoulder blades, received in the battle of Locust Grove. He is a member of the Republican party.

JOSIAH HODGERS, merchant, Macksville. This gentleman was born in Devonshire, England, November 26, 1844, and is the son of Benjamin and Ann (Langman) Hodgers, also natives of England. His father was a practical copper miner in England, also in America, in any of its branches. He came to the United States in 1848, landing in New York, whence he went to Pennsylvania, remaining there but a short time; thence to Virginia, and from there to the Cumberland Mountains, Tennessee, where he was foreman of part of the west end of the tunnel. After leaving there he came to Mulford's Mines, Union Co., Ky., where he became fireman in the mines, living in that county nearly eighteen years. Then he came to Vigo county, Ind., in the fall of 1862, and carried on the business of coal mining for several years. He met with a severe accident, being blown up by a blast in the mines, from the effects of which he never fully recovered, dying October 17, 1888.

The subject of this sketch is the eldest of seven sons and two daughters. One sister, Louisa, is living, and one, Eliza, is dead. He was reared near Caseyville, Union Co., Ky., where he received his little schooling in a log house, near what was known as the "dead fall," the furniture of which school-house consisting of a broad cypress board, pinned to the wall, and the rough slabs were used as the easy and substantial seats for the scholars. Besides being a practical miner, Mr. Hodgers also learned the carpenter's trade, and followed it as an occupation. He came to Vigo county when a young man, first working at the mining business, after

leaving which he worked nearly two years for the firm of Cliff, Williams & Co. In 1869 he bought some real estate at Macksville. In 1881 he retired from the carpenter work and engaged in business by himself, opening a general store, where he carries on the business at present. Mr. Hodgers was married at Charleston, Coles Co., Ill., May 28, 1873, to Miss Clara I., daughter of John Griggs, of Butler county, Ohio. Mrs. Hodgers is a member of the Christian Church. Mr. Hodgers is a Democrat in politics, and is ex-postmaster, having been postmaster during Cleveland's administration. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., No. 51, at Terre Haute, Ind.

CHARLES W. HOFF, president of the school board, Terre Haute, has been for many years one of the leading manufacturers of brick in that city. He is a native of Germany, born March 7, 1849, a son of John H. and Mary W. (Treutler) Hoff, who came to America from Germany in 1856, and settled in Terre Haute. The father was a weaver, but on coming here engaged in brickmaking. He has retired from the active affairs of life, and is now seventy-eight years of age, hale and hearty. Charles W. Hoff, who is the fourth in a family of six children, five of whom are living, was reared in Terre Haute, and attended the common school, also a private educational institution. Early in life he learned the carpenter's trade, which he worked at until he was twenty years of age; then was engaged in the grocery trade in Terre Haute, nearly two years; his present business he opened in 1873, and energy, skill and ability have placed him master of his trade. His yards, which adjoin the city limits, contain eleven acres, and he here manufactures 2,000,000 brick a year, employing twenty men, and paying his force every Saturday evening. He is well and favorably known throughout the county, and has met with excellent success. Mr. Hoff was married in Vigo county, in 1872, to Miss Minnie S., daughter of Lewis Koch, and who came with her parents from Germany, her native land, in 1850. The children born to Mr. and Mrs. Hoff are Minnie S. and Flora L. The parents are members of the Reformed Church, Mr. Hoff being a member of the board of trustees. He is a Democrat, and was elected in 1889 a member of the school board. He is a member of the Uniform Rank, I. O. O. F., and is a Royal Arch Mason.

WILLIAM HOLDAWAY, farmer and township trustee, Fayette township, P. O. New Goshen, is a son of Clark and Mary E. (Eddington) Holdaway, and was born in Fayette township, Vigo county, Ind., September 8, 1848. His parents were natives of Virginia, and descended from German and English and Irish ancestry. His father, who was a tiller of the soil in Fayette township for

many years, died here in 1886, and his family consisted of eight children, all now living and prosperous, William being the next to the eldest. Our subject was reared on a farm in Fayette township, where he attended the schools of the district, and he has devoted most of his time to farming, but has engaged successfully in other businesses. He turned his attention to baling and shipping hay for a time, and also bought and shipped stock; was engaged in mercantile trade for three years at Hanover, Ill., keeping a general store. Returning to this county in 1884, he commenced farming, and in 1885 he was elected township trustee. He is a Republican in politics. Mr. Holdaway was married May 30, 1868, to Miss Emma C., daughter of Ransom and Susana (Whitesel) Clark, and of English and German origin. They have six children: Ginerva; Manetta and Luretta (twins); Nora S.; Bruce and Lillie. Mrs. Holdaway is a member of the U. B. Church. Mr. Holdaway enlisted in 1863, for six months, in the One Hundred and Fifteenth Infantry, and then re-enlisted in the Eighth Indiana Artillery, serving till the close of the war. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity and of the G. A. R., being quartermaster of the post. He is a man possessed of but few enemies and many friends.

MARTIN HOLLINGER, attorney at law, Terre Haute, is a native of the Buckeye State, born July 8, 1836, and is a son of Jacob Hollinger. His parents were natives of Pennsylvania, and of German descent. His father, who was a coppersmith, and also worked at the tinner's trade, came to Vigo county in 1836, settling in Terre Haute. He was drowned in the Mississippi river in 1837. His family consisted of three children, viz.: George, who was reared in Terre Haute, and is a resident of the State at the present time; Martin, and Amanda, who was the wife of John S. Jordon. Martin, after his father's death, was put out to live with an uncle in Ohio, and was reared on a farm, attending the public schools of Terre Haute. He enlisted in 1862 in the Eighty-fifth Ind. V. I., Company G, and served until the close of the war. Returning to Terre Haute he studied law in the office of Judge Mack for a short time, and then attended the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, where he graduated in the law department in 1867. He returned to Terre Haute in 1868, was elected circuit clerk, in which capacity he served eight years. In 1881 he went to New Mexico, and there engaged in farming and trading, five years. Mr. Hollinger was married in 1874 to Miss Eva M., daughter of Fredrick Fisher, and of German and Irish descent. They have one child, Eva. Mrs. Hollinger is a member of the Episcopal Church. Mr. Hollinger is a Sir Knight Templar, in politics a Democrat.

DAVID HOLSTON, retired wagon-maker, Riley township, was

born in Wayne county, Ind., April 26, 1816, and is a son of Andrew and Castilla (McKee) Holston, former born in Delaware, of Irish descent, latter in Maryland, of German descent. The father, who was a farmer, came to this county in 1832, and settled on a farm in Riley township, where he died in 1835. David, who is the fourth in a family of seven children—three girls and four boys—was reared on the farm, attending the common schools, and followed agricultural pursuits until 1851, when he embarked in the wagon-maker's trade at Lockport, this county, and carried on same until 1879, since when he has not been actively engaged in any occupation. Mr. Holston was twice married; first in March, 1838, to Deborah Ann, daughter of Christopher Clark, and of Irish descent. Of their eight children, the following five are now living: A. M.; Theo. F.; Augustus C.; Cordelia Ann, wife of Miron Young, and Mary E., wife of John Moyer. Mrs. Holston died in 1875, a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and Mr. Holston was married, in 1877, to Mary C., daughter of David S. and Clarissa (Hawley) Carey, natives of New York. She is of English descent, born in 1829 in Ohio, and was the widow of Joseph Graham, by whom she had six children: Charles E.; Charlotte A., wife of J. P. Fowler; James B.; Joseph L.; William H., and Cora B., wife of F. H. Asperger. Mr. Holston is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He is a Republican in politics, and is a Master Mason. He is the owner of real estate, a small farm and two houses and lots in Riley. Mrs. Holston's grandfather, Ira Hawley, was a pioneer farmer of this county, coming here in 1829. Her great-grandfather, Jonathan Hawley, was a blacksmith, who lived to be one hundred years old.

J. W. HOWARD, grocer, Terre Haute, was born in Monroe county, Ind., near Bloomington, January 16, 1839, and is a son of Thomas and Crissilla (Thomas) Howard, natives of North Carolina, and of German origin. The father, who was a farmer, resided on a farm in Monroe county, Ind., where he died; his family consisted of eight children—three sons and five daughters. J. W. Howard was reared on the farm, and attended the district schools of his native place. He commenced life for himself as a farmer, and then bought and shipped stock extensively. In 1870 he went to Iowa, where he engaged in farming and stock-dealing, and in 1880 came to Terre Haute, where he embarked in his present business. He is one of the first-class business men of the city, genial and pleasant of manner in all his intercourse or dealings with his customers. Mr. Howard was united in marriage in Monroe county, Ind., July 25, 1861, with Miss Mary E., daughter of James and Margaret (Collins) Freeman, who were natives of Indiana, and of German descent.

This union has been blessed with six children, five of whom are living, as follows: Julia, wife of John Summit; Alonzo T., in the employ of the railroad company; Estella, Gabriel and Daisy. The family belong to the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Howard in politics is a Democrat, and he is Royal Arch Mason. He enlisted in 1861, at the breaking out of the Civil war, in the Eighty-second Ind. V. I., Company I, and was at the battle of Perryville, participating also in several skirmishes. He was discharged for disability, January 16, 1862.

THEODORE HUDNUT, of the Hudnut Milling Company, Terre Haute. This firm manufactures white corn goods, and the Hudnut Hominy Mills are the most extensive in the world. The company have large mills at Pekin, Ill., and Mount Vernon, Ind. The business was commenced in 1852, and incorporated in 1886. The mills of this corporation consume between 4,000,000 and 5,000,000 bushels of corn each year, and employ about 300 people in Terre Haute. Mr. Theodore Hudnut, who is a pioneer in the business, was born in Washington, Ky., in the year 1820, and has actively pursued the hominy business since 1852.

B. G. Hudnut, secretary and treasurer of the company, is a son of its president, and has active charge of the business at all points. He was born at Edinburg, Ind., in 1854, and has devoted his time largely since his youth to this business. He has served as president of the Vigo County National Bank since 1888, and is a director and stockholder in several of the largest manufacturing industries of Terre Haute. He is president of the Indiana Savings & Loan Association; is also president of the Terre Haute District Telegraph Company, and is vice-president of the Business Men's Association of Terre Haute. Mr. Hudnut was married in 1880, to Miss Mary W., daughter of Richard A. and Mary (Miller) Morris, and is of Welsh and English descent. She is a member of the Episcopal Church.

PETER HUGHES, farmer, Lost Creek township, P. O. Terre Haute, was born in County Tyrone, Ireland, December 28, 1815, and is a son of George and Mary Dennis Hughes, former of whom was a miller, millwright and farmer. They lived in County Tyrone until 1824, when they immigrated to New York State, where they died. George Hughes had a family of five children by his first marriage, Peter being the fourth in order of birth, and after the death of his first wife he married Mary McDonald, by whom he had four children. Our subject received his education in the common schools of New York and Indiana, and March 24, 1839, he was united in marriage with Ellen, daughter of Samuel and Rachel (Bowyer) Dickerson, natives of Ohio, the

father of Irish and the mother of German descent. They had ten children, of whom Mrs. Hughes is the seventh. Mr. and Mrs. Hughes have had a family of thirteen children, viz.: Samuel D., who died in the Civil war; Sarah E.; Rachel E.; George W.; James J., deceased; Hannah L., deceased; Mary, deceased; Levi G.; John H.; Emmet P.; Rilla; Stephen C., and Martha. All those living are married except Stephen C. and Rilla. Mr. Hughes is one of the pioneer settlers of Vigo county, having come here in September, 1833, and worked at his trade, stone cutter and stone mason, for the Government for some time. He owns a farm of 130 acres where he now resides. He has served two terms as township trustee.

A. J. HULL, farmer and stock-grower, Honey Creek township, P. O. Youngstown, is a descendant of one of the pioneer families of Vigo county. He was born in Honey Creek township, Vigo county, Ind., May 16, 1840, and is a son of Rev. Samuel and Mary (Carter) Hull; former a native of Virginia, latter of Tennessee. They were of Scotch and English descent. The father spent most of his life as a Methodist minister—a pious God-fearing man, ever active and energetic in his church work. In 1817 he was in charge of the Evansville and Terre Haute circuit as presiding elder, and it was then that he concluded to make this county his permanent earthly home. He settled on a farm in Honey Creek township in 1828, where he spent the remaining portion of his life as a farmer, filling the sacred desk at times as a local minister. He was a Christian gentleman, greatly respected by those who knew him best. He died in 1857. His family consisted of twelve children, nine of whom grew to maturity, our subject being next to the youngest. He was reared on a farm, attending the common school here, and has made agriculture the business of his life. His farm where he resides consists of 170 acres of valuable land, well improved and stocked. Mr. Hull was united in marriage February 14, 1860, with Miss Martha, daughter of Nelson St. Clair, who died in 1874. Her grandfather is living at the age of ninety-seven, a man of remarkable memory. The family are of English stock. The union of Mr. and Mrs. Hull has been blessed with four children, three of whom are living: May E., now wife of A. D. Owens; Debora F., wife of G. W. Jones, and Deloras, at home. Mr. and Mrs. Hull are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which he has been steward, trustee and class leader and superintendent of the Sabbath-school. In politics he is a Prohibitionist.

WESLEY H. HULL (deceased). This gentleman spent his life as a farmer in Vigo county, and by industry, economy and suc-

cessful business management, succeeded in accumulating a fair share of this world's goods. At the time of his death, which occurred in 1889, he owned over 500 acres of valuable land. He was born in Sullivan county, Ind., June 27, 1825, and was the son of Samuel and Mary Hull, former of whom was a prominent Methodist minister, an early settler of Vigo county and who carried on farming during the later years of his life. Wesley H. Hull, who was the eldest son, was reared on the farm, attending the common school, and selected agricultural pursuits as the chief occupation of his life. He was married January 22, 1845, to Miss Emily E., daughter of David and Ruth (Carr) Boyll, who were of English descent, and who came to Vigo county about the year 1830. Mr. and Mrs. Hull had a family of nine children, of whom six are living, as follows: Sarah Frances, wife of Fred Connell; Nancy C., wife of J. W. Canady; Thirza Bell; James H.; Newton A., and Clara Ruth, wife of Edward Blocksom. Mrs. Hull is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Hull was a Republican in politics.

NEWTON A. HULL, farmer and stock-grower, Honey Creek township, P. O. Youngstown. This gentleman started in the world as a school teacher, but has since adopted farming and stock-growing. He is a son of the late Wesley H. Hull. Our subject was born in Honey Creek township, this county, April 2, 1857, and is next to the youngest in a family of nine children. He received a good education in the English branches, also attended a business school at Terre Haute Commercial College. As above stated, teaching was his occupation for some time, having taught seven terms of school, since when he has confined his labors to the farm. He was married in Vigo county, Ind., April 8, 1880, to Miss Samantha, daughter of Washington Hess, and of German extraction. Their children are Cora, May, Elizabeth, Ethel, Georgia and Ollie. Mrs. Hull is a member of the U. B. Church; in politics Mr. Hull is a Republican.

HERMAN HULMAN. Among the prominent and public-spirited of the men of Terre Haute there has been none more deserving than this gentleman. He has been a resident of the city since 1854, where he has been in active business during all the years of his mature life. One of the eminently successful men of Western Indiana, not only in a business view, but who has made a reputation and a name that will be a perpetual part of the history and pride of the beautiful city of his adoption. He was born in the city of Lingen, Hanover, April 20, 1831. His years of growth and education were spent in the place of his nativity, and chiefly in the bosom of his father's family, where he received the advantages of a higher order of life than is the common lot of the

people of this land. When he was eighteen years of age he was engaged in the grocery trade on his own account, in Osnabruck, Hanover, which he successfully conducted the next four years. His elder brother, F. T. Hulman, had emigrated to America in 1850, had settled in Terre Haute, and established himself in a moderate way in the grocery trade. Through his earnest solicitations, Herman closed out his business in the old country and came to America, joined his brother in Terre Haute, and became his partner. They prospered well, and their trade was well established in 1858, when there came upon this family a shocking misfortune. It was in that year that F. T. Hulman, accompanied by his entire family, concluded to visit his old home and friends, and were all lost on the ill-fated steamer "Astria." This left Mr. Herman Hulman in charge of the entire concern, which he carried on alone until 1859, when he formed a partnership with Mr. R. S. Cox, who had become his most formidable rival in the same line of business. Shortly after this Mr. Hulman purchased McGregor & Co.'s distillery, at that time rather a small concern. This he enlarged and increased in capacity, making it one of the most extensive concerns in Western Indiana. Mr. Hulman remained sole manager of this enterprise until 1875, when on account of failing health and a desire to revisit Europe, he disposed of the distillery to Mr. Crawford Fairbanks, but on his return he purchased an interest in the distillery, and the new firm was known as Hulman & Fairbanks. In 1878 Mr. Hulman traded his interest in the distillery for Mr. R. S. Cox's interest in the grocery business, becoming once more sole manager of the wholesale grocery, which he continued under the name of H. Hulman until 1886, when Mr. B. G. Cox and Mr. Anton Hulman were taken in as partners, the firm at present being known as Hulman & Co. The present Hulman Block, Fifth and Main streets, was purchased in 1864. The building was remodeled and its capacity enlarged in 1867, and in 1869 another building of the same capacity was added on Fifth street. To-day the business has outgrown all this improvement, and it is the intention to secure new quarters with buildings expressly designed for the economical handling of the vast wholesale trade of one of the largest wholesale houses west of the Alleghanies. This assertion may sound strange to those not cognizant of all the facts. Yet it is nevertheless true, but in the sense of the largest house wherein the trade is directly with the house's customers. With this limitation the assertion is strictly true. [It is proper to state that this information, like that of the facts of Mr. Hulman's biography, is not from him, nor made with his knowledge, or consent, but is obtained from a source entirely reliable.]

Great as has been Mr. Hulman's business prosperity, yet it really is as a philanthropist and a public-spirited and liberal friend of the city of Terre Haute, its prosperity and the comfort and welfare of its people—the advancement of the city and the permanent good of all its railroads, factories, schools, churches and hospitals—these have been the fields of his greatest benefits to his fellow-men. It is in this respect that he deserves and will be longest and most gratefully remembered. It is to him chiefly that there exists St. Anthony's Hospital, which institution was the old St. Agnes Episcopal School. The grounds and buildings were purchased by Mr. Hulman, and donated to the Poor Sisters of St. Frances, and remodeled and enlarged into its present form. It is not known generally the exact amount of his contribution to this purpose, but altogether it was about $75,000. In the completion and furnishing of the hospital, liberal contributions were made by several of the leading men of the city. He has been one of the main promoters of all railroads coming to Terre Haute; and in securing the establishment in Terre Haute of the Nail Works, the Blast Furnace, the Rolling Mill, the Tool Works and the City Water Works, no one has been more active or efficient. He has acquired great wealth, and has enriched and adorned the beloved city of his home. The world has not yet had too many such men as Herman Hulman. In all that constitutes a good citizen none can be called before him. Mr. and Mrs. Hulman were married in 1862, and their family consists of Herman and Anton, young men assisting their father in his vast business concerns from day to day—worthy sons of a worthy sire. Mrs. Hulman died April 17, 1883.

JOHN S. HUNT, physician and surgeon, Macksville, was born in Clark county, Ill., March 15, 1852. His father, Garretson Hunt, was born in Massachusetts; his mother, Louise (Peck) Hunt, in Vermont; they were of English descent. His father, who had been a farmer all his life, died February 11, 1860. His family consisted of three sons, John S. being the youngest. Our subject was reared on the farm in Clark county, Ill., and attended the district school of the neighborhood, subsequently Marshall College. Afterward he worked on the farm, and in the tannery with his father, until he commenced the study of medicine with Dr. J. A. Patton, in Livingston county, Ill., entering the Medical College at Keokuk, Iowa, in 1877. Graduating in 1878, he opened an office at Livingston, where he practiced until he came to Macksville, Vigo county, in 1880. Here his professional skill and gentlemanly demeanor soon won for him a wide practice, extending to many of the most influential families in Macksville and surrounding country. The Doctor is much attached to his profession, and is a diligent

student, endeavoring to keep himself thoroughly posted in his profession. He has counseled with some of the best physicians in Terre Haute and is a prominent member of the State Medical Society. His ability to fill the position he has chosen is acknowledged by all who know him. He was married at Marshall, Ill., to Miss Etta, daughter of G. B. Houk, her parents having been of German descent, her father a blacksmith. The Doctor and his wife have one child, a son, named Oscar M. Mrs. Hunt is a member of the Christian Church, the Doctor of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Politically he is a Republican.

VOLNEY P. HUTCHINSON (deceased) was born in Ohio April 20, 1818, and made farming and stock-growing his occupation. He met with merited success in business, and at the time of his death, which occurred in 1873, he was the owner of 315 acres of well-improved land in Fayette township, Vigo county, where his family now reside. He was of English descent, the youngest in the family, and came from Ohio to Vigo county in 1828 with his parents, but soon after moved to Vermillion county, same State, where he received a common-school education, and learned the carpenter's trade. After reaching his majority he devoted his time and energy to farming. He was a gentleman in the fullest sense of the word, greatly respected for his many excellent qualities. He was married in Vigo county, Ind., in 1867, to Mrs. Mary Denehie, widow of John Denehie, and a daughter of William and Catherine (Felowes) Armstrong, who were of German descent. She had three children by her first husband, named William F., Elizabeth and John Austin, and by Mr. Hutchinson she has five children, who are all living, as follows: Clara Bell, Sarah Alice, Frank, George L. and Viola. Mrs. Hutchinson is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, as was also Mr. Hutchinson, and he was steward in same and superintendent of the Sabbath-school. In politics he was a Republican, and served as school director.

WILLIAM P. IJAMS, Terre Haute, was born at Marietta, Ohio, January 18, 1847, and is a son of Rufus P. and Mary Burch Ijams, natives of Ohio, and of English descent. The father, who was a prosperous merchant, resides at Warren Park, in Vigo county, the noted stock farm. Our subject, who is the second in a family of three children, spent his childhood in Washington county, Ohio, where he attended the common schools of Marietta. His first employment was as bill clerk for the Marietta Railroad Company, in which he continued until 1872, when he came to Indiana and accepted a position with the South Western Railroad Company, as book-keeper. He has occupied various railroad positions, and in 1883 he became president of the Indianapolis Belt Railroad Com-

pany. He has been eminently successful in great business enterprises. He purchased the Terre Haute House, and organized the present company, superintending the remodeling and refitting of the hotel, which under his presidency and management has become one of the noted hostelries of the country. He is the owner of Warren Park, which comprises nearly 1,000 acres, and is today perhaps one of the most noted horse farms in America, especially in the line of trotting-bred horses. In his stables are over one hundred, and among them is the most noted stallion in the world—Axtel. More money was paid for this three-year old ($105-000) than was ever before in all history paid for any animal. When the hump-backed king offered his "kingdom for a horse," his title was shaky, and hence his offer that has been so noted in history, was little less than ten per cent of the cash paid for Axtel. On this farm are two horses, which hitched together reveal $150,000 worth of horse flesh—about $100 per pound, taking gross weight of team. Warren Park with its celebrity is chiefly the conception of Mr. Ijams, and to him is due the success it has attained. This has advertised Terre Haute throughout the civilized world. Mr. Ijams has not confined his energies on his farm to horses alone, but has given intelligent attention to cattle as well. He has served as president of the Vigo County Agricultural Society, and is at this time president of the Vigo County Trotting Association.

Mr. Ijams was married to Miss Sallie Warren, a daughter of the late Levi Warren, who was an early settler in Terre Haute, and one of its leading men and most influential citizens. He was a man of great enterprises, one who contributed as much to the growth and prosperity of the city and county as any man ever did in it. His death, in the vigor of his useful life, was regarded by all as a public calamity. The happy union of Mr. and Mrs. Ijams has been blessed with three children, viz.: Warren, Alice and Burch. Mr. and Mrs. Ijams are members of the Episcopal Church. In the social life of the city this family have the sincerest of friends.

HENRY H. IRWIN, farmer and stock-grower, Sugar Creek township, P. O. Terre Haute, was born in Licking county, Ohio, June 19, 1840, and is a son of Elijah and Mary (Shipps) Irwin, former born in Maryland, latter in Ohio, and both of English descent. The father was a farmer, and died in 1877. Henry H., who is the sixth in a family of eight children, was brought up on a farm in Ohio, where he attended the common school, and at the age of nineteen he started out in the world to make his fortune. He first had charge of sheep for three years, then, in 1862, he enlisted in the United States navy, in which he was made a non-commissioned officer, with rank of quartermaster; was in seven battles, and served

until the close of the war. He then rented a farm in Clark county, Ill., where he engaged in farming until he came to Sugar Creek township, this county, in 1869, and settled on the Joseph Black farm, consisting of 320 acres of well-improved land. Mr. Irwin was married in 1868 to Miss Emily, daughter of Ira and Amanda (Hearst) Prevo, of French descent., The children born to Mr. and Mrs. Irwin are Della, Otto, Minnie, Willie S., Ross, Bruce and Henry. Mrs. Irwin is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church; Mr. Irwin is a Republican in politics, and is a Master Mason.

PROF. W. C. ISBELL, president of the Terre Haute Commercial College, ranks high among the prominent and enterprising business men and educators of the West. He advocates that a practical business education is putting in the hands of the young the tools with which they may readily form and fashion their lives in those higher walks of life where brain and brawn work in concert for the attainment of those comforts and luxuries that are the fundamental parts of the best civilization; that forward march of nations lead by commerce that must precede both intellectual and physical development. His college was founded in 1862, and from its commencement has been one of the growing institutions of the city of Terre Haute. From the ranks of its graduates are to-day representatives in many of the leading business and financial concerns of the country, and are demonstrating the wisdom of Horace Mann, when he said: "If a father wishes to give his son a legacy better than houses, gold or silver, let him send him to an institution where he can obtain a practical business education."

Mr. Isbell is thirty-eight years of age, and was born in Noble county, Ind. He acquired a good English education in the public schools, and at the age of seventeen he removed to Chicago, where he completed his business education. He then engaged in business for a Chicago publishing house; for three years was their biographical historian, and became their general field manager. He was engaged in the business of publishing county histories in his own behalf, which he pursued successfully until 1878, when he came to Terre Haute, which has since been his residence, and took charge of the flourishing institution of which he is now the head. He has for several years been connected with business enterprises outside of the college, which have been successful, and he is known as a well-to-do enterprising business man—the right man in the right place, at the head of an institution that does credit to the State.

JAMES JOHNSON, superintendent for the Coal Bluff Mining Company, Fontanet, was born in Manchester, England, October 26, 1849, and is a son of John and Jane Ann (Dunkerley) Johnson, also natives of Manchester, England, the father having been foreman of

a cotton-mill in that country. His family consisted of six children, of whom James, the subject of this sketch, is the youngest son. He was reared in England, where he attended school at Manchester, and at the tender age of eleven years was put work in the coal mines. In 1870 he came to this country, and after remaining in New York a short time, he went to Pennsylvania, where he worked in the coal mines until 1873, when he came to Ohio, remaining one year. He then went West and bought a farm, which, however, he disposed of, and, coming to Illinois, worked in the coal mines. He then returned to his native land, and after remaining there nine months, visiting his old home and the friends of his childhood, he once more came to the New World and to Illinois, locating in Litchfield, Montgomery county. He first came to Vigo county in 1881, then went to look after the Black Coal Mines in Carbon, Clay Co., Ind., where he remained three years, when he returned to Vigo county. He served as foreman in the mines here, having charge of from 25 to 300 men, and in 1887 he accepted his present position. Mr. Johnson is thoroughly qualified for the business, having spent the most of his life in coal mining, and is perfectly familiar with all its many operations. He was married in Medina county, Ohio, to Miss Harriet, daughter of George Clayton, her parents being natives of England, and the children born of this union are William D., James J., Minnie, Charles and Harriet. Mr. and Mrs. Johnson attend the Methodist Episcopal Church. In politics he is a stanch Republican.

JOHN B. JOHNSON, merchant, of the firm of Shickel & Johnson, at Sandford, was born December 11, 1841, in Terre Haute, Ind., and is the son of Calvin and Mary (Bond) Johnson, former, who was a carpenter, born in North Carolina in 1810, of Scotch-Irish origin; latter was born in New York, in 1815, of English descent, and still survives. She came to Fort Harrison in 1816, and settled in Vigo in 1836. John B. is the only son in a family of three children, and was reared in Terre Haute, receiving his education in the common schools in Edgar county, Ill., and in Terre Haute. He farmed for a time, but at the age of nineteen enlisted in the Seventh Illinois Cavalry, Company A, and served three years. He is a member of Charles Cruft Post, G. A. R., No. 86, at Sandford, and served one term as vice-commander. He followed farming until 1879, when he engaged in his present business, and is the owner of a farm of 130 acres of land. Mr. Johnson was married in 1865 to Miss Elizabeth, daughter of David P. Fuqua, and of Irish and French descent. They have one child, C. C. Johnson, who is now telegraph operator at Pana, Ill. In politics Mr. Johnson is a stanch Republican.

W. D. JOHNSON, farmer and stock-grower, Otter Creek township, P. O. Atherton, was born April 5, 1830, in La Fayette, Tippecanoe Co., Ind., of Scotch-Irish descent, and is a son of William H. and Jane S. Johnson, natives of Ohio. They came to this county in 1824, locating in Terre Haute, and subsequently moved to Otter Creek township, being among the pioneer settlers. The father, who was a farmer and stock-grower, was born in Ross county, Ohio, in 1800, and died in Otter Creek township in 1867. Our subject, who is the second in a family of six children, was reared on the farm, attending the common schools in Otter Creek township, and chose farming as his life's work. For two years he was engaged in mercantile trade in Kankakee, Ill., since which time he has devoted his time entirely to farming, meeting with marked success. His farm consists of 185 acres of well-improved land, which is well stocked, most of it being under a high state of cultivation. Mr. Johnson was married January 20, 1859, to Miss Abagail C., daughter of Jonathan Rogers, and of German and English descent, and their union has been blessed with four children, as follows: Clara B.; George S., who is a merchant; William H. and Harvey D. In politics Mr. Johnson is a Republican, and has been school director a number of years. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., and has made many friends, being a liberal, highminded, honorable man.

ARTHUR THEODORE JONES, Prairieton township, P. O. Prairieton. This gentleman is an energetic farmer and a native of this county, born September 6, 1854. His parents were Edward and Eliza (Wheatley) Jones, the former of whom was born in this county in 1832, and died in 1868, in same county. John Jones, father of Edward Jones, was born in Kentucky and came to this county in an early day, where he died. His trade was that of a blacksmith, but the latter part of his life was devoted mostly to farming. His son, Edward, who was a farmer and a prominent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, was married in Vigo county to Eliza Wheatley, who was born in Ohio, and is now living in this county. She is also a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wheatley, who moved from Ohio to this county in an early day. Arthur T., who is the eldest in a family of four children—two boys and two girls—received a fair education in the common schools, but was deprived of attending the high school on account of the early death of his father. In August, 1874, he led to the altar Miss Emily Melissa Wright, an accomplished young lady, who was born in this county in 1851. Her father was Richard Frost Wright, a native of London, England, born in the parish of St. Stephen, October 8, 1804; he came to this county in an early day, and died here. Mr.

Wright's first wife was Rachel Paddock, a native of Ohio, born September 5, 1812, and after her death he married Lucinda Lancaster, who was born April 25, 1807, in Indiana, and she became the mother of Mrs. Arthur T. Jones. She (Lucinda) was first married to Mr. James Sanders in 1829, and to Mr. Wright in 1850, and by Mr. Sanders she had seven children; by Mr. Wright, one, Emily Melissa. Mr. Wright had eleven children by his first wife. Mr. and Mrs. Arthur T. Jones have two children: Nellie May and Belva Martha. Mr. Jones has resided where he now lives since 1874, the farm comprising eighty-five acres of well cultivated land, and he also owns twenty acres in another tract. In April, 1886, he was elected township trustee by the Democratic party, and was re-elected in 1888. He made a trusted and efficient officer, giving general satisfaction to both parties. He is a member of the A. O. U. W. and F. M. B. A.; in politics he cast his first vote for Samuel J. Tilden.

AQUILLAR JONES, farmer and stock-grower, Lost Creek township, P. O. Seelyville, was born in Surry county, N. C., March 15, 1822, and is a son of Robert and Susan (Johnson) Jones, former of Welsh descent and latter of English and German. The father, who was a farmer, came from North Carolina to Greene county, Ind., in 1831. Aquillar, who is next youngest in a family of fifteen children, was reared on the farm in Greene county, attending the common schools, and chose farming for his life vocation. In 1854 he crossed the plains to California to seek his fortune in the land of gold. He drove an ox-team thither, where he engaged in mining three years, when he returned to Indiana, and for a time was a teamster in Terre Haute. He is self made, and has worked his own way since he was sixteen years of age. In 1873 he bought a farm, and since then has devoted his entire time to agriculture, being the owner of the farm where he now resides in Lost Creek township. He has been twice married, first time, in 1842, to Miss Mary Beauchamp, by which union there are two children: John B., who is among the prominent farmers of Vigo county; and Samuel, who is also a farmer. Mr. Jones' second wife's maiden name was Doretha Sanders, and their children are W. W., Louise Belle (wife of Oscar Bliss), Moody, Clem and Sarah Minnie. Mrs. Jones was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church; Mr. Jones is a member of the Christian Church; in politics he is a Democrat. Mrs. Jones died January 20, 1877, in the thirty-sixth year of her age.

JOHN B. JONES, a prominent farmer and stock-grower, Lost Creek township, P. O. Seelyville, was born in Greene county, Ind., near the town of Jonesboro, March 6, 1856, and is a son of Aquillar

and Mary (Beauchamp) Jones, natives of North Carolina, and who came of Welsh ancestry. The father is a farmer and stock-grower in Lost Creek township, this county, on the old homestead where he has resided for many years. John B., who is the eldest of nine children, grew to manhood on the farm, receiving a fair English education in the common schools of the neighborhood, and at a young age learned the vocation of a farmer. He owns a farm of seventy-two acres, and also rents adjoining land, managing in all 470 acres. He has met with very fair success in agricultural pursuits. Mr. Jones was married May 11, 1875, to Phebe Ann, daughter of Jerome Hulse. Her grandfather, Peter Hulse, was a farmer who came to Terre Haute in 1832. The family were of German descent. The two grandfathers, Robert Jones and John Beauchamp, came to Greene county, Ind., in 1821, and they were also tillers of the soil. The union of Mr. and Mrs. John B. Jones has been blessed with four children: Phebe A., Helena, Jerome Aquilla and Cora Lee. Mr. Jones, politically, is identified with the Republicans; he is a member of the I. O. O. F.

WILLIAM H. JOSLIN, Honey Creek township, P. O. Youngstown, is the present trustee of Honey Creek township. His business is that of a carpenter, contractor and builder, and he was born in Riley township, Vigo county, Ind., October 4, 1847, a son of Harrison and Dorothy (Singhurst) Joslin, natives of Indiana and of English descent. The father, who was a farmer all his life, came to Riley township this county, being among the early settlers. William H., who is the third in a family of seven children, was reared on the farm in Riley township, where he spent his childhood and youth, attending the district school. Early in life he learned the carpenter's trade, and has made it, in connection with contracting and building, his life business. In 1864 he enlisted in the One Hundred and Thirty-third Regiment, Ind. V. I., and served until the close of the war. He is a member of the G. A. R., Post No. 158, and is vice-commander of same. He was united in marriage in this county, August 25, 1881, with Miss Nancy, daughter of Isaac and Sarah (Risinger) Bragner, who were natives of Kentucky, and of English descent.

PETER KATZENBACH, undertaker, Terre Haute, was born in Germany, May 17, 1830, the third in a family of five children of Henry J. Katzenbach. He received his education in Germany, and in 1842 came to the United States. Revisiting Germany in 1845, he there learned the trade of cabinet-maker, and, returning to the United States in 1851, he worked at same at Mount Carmel, Ind., until 1852, in which year he came to Terre Haute, and continued his trade until 1867, when he made arrangements and opened a

business for himself. He has made his own way in the world, and has won success. He is a man of but few words, strong in his convictions, and possessed of the courage to follow them to the end. He contributes liberally to the church, is charitable to the poor and afflicted, and has made many warm friends. He is a member of the German Reformed Church, of the I. O. O. F., and of the A. O. U. W., and in his political preferments is a Democrat. Mr. Katzenbach was married in Germany, in June, 1851, to Miss Anna Maria, daughter of Jacob Best, which union has been blessed with nine children: Mary, wife of Philip May; Katie, wife of Theo. Kloer; Lottie, wife of Philip Mehrhof; Gussie, wife of George Mehrhof; Henry W., with his father in business; Helen, at home; Carrie, wife of Robert Wayne; Eleanor, at home; Louis, at home. Mrs. Katzenbach died January 14, 1884, a member of the German Reformed Church.

HENRY E. KAUFFMAN, druggist, Terre Haute, was born at Paris, Edgar Co., Ill., April 25, 1857, and is a son of Tobias M. and Barbara (Brubaker) Kauffman, natives of Pennsylvania and of German origin, who came west about 1854 and settled at Paris, Ill. His father was a carpenter and contractor, and reared his family in Illinois. Henry, who is the fourth in a family of seven children, received his education in the public schools of Illinois, and early in life entered a drug store, where he applied himself with diligence. In 1881 he came to Terre Haute, and was employed as prescription clerk until 1886, when he opened his own drug store, and from the very beginning he has met with more than average success. He superintends all the details in person, and thus makes experiments a certainty. Mr. Kauffman was married in his native town June 6, 1884, to Miss Ida B., daughter of Z. F. and Julia Link, and born in Edgar county, Ill., of German descent. Their children are Howard L., Arthur S. and Harry M. Mr. Kauffman votes for the man and not the party. He is a member of the K. of P.

JOHN P. KEATON, Prairie Creek, is a native of Vigo county, born on the farm where he now resides, May 4, 1845, a son of Joseph Z. and Margaret (Trueblood) Keaton, both of whom were natives of North Carolina, born in 1808 and 1818, respectively. Joseph Z. Keaton came to this county when a young man, and by occupation he was a farmer. He died in this county in 1878; his wife died in 1877. They were the parents of twelve children, ten of whom lived to be grown. Benoni Keaton, father of Joseph Z., was of English descent. John P., who is the eighth in the family, was reared in this county, and educated in the common schools. October 18, 1866, he was married to Miss Sarah J.

Clouse, who was born in Ohio in 1848, a daughter of John Clouse, who moved from Ohio to Sullivan county, and died one week afterward, his wife having died in Ohio prior to his coming to Indiana. Mr. and Mrs. Keaton are the parents of two children: Alva and Willie. Mr. Keaton has always been a farmer, except during the years 1878–79, when he was engaged in mercantile business at the village of Pleasant, in Sullivan county. He resides on the old homestead which is situated about thirteen miles south of the county seat, and contains seventy acres of well cultivated land. He was first elected assessor in 1886, and is now serving his fifth year and second term, proving himself an able and efficient officer. From 1884 to 1886 he served as supervisor of the district. He cast his first presidential vote for U. S. Grant, and still holds to the same political party. He is an honest and upright citizen. Mrs. Keaton is a member of the Baptist Church.

PATRICK KELLEY, Fayette township, P. O. St. Mary's, is among the oldest settlers of the township, and was born in Ireland in March, 1830, a son of Daniel Kelley, a farmer, who spent his life in Ireland, dying there in 1835. The mother dying the same year, left Patrick an orphan at the age of five, and he was educated by the Sisters of Charity at the convent of Kenmare, County Kerry, Ireland. He learned the tailor's trade, but never worked at it very much. He left his native country to seek his fortune in the New World, landing at New York City in 1852, being then but twenty-two years of age. He worked for a time at his trade in that city, but, being desirous of seeing more of the United States, he traveled, working at his trade in various places and different States. In 1864 he came to this county, locating on a farm in Fayette township, and at present is the owner of eighty-three acres of land where he resides. Mr. Kelley was married at Greencastle, Ind., in 1859, to Miss Hanorah, daughter of William Conner, and also a native of Ireland. Their children now living are Daniel, a farmer; Thomas, a workman in the tool factory, Terre Haute; Maggie; Francis; Mary Anne, Sister of Providence; Hanora and Hellen. The family are all members of the Catholic Church, of which he is a trustee, and in politics he is a Democrat.

JAMES KELLY (deceased). This gentleman spent many years of his life in Vigo county, and was among her most successful farmers. He was born in Ireland, August 12, 1810, and was a son of Patrick and Catherine Kelly, the second in order of birth in a large family. His childhood and youth were spent in Ireland, where he obtained a good education, and he came to this country when a young man. For a time worked on the canal, subsequently entering the employ of Chauncey Rose, with whom he

remained sixteen years. Mr. Kelly saved his money and invested it in real estate, also worked in the railroad office. His first wife was Miss Ann Dorlin, who died one year after marriage, leaving one son, Charles, who resides in Cincinnati, Ohio. Mr. Kelly then married Mary, daughter of Henry Flagan, and born in Germany, January 15, 1825, being six years old when she came to this country. Her father was born in Germany, May 12, 1798; her mother was born February 22, 1798, and is still living. Mr. and Mrs. Kelly were married in Terre Haute, April 2, 1854, and they had three children: William (deceased), Mary, who is the wife of Charles Hyland, of Terre Haute, and James, who was born in this county, and obtained his schooling at Notre Dame College, Indiana. He was employed as a salesman in the mercantile trade until the death of his father, which occurred in 1881, since when he has had charge of the farm of 160 acres, and he has also 200 acres of his own. He is living with and caring for his aged, honored mother.

B. F. KESTER, proprietor of the Hotel Riley, Riley, he was born in Ohio August 26, 1840, and is a son of Jesse and Lydia E. (Webster) Kester, natives of Pennsylvania, the father of German and the mother of Scotch descent. The father removed from Ohio to Clay county, Ind., in 1847, and was a teacher and farmer by occupation; he died in 1851. His family consisted of seven children, B. F. being the fourth. Our subject was reared on the farm, obtaining his education in the common schools, and followed farming until 1883, when he embarked in the grocery trade. In 1887 he engaged in the butcher's trade, and has since carried on a meat market in Riley. He was married in Clay county, Ind., in 1865, to Miss Mary A., daughter of Samuel and Matilda Knight, her mother being of English descent. Mr. and Mrs. Kester have three children: Laura A. (wife of Miller S. Ray), Clarence Almon and Leo Carl. The parents are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Kester enlisted in 1862, in the Eighty-fifth Ind. V. I., Company I, and served until the close of the war; he was taken prisoner at Thompson's Station, Tenn., and confined in Libby prison. He was in several battles and skirmishes, among others Peach Tree Creek, and all the battles under Gen. Sherman, until the fall of Atlanta, Ga. Politically he is a Republican.

JOHN D. E. KESTER, an enterprising citizen and farmer, of Prairieton, was born in this county March 3, 1826, and is a son of Ephram P. Kester, a native of Spencer county, Ky., born September 1, 1795. His father, William Kester, died while Ephram P. was yet a boy; William died in Kentucky. The Kesters descended from two brothers, who came from England, settling in Philadelphia, where one of them married, soon after coming to Kentucky,

where he settled and died. Ephram P. emigrated from Kentucky to this county about 1822, while yet single. He was a wheelwright, and once owned the ground where the National Bank of Terre Haute now stands. In 1825 he returned to Kentucky, and, in April of the same year, married Miss Margaret Stark, who was born in Kentucky in January, 1805, of German descent. She died in this county January 13, 1884; Mr. Kester died in May, 1850, also in this county. They reared six sons and three daughters, John D. E. being the eldest. The others were Candasee, deceased; Leander; Eunice A.; Ephram S.; Daniel S.; Mary D.; William N. and Zachariah T. Our subject has had a good practical education, mostly obtained in the subscription schools of this county. After residing with his parents until he attained his majority, he began life for himself as a farmer, which occupation he has always followed, excepting four years when he was engaged in the mercantile trade. Two years he was in Terre Haute, and the remainder of the time at Roseville, Parke county, Ind.

Mr. Kester married, December 16, 1846, Miss Harriet W. Trueblood, who was born in Jasper county, N. C., in 1827, a daughter of Binona and Bridget (Gregory) Trueblood, natives of North Carolina, and emigrants to this county, coming in November, 1827. They both died in this county, he having been a Baptist minister for forty years. Mr. and Mrs. Kester have had born to them children as follows (six of whom lived to maturity), viz.: Ephram, Cordelia A., Rabanna G., Margaret J. (deceased), Mary A. (deceased), Mary E. (deceased), Joseph N. (deceased), Marvin H., Rose and Early P. (who both died in infancy). Mr. Kester held the office of township assessor during the years 1861–62 and 1875–76. In 1880 he was appointed to take the census of his township. He is a member of Prairieton Lodge No. 178, F. & A. M., and has presided as Master Mason for five years. He is a Republican, and cast his first presidential vote for Taylor. Mr. Kester owns 142 acres of land in the home farm, nearly all in cultivation, which farm was settled in 1818 by William Foster, who started a tannery about that time, said to have been the first in the county. Mr. Kester is an influential citizen.

WRIGHT L. KIDDER, merchant miller, Terre Haute, is among the most prominent merchant millers and successful business men in the State. He was born in Windham county, Vt., August 30, 1835, and is a son of Ashbell and Mary (Sprague) Kidder, natives of Vermont, and of English descent. The father was a prosperous and leading farmer, who migrated to the West with his family in 1854, and settled in Illinois, where he died in 1865. He had a family of four children—two sons and two daugh-

ters—Wright L. being next to the youngest. Our subject grew up as the average farmer's boy, working in the summer and attending the public schools in the winter. He commenced life as a farmer, and was in the grain business until 1865, when he turned his attention to milling. He came to Terre Haute in 1879, and, in company with his brother, purchased the mill on Water street. He continued in business with his brother until 1883 when he sold his interest in that mill and bought the mill on Poplar street, and remodeled and refitted it at a cost of $62,000. This mill was entirely destroyed by fire in 1890, and he had but a small insurance on it. In adjusting the insurance account an instance occurred that is an index to his business methods. His book-keeper had rendered the account, and the company proposed to pay the reckoning. Mr. Kidder, however, discovered an error, and returned $200 which had been overpaid. This is only mentioned because it characterizes all his transactions. Mr. Kidder enjoys the entire confidence of those with whom he has dealings. This reputation he has thoroughly established, and it has been one of the causes of his prosperity. The life of this gentleman is a valuable object lesson to the youths of the land.

In 1887 he bought the "Imperial" mill on Wabash avenue, and thoroughly remodeled it at a large outlay, putting in all new machinery, etc., and continued the running of the two mills (Imperial and Avenue) until the destruction by fire of the Avenue mill in 1890. The Imperial Mill (Wabash avenue) has a capacity of 1,000 barrels per day, and the mill that was destroyed had a capacity of 800 barrels per day, the product standing high in the markets of the world. Mr. Kidder is ably assisted in his business affairs by his oldest son. The Kidder Mill is one of the largest in the State. He is the owner of much valuable real estate, having 520 acres of land in the county, outside of the city, and 200 head of cattle and over 300 hogs on his farm. He is a director of the Vigo County National Bank, and the owner of several other interests in Terre Haute. In the mill and on the farm are employed about fifty men. At Hartford, Conn., he was married to Miss Elizabeth Albro, a lady of English descent, and they have two sons, viz.: Edson W. (actively engaged in the business) and Frank L. In politics Mr. Kidder is a Republican. He is a Master Mason.

GEORGE P. KIMMELL, coal merchant, office No. 501 North Ninth street, Terre Haute, is a native of Indiana county, Penn., born August 27, 1830, and is a son of William and Elizabeth (Reed) Kimmell. The father was a native of Bavaria, Germany, and the mother of Pennsylvania, of English descent. William Kimmell

had teams on a wagon route between the principal cities of Pennsylvania, hauling freight, and had six teams, in all, engaged in the business. He died in Indiana county, Penn., November 11, 1847, in his fifty-sixth year; Mrs. Kimmell died in Terre Haute, Ind., in 1876, in her seventy-third year. George P., who is the fourth in a family of eleven children, was reared in his native home, and received a common-school education. When he was sixteen years of age he went to work on the Pennsylvania Canal, and worked there until 1852, when he came West with packet boats, for the trade between Terre Haute and Evansville. He continued on this line about only three months, when he went to work, in September, 1852, on the Terre Haute & Indianapolis Railroad, as brakeman, and was promoted to freight conductor in 1855, continuing in that position until 1869, when he went on the Terre Haute, Alton & St. Louis Railroad as freight conductor. In the spring of 1870, he went South on the Evansville, Henderson & Nashville Railroad, and ran on that line as freight conductor about three months, when he was promoted to passenger conductor, a position he held about three years and nine months. He then ran on the Pan Handle, as conductor, about three months. Coming to Terre Haute he was with John Marshall in the coal trade, two years; then engaged in the business for himself, and has since followed it. He has had to depend on his own resources. Mr. Kimmell was first married, in Terre Haute, in September, 1859, to Miss Virginia, daughter of Alex and Nancy Sharra, natives of Pennsylvania; her father was in the canal boat business. Virginia was the elder of two children, and was born in Blairsville, Indiana Co., Penn., July 2, 1839. By this marriage Mr. Kimmell had one son, Frank A. Mr. Kimmell was married, the second time, November 12, 1885, to Laura A., daughter of E. and Mary Bitcher. Our subject is a member of the Masonic fraternity; in politics he is a Republican.

J. W. KING, dairyman, Harrison township, P. O. Terre Haute, was born in Union county, Penn., in 1859, and is a son of Joseph and Maria King, who were the parents of seven children. Our subject was reared on a farm, and has carried on agriculture, and raised and handled stock. He came to the West in 1882, and settled in Vigo county. Mr. King was married in Union county, Penn., in 1880, to Polly E. Hollenbaugh, also a native of Pennsylvania, born in 1862, and they are the parents of five children, as follows: Isaac, Annie, Robert, Irving and Johnnie. Mr. King is a man of great industry, and by his own efforts and the assistance of his life companion he has prospered well. He has over one hundred cows—a fine herd of Jerseys, Herefords and Holsteins, some of which are registered. Mr. King is a member of the F. M. B. A., and in politics he is a Democrat. He is a highly respected citizen.

FRED C. KLATTE, P. O. Terre Haute. This enterprising farmer and dairyman of Honey Creek township was born in Germany, January 16, 1854, and is a son of William H. and Louise (Riechers) Klatte, also natives of Germany. He came to America with his parents in 1872, and his father, who was a dairyman, now resides in Terre Haute. The family consists of seven children, of whom Fred C., who is the eldest, was reared on the farm in Germany, receiving a good common-school education in his native place. He embarked in the dairy business, and bought a well-improved farm of seventy acres, where he keeps twenty-eight good cows, some of them being graded Jerseys. He is familiar with all the details of the dairy business, and has met with marked success. Mr. Klatte was married in Vigo county, Ind., January 21, 1876, to Helena Butler, daughter of Phillip and Kette (Hallock) Klatte, and this union had been blessed with four children, viz.: Willie, Carl, Louise and Frieda. The parents are members of the German Reformed Church, and in politics Mr. Klatte is a Republican.

CYRUS KNAPP, Terre Haute, is superintendent and general manager for the enterprising firm of brick-makers, who manufacture by the steam process, the capacity of their works being 25,000 per day, each department being carried on systematically. Mr. Knapp was born in New Jersey, May 28, 1832, and is a son of Samuel C. and Delia A. (Smith) Knapp, former of whom was of German descent and a manufacturer of boots and shoes, latter being of Welsh origin. They were natives of New Jersey, where the father died in 1844. Our subject, who is the second in a family of eight children, passed his early life in New Jersey, where he attended the public schools. He learned the mason's and bricklayer's trade, which he followed until embarking in his present business. He came to Terre Haute in the year 1852, and has resided here since then. Mr. Knapp has been twice married, first to Eliza Conner, who died in 1864, and our subject afterward married Laura, daughter of John Estes, and who was a member of the Baptist Church. She lived only one year after marriage. In politics Mr. Knapp is a Republican. In 1864 he enlisted in the Thirty-first Ind. V. I., Company K, and served until the close of the war.

M. E. KNOWLES, State veterinary surgeon, Terre Haute, was born at Clinton, Vermillion Co., Ind., April 24, 1862, and is a son of James E. and Pluma (Willcox) Knowles, former a native of Indiana, latter of Ohio, and both of English origin. The father was a farmer in early life, and now resides in Clinton, Vermillion Co., Ind., having retired from the active duties of life.

Our subject was reared on the farm in Vermillion county, where he attended the district school, subsequently entering DePauw University. His medical education was obtained at New York City, where he graduated in the American Veterinary College in 1884. He then engaged in practice, and has met with merited success. He stands at the head of his profession in this country, and is ably assisted by Dr. John Mitchell, who graduated at the same institution in 1889. The ailments of the finest horses in America demand the services of the firm on all critical occasions, in fact Dr. Knowles has an extended reputation. In 1888 he was professionally called to California by G. Valensin, owner of Sidney, and while on the coast he treated other valuable horses with entire success. In 1889 he was appointed State veterinary surgeon for Indiana. Dr. Knowles is a Republican; a member of the Masonic fraternity, and of the K. of P. He was united in marriage at Terre Haute, in 1884, with Miss Lillie, daughter of E. M. Davis, and of English descent. They have one child, Frank.

ALFRED S. KOHL. This gentleman is the book-keeper in H. Hulman's wholesale store, Terre Haute, which in itself attests to his expertness and ability in his profession. Mr. Kohl is a native of Cleveland, Ohio, born April 27, 1858, and is a son of John and Agnes (Kunzer) Kohl, natives of Germany, who came to America with their parents when they were children, and settled in Cleveland, where they were married in 1848. The father was a merchant tailor in early life, but subsequently engaged extensively in leather tanning at Cleveland. Alfred S., who is the third in a family of ten children, received his education, first in a private school, and then graduated from the Cleveland high school, after which he obtained a position in that city as book-keeper, in which capacity he continued until 1881, when he came to Terre Haute and entered the employ of Mr. Hulman. Mr. Kohl was united in marriage at Cleveland, Ohio, August 16, 1880, with Miss Jennie, daughter of Michael Russel, and born in London, England. Of their children there are now living the following: Fred W., John A. and an infant not named. The family are members of the Catholic Church, and Mr. Kohl is a member of the K. of P. Mr. and Mrs. Kohl have many friends among the best people of Terre Haute.

HON. JACOB C. KOLSEM, ex-mayor of Terre Haute, and manager for H. D. Pixley, Son & Co., Terre Haute, was born in Prussia, July 24, 1849, and is a son of Jacob and Catharine (Schitzler) Kolsem, natives of Germany, who came to America and settled at Pittsburgh, Penn., in 1853. The father, who was a mechanic, spent the remaining portion of his days in Pittsburgh, dying in 1887. His family consisted of three sons and one daughter, of

whom Jacob C. is the eldest. Our subject attended the schools in Pittsburgh, and in early life learned the trade of nail cutter, working in the factories at Pittsburgh until he came to Terre Haute, in 1868. He was thus employed here until 1871, when he learned the trade of cooper, which he followed for a short time, when he accepted a position as salesman in a hat store. He was employed in that capacity in different establishments until 1884, when he was appointed to his present position. The firm carry a large stock of clothing, and employ ten salesmen, Mr. Kolsem having the entire management of the concern; and his taste and skill are evinced by the general display of the house. Mr. Kolsem was married in Terre Haute, Ind., in May, 1874, to Mary F. Stakeman, who was born in Terre Haute of German parentage, which union has been blessed with six children, as follows: Charles J., John H., Anna, Eva, Francis and Agnes. The family usually attend the Episcopal Church. Mr. Kolsem is a Democrat, and served two terms as a member of the city council of Terre Haute, and two terms as mayor of the city. He is a prominent member of the K. of P., of the Masonic fraternity, and is past chancellor of Occidental Lodge, No. 18; he is past eminent commander of the Knights Templar of Terre Haute, Commandery No. 16, of Indiana, and a thirty-second degree Mason, also a member of Murat Temple of Nobles of the Mystic Shrine of Indiana, at Indianapolis. He is president of the Terre Haute Water Works Company, probably the most important corporation in the city; also vice-president and general manager of the Terre Haute District Telegraph Company, and is a member of the board of directors of three of the leading building, loan & savings associations of Terre Haute, and treasurer of the Vigo Loan & Savings Association, which has a capital stock of $1,000,000, and of which association he was one of the originators in 1889.

HON. JOHN E. LAMB, attorney at law, Terre Haute, was born in Terre Haute, Ind., December 26, 1852, and is a son of Michael and Catharine (McGovern) Lamb, natives of Ireland, but who spent their lives mostly in this country. The father came to America when he was sixteen years of age, and to Terre Haute, in 1835, where he continued to reside until his death in 1874. John E., who is the fifth in a family of eleven children, was reared in Terre Haute, where he attended school. At the age of nineteen he was appointed deputy county treasurer of Vigo county, and served in that capacity two years. While thus engaged he commenced the study of law, and subsequently he completed the course in the office of Voorhees & Carlton, being admitted to the practice in 1874. In 1875 he was appointed prosecuting attorney by Gov. Hendricks, and in 1876 was elected to the office, and served a full term. In

1880 he was one of the electors on the electoral ticket for Hancock and English, for his district, and in 1882 he received the Democratic nomination for congress, being duly elected, overcoming a large Republican majority; has since been twice nominated by his party, but was each time defeated for the same office. In 1885 he was appointed United States district attorney, by President Cleveland, which office he resigned in 1886, to accept the nomination for congress. In 1888 the Democrats of Indiana gave this young but distinguished politician the honor of placing his name at the head of the electoral ticket of the State, for Cleveland and Thurman. Mr. Lamb has never given up his law practice or his law office in Terre Haute, and is now enjoying a large and lucrative business as a member of the firm of Jump, Lamb & Davis. He is a sound lawyer, a strong and able politician, and an eloquent and distinguished speaker either at the bar or on the stump. In a country full of surprises, his rapid rise to leadership and power has been phenomenal. Hon. John E. Lamb and Miss Essie Kent were united in marriage in Terre Haute, July 2, 1890—a notable social event of the season. She is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Kent, one of the leading and best known families of the city.

JAMES W. LANDRUM, manager for the Terre Haute Coal and Lime Company, Terre Haute, was born in Eminence, Morgan Co., Ind., May 6, 1855, a son of William R. and Margaret (Rhea) Landrum, natives of Tennessee, who came to Indiana in 1854, moving to Terre Haute when James W. was three years old. Our subject grew to maturity, receiving his education in Terre Haute, and, in 1874, he and Miss Kate Tolbert, who afterward became his wife, graduated in the high school, after which he turned his attention to school teaching. He taught one year in the country, and two years in the city schools, when he became principal of the Fourth District school, in which capacity he served three years, and then filled the same position in the Seventh District school, two years. The following five years he spent in the office of the auditor of the Vandalia Railroad. March 1, 1887, the Terre Haute Coal and Lime Company was organized with Mr. Landrum as manager, since which time the business has greatly increased, much the result of his energy and business ability. February 17, 1878, he was married to Miss Kate Tolbert, above mentioned, and this union has been blessed with two children: Robert T. and Margaret. Mrs. Landrum is the fifth in the family of six children of James M. and Mary (Scantlin) Tolbert, natives of Indiana. Mr. and Mrs. Landrum are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which he has been steward sixteen years, and superintendent of the mission Sunday-school six years. He is a member of the Masonic frater-

nity, and of the Royal Arcanum. At the organization of the Columbia Club he was elected vice-president, and in 1889 was elected president. He is a Republican, and has served three years as member of the school board, filling the various offices of president, secretary and treasurer. He is a well-known and popular citizen.

HENRY LANG, proprietor of meat market, Terre Haute, was born in Germany, January 9, 1849, and is a son of Jacob and Carlina (Steinacker) Lang, natives of Germany, where the father was a manufacturer all his life. Henry, who is the youngest in a family of nine children, seven of whom reached the age of maturity, was reared in Germany and attended the common schools there. He learned the butcher's trade while young, and at the age of sixteen he went from Germany to England, thence came in 1868 to the United States, locating in Philadelphia, where he remained one year, when he enlisted in the United States regular army, subsequently becoming a non-commissioned officer, and was with Gen. Miles' expedition against the Indians. In 1875 he came to Terre Haute, and embarked in his present business. He has made his own way in the world, has met with success and is the owner of valuable real estate. He is a member of Morton Post No. 1, G. A. R., and in politics is a Republican. Mr. Lang was united in marriage, in 1875, in Terre Haute, with Miss Elizabeth, daughter of John Pheis, and of German descent. Mrs. Lang is a member of the German Lutheran Church.

ERNEST J. LANGEN, member of the firm of Moore & Langen, printers, binders and blank-book makers, Terre Haute. This business, which is fast becoming one of the principal industries of Terre Haute, is located at Nos. 24 and 26 South Fifth street. Mr. Langen was born in Germany, January 12, 1855, and is a son of Henry and Lisette (Ritterskamp) Langen, who came to Vigo county in 1867, and located at Terre Haute, where the father was a prominent merchant tailor. Ernest J., who is the second in a family of six children, attended school in Germany, learned the printer's trade when a lad, and has worked in both English and German printing offices. He writes and speaks English and German with fluency. He did newspaper and job work until their present job office was organized in September, 1878, in company with T. S. Moore. The business has had a rapid growth, and at present they are running eight presses—three large cylinder and five smaller job presses, employment being given to about fifty persons. Their work is largely for railroad companies, which requires great accuracy and skill. Mr. Langen is a Democrat, and a member of the Catholic Church.

W. H. LARIMER, Sugar Creek township, P. O. Macksville, is engaged in the coal mining business, mercantile trade, saw-milling,

the manufacturing of hardwood lumber, and also carries on a farm of 160 acres. He was born in Scioto county, Ohio, and is a son of John and Emily (Grimes) Larimer. His mother was born in Virginia, his father in Pennsylvania, and they were of French and German origin. His father was a captain, following that business for many years on the canal, also on the Ohio river. He died in Illinois, in March, 1856. The gentleman whose name heads this sketch is the fourth in a family of thirteen children. He was reared in Ohio and Illinois, and obtained his schooling at both places. He learned the shoemaker's trade, and followed it for fourteen years. Subsequently he came to Paris, Ill., where he engaged in the saw-milling business, and afterward was employed by the Indianapolis & St. Louis Railroad as superintendent of their shops. In this capacity he served for thirteen years, and in 1880 came to Terre Haute, where he was on the railroad, and furnished timber here for a time. Then he engaged in coal mining, which has merged into a large and lucrative business. He has met with success, and gives employment to nearly 150 men in his various enterprises. He is the owner of 160 acres of land which is underlaid with coal, and here he is engaged in his mining and lumber business. He is a worthy example of what ambition can accomplish, having started out as a poor boy. He has been a cripple all his life, having been severely injured in the left leg. He was married in Paris, Ill., in 1858, to Miss Isabella, daughter of John Alsop, and of German descent. Of their six children but one survives, Jedil. Mrs. Larimer is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In politics Mr. Larimer is a Democrat; and is a member of the I. O. O. F., having passed all the chairs of Paris (Ill.) Lodge No. 91. He has one grandchild, Mary, who is the daughter of Maggie, deceased, and lives with her great-grandparents.

EDGAR L. LARKINS, physician and surgeon, No. 328 North Thirteenth street, Terre Haute, was born in Vigo county, Ind., September 13, 1855, and is a son of James H. and Mary (Mattox) Larkins, former a native of New York, of English and German descent, latter of Indiana, of Scotch descent. Our subject, who is the younger of two children, received his early education in the common schools of this county, and afterward attended the high school three years; he then taught school two terms, and read medicine under Dr. John E. Link. In the fall of 1876 he entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Indianapolis, where he graduated February 22, 1878, and delivered the valedictory address for his class. He then formed a partnership with Dr. Link, his preceptor, and they were together two years, after which Dr. Larkins went to Staunton, Clay Co., Ind., where he

practiced about six years, and then returned to Terre Haute, locating where he is at present. The practice the Doctor has built up shows in itself that he has been successful. Dr. Larkins was united in marriage, December 22, 1880, in Vigo county, with Marium, a daughter of Theron and Emily (St. Clair) Sutliff, natives of Indiana and of English descent. Mrs. Larkins is the third in a family of ten children, and was born in Vigo county, October 23, 1854. To this union has been born one child, Ernest L. Dr. and Mrs. Larkins are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., No. 157, and has passed the chairs; he is a member of the Encampment and Canton, and holds the office of assistant surgeon, with rank of captain in the latter, for the State of Indiana; is also a member of the Knights and Ladies of Honor. The Doctor is a member of the Indiana State, Esculapian and Vigo County Medical Societies; is a member of the Columbia Club, and in politics he is a Republican. In May, 1890, he was elected a member of the common council from the Fifth ward to serve for the period of two years.

WILLIAM I. LAW, Terre Haute. This gentleman is traveling salesman for Joseph Strong & Co., of Terre Haute. He was born at Bowling Green, Ind., April 14, 1860, and is a son of Marmaduke and Rebecca A. (Clemmons) Law, natives of Ohio, and of English and Irish descent. His paternal and maternal ancestors were among the colonial settlers of Pennsylvania. His father came West, and settled in Clay county, Ind., when he was a young man, and followed tailoring, but at present is engaged in the hardware trade at Brazil, Ind. He has been prominent in the politics of Clay county, where he has resided since 1865, and served one term as county treasurer. He reared a family of six daughters and two sons, William I. being the youngest son. Our subject grew to manhood at Brazil, where he attended the public schools. He learned the baker's trade at that place, but did not follow it after completing his apprenticeship. He then worked on the farm by the month, afterward securing a position as salesman in a general store, for a time, for J. M. Nees & Co. He then went into the grocery house of A. S. Decker, of Brazil, as salesman, remaining as such until coming to Terre Haute, January 23, 1880, and accepting his present position. He is eminently qualified for the position of salesman, and has met with excellent success. Mr. Law was married in Terre Haute, Ind., April 28, 1886, to Miss Cora, daughter of Dr. Joseph and Sarah (McAdams) Lane, and of Irish descent. Her father, who was a physician in Terre Haute, died in 1884; her mother resides in Terre Haute. Mrs. Law is the second child in a family of four children. The marriage of Mr. and Mrs.

Law has been blessed with one child, Ira Lyndon. In his pronounced political convictions Mr. Law is a stanch Republican.

E. E. LAWRENCE, owner and proprietor of the bakery, confectionery and restaurant on North Fourth street, Terre Haute, was born in Clark county, Ill., February 22, 1844, and is a son of James and Sarah (Handy) Lawrence, former a native of Massachusetts, latter of Illinois, and who were descendants of early English settlers of the United States; the father, who was a civil engineer, died in 1856. Our subject, who is the eldest in a family of four children, was reared in Marshall, Ill., and attended the schools there. Early in life he clerked in a store, and was there employed seven years, then, in 1868, he came to Terre Haute, where he engaged with his uncle in the grocery trade and hotel keeping. In 1876 he embarked in his present employment, and is now doing an extensive business in his line. Mr. Lawrence was married in Terre Haute, in 1871, to Miss Elizabeth, daughter of N. W. White, and their children are Fred, who is a clerk, and Roy. Mrs. Lawrence died in 1888, a member of the Congregational Church, and of the Eastern Star. Mr. Lawrence is a member of the A. O. U. W., and of the Masonic fraternity. He enlisted in the One Hundred and Fifty-second Regiment Ill. V. I., Company G, and was made a non-commissioned officer, serving till the close of the war. In his political preferments he is a Republican.

CHARLES LAYER, farmer and stock-grower, Honey Creek township, P. O. Terre Haute, was born in Union county, Ohio, in 1840, and is a son of Jacob and Catherine (Wolfe) Layer, natives of Pennsylvania and of German descent. The father, who was a farmer, came to Vigo county in 1860. His family consisted of ten children, Charles being the sixth in order of birth. Our subject was reared on the farm, and worked at farming until he was eighteen years old, when he commenced to operate a saw-mill, which business he followed until he was able to buy 122 acres of land in Honey Creek township. He has made his own way, and also made his own farm, having cleared it of heavy timber, for wheu he came here it was all wild wood, but it is now highly improved and well stocked. Mr. Layer was married in Vigo county, Ind., in 1860, to Miss Maria Bayles, a lady of English descent, and their children are Edward, Jacob, Mary, Ida, Minnie, Pearl, Ella and Cora. Mrs. Layer is a member of the Baptist Church; in politics Mr. Layer is a Democrat.

ROBERT LEAK, farmer and stock-grower, Riley township, was born in Warren county, Ohio, February 17, 1840, and is a son of Gilpin and Merrilla (Woodruff) Leak, natives of Ohio, and of Irish and Dutch descent; the father, who was a farmer, died in Ohio, in 1844. Their family consisted of five children, of whom Robert

is the second. Our subject was reared on the farm in Ohio, receiving his education in the common schools, and became a farmer. He has made his own way in the world, and at present is the owner of 200 acres of land in this county. Mr. Leak was married, March 18, 1859, to Miss Malinda, daughter of James and Eliza (Hartley) Pringle, who were of German and Irish descent. This union has been blessed with three children, as follows: Katie, wife of Algie Kite; William and Harriet E. Mr. Leak belongs to the Democratic party. August 11, 1862, he enlisted in the Fourth Indiana Cavalry, Company M, serving nearly three years, and was discharged at Washington, D. C.

JONATHAN S. LEE, a prominent and progressive farmer of Riley township, is a native of this county, born March 29, 1849, and is a son of David S. and Anna (Ferrall) Lee, former of whom was born in Ohio in 1812. Henry Lee, grandfather of Jonathan S., and who is supposed to have been born in Virginia, was of English descent, and came to Ohio at an early day; his wife was Miss Dunham, a lady of Scotch descent. They moved from Ohio to this county in 1831, where they passed the remainder of their days. Their son, David S., came with them here, and in 1834 he married Miss Anna Ferrall, who was also born in Ohio, coming here in 1818 with her parents, when she was about two years of age, they being among the first settlers. David S. Lee was an extensive farmer and good citizen, having held the office of justice of the peace for many years. He was a prominent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and died April 24, 1884. His widow, Mrs. Anna Lee, died February 28, 1888. They had three sons and four daughters, all of whom are living except one daughter.

Jonathan S., who is the sixth child in order of birth, received a fair English education in the common schools of the county, afterward attending the high school at Farmersburgh, in Sullivan county. He lived with his parents until he attained his majority. In 1874, he married Miss Susanna Gross, who was born in this county in 1854, and died December 2, 1889, leaving three children: Robert E., Herschel G. and Ada C. She was a daughter of James I. and Catherine (Hartley) Gross, and was a member of the Christian Church. Mr. Lee is a Democrat, and cast his first presidential vote for Grant. He is a good citizen, highly respected. He served one term as justice of the peace in Riley township; he owns a well-improved farm of 181 acres, all under cultivation, located twelve miles southeast of Terre Haute.

MARTIN K. LEE, P. O. Prairieton. This gentleman is one of Vigo county's most respected citizens, and is a native of the county, born November 3, 1823. His father, James Lee, was born

in Butler county, Ohio, October 13, 1802, his parents being James and Mary (Jones) Lee, natives of Virginia, and emigrants from said State in an early day to Kentucky. James Lee, Sr., became a companion of and traveled with Daniel Boone, and served as a soldier in the war of the Revolution; he was an elder in the Baptist Church. From Kentucky they moved to Ohio, and thence, in 1817, to this county, residing here until their death. The Lees are of Welsh descent. Martin's father, James Lee, who was also an elder in the Baptist Church, was married in this county July 5, 1821, to Miss Mary Ann Kercheval, also a native of Butler county, Ohio, born December 13, 1804. They were the first couple ever married in Vigo county. He was a farmer, and died in this county, October 31, 1877. He and his wife reared a family of seven girls and four boys, viz.: Benjamin, deceased; Martin K.; John, deceased; Nancy, deceased; Mary; Elizabeth; Sarah A., deceased; Ruth; Eliza J.; Precilla, and James B. Martin K. Lee has always resided in his native county, receiving a limited education by attending the subscription schools in the winter. In those days the nearest markets were Chicago and New Orleans, and Martin made several trips to the latter city with flatboats, and to the former place by wagon. He was married to Miss Hannah Leforge, also a native of this county, born March 10, 1822, a daughter of Isaac and Ann (Harris) Leforge. Mr. Leforge was born in New Jersey, and Mrs. Leforge in Butler county, Ohio; they came to Vigo county in 1817, and both died here. Mr. and Mrs. Lee are the parents of the following named children: William S.; Wesley H.; Nancy A., wife of Joseph R. Wright; Oliver F.; James W.; John S., deceased; Ada, wife of E. M. Watson, and Kate, wife of William Fitzpatrick. Mr. Lee resides on his highly improved farm of 182 acres, situated eleven miles south of the county seat. He held the office of county commissioner for the term of three years. He cast his first presidential vote for James K. Polk, being twenty-one years of age one day before the election, and has never changed his politics. He and his wife are faithful members of the Old School Baptist Church.

ZEPHANIAH LEE, farmer, Pierson township, P. O. Lewis, is a native of Vigo county, Ind., born December 17, 1835, and is a son of John R. and Elizabeth (Green) Lee, former of whom was born in Virginia, June 7, 1797, and died in Clay county March 22, 1864; latter was born April 12, 1802, and died in 1840. After her death John R. Lee married Sarilda Perkins, who survived her marriage about three years, and Mr. Lee afterward married Mrs. Nancy Ramsey, a native of North Carolina. She died in Clay county, Ind., in 1864. John R. Lee came to Vigo county from Ohio, and remained in the county until 1843, when Clay county became his

home, and here he served as justice of the peace sixteen years. While in Ohio, before coming to Indiana, he was a captain in the militia. He was often called "Captain John R." by the old settlers. He was a member of the Christian Church, and in politics was a Whig. Ten children were born by his first marriage, three by his second, none by his third. Elizabeth (Green) Lee, his first wife, was a native of Vermont, and was a child when taken by her parents to Virginia, where she married Mr. Lee. Zephaniah is the eighth in order of birth, and being one of the youngest it became his duty to remain with his father and work on the farm. This he did until the death of the latter, when he commenced farming for his own account, and in 1867 he came to his present place. January 22, 1859, he married Nancy, daughter of Thomas Luther, and born in Clay county, Ind., in 1836. She died in her native place February 9, 1864, the mother of four children, two of whom are living: Rachel and Lewis H., those deceased being Martha J., who died when a child, and Luther, a twin brother of Lewis H., who died when he was three years of age. December 20, 1866, Mr. Lee married Miss Mary, a daughter of Joseph Denton, and born in Vigo county July 7, 1846. This happy union has been blessed with a family of eight children: Annie Rosetta, Dora Jane, Hattie Bell, Ida Myrtle, Edgar D., Frederic (who died in infancy), and Frank M. and Charles C. (twins). Mrs. Lee is a member of the Church of God. Mr. Lee is a member of the F. M. B. A. In politics he is a Republican, but not so ardent but what he would cross the line for better men.

CRITTENDEN C. LEEK, druggist, No. 1202 Poplar street, Terre Haute, was born in Clay county, Ind., January 25, 1844, and is second in the family of four children of Fredrick and Mary (Tinsley) Leek. Our subject moved to Iowa with his parents when he was eight years old, and remained there until he was thirteen, when he came to Terre Haute. He worked one year at the saddle and harness trade, and for four years on a farm. July 9, 1861, he enlisted in Company C, Eleventh Ind. V. I., and participated in the battles of Fort Donelson and Shiloh, at which latter place he was taken sick, which necessitated his being sent to hospital at Evansville. Returning to his command at Memphis, Tenn., from there he went to Helena, Ark., where he was again taken sick, and was discharged from the service September 19, 1862. He returned home and remained until 1863, when he enlisted in the Eleventh Indiana Cavalry, which took part in the battle of Nashville, Tenn., and then were sent out on the plains to guard the United States mails and Government trains against the Indians. September 19, 1865, he was mustered out at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., and returning

to Terre Haute he engaged in the restaurant and confectionery business, which he continued three months. He then sold out and worked for the American Express Company about eight months, when he entered the service of the Evansville & Terre Haute Railroad Company as yardmaster, remaining in their employ eleven years. He then embarked in his present drug trade, in which he does a remunerative and growing business, and has had to depend on his own resources. Mr. Leek was united in marriage in Terre Haute, Ind., August 12, 1868, with Miss Margaret Coombes, eldest in the family of seven children of John and Susan (Poorman) Coombes, natives of Illinois, former of Irish descent, latter of English. She was born in Clark county, Ill., December 10, 1843. Mr. and Mrs. Leek have two children, viz.: James Oscar and Lula R. Our subject is a member of the Masonic fraternity and of the National Union. Politically he is a Republican.

EPHRAIM LEFORGE (deceased), late farmer and stockgrower, Linton township, was born in Vigo county, Ind., November 28, 1819, and was a son of Isaac and Annie (Harris) Leforge, natives of Butler county, Ohio, who moved from Ohio to Prairie Creek township, this county, in 1816, and here died. Their family consisted of eight children, the subject of this sketch being the second in order of birth. He was married October 14, 1840, to Cyntha A., daughter of Elijah and Lida (Drake) Pound, natives of Butler county, Ohio, former of whom was born September 16, 1801, and died October 7, 1879; latter was born February 11, 1802, and is still living. Her father moved from Ohio to Prairie Creek township, this county, in 1816, and was married in Sullivan county, Ind. They had a family of ten children, of whom Cyntha A. is the eldest, born January 22, 1822, in Linton township, Vigo Co., Ind. Mr. and Mrs. Leforge had born to them the following named children: Sarah J., wife of George Boyll; Melissa, who died in infancy; Elizabeth, wife of Calvin Boyll; Thomas, who married Emily Boyll, who died, and he then married Mollie St. Clair; Elijah, who married Dorothea McGrew; Rhoda, who married Nathan Drake; Ephraim W., deceased; Lida A., wife of Oliver Lee; Eunia E., wife of Preston Stout, deceased; Isaac; James C., who married Allie Kennett, and Louisa H., wife of Mortimore Drake. Mr. Leforge was reared on the farm. They were pioneer settlers of this county, which they saw pass through the various changes from the time it was a wilderness to its present stage of development. Mr. Leforge owned, during his lifetime, a farm containing 160 acres. He was a consistent member of the Baptist Church, in which he served as deacon for about three years, and died June 7, 1871, while holding the office. His widow owns a house and lot in Pimento, where she re-

sides. Her son, Isaac, lives with her, and owns a farm containing fifty acres of improved land. Mrs. Leforge is a member of the Baptist Church.

JOHN G. LENTZ, contractor and builder, Terre Haute, was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, November 29, 1846, and is a son of John G. and Eva (Shellers) Lentz, natives of Germany. The father was a gardener, and came from Germany to this country, settling at Indianapolis in 1854, where he lived until his death, which occurred in 1880. John G., who is the eldest in a family of nine children, was reared at Indianapolis, attending the common schools, and early in life he learned the carpenter's trade, at which he has worked since, having been contractor on many of the best buildings in Terre Haute. Mr. Lentz was married January 2, 1872, to Miss Catharine Diess, and they have four children: Ida, Mary, Fred and Grace. Mr. and Mrs. Lentz are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which he is trustee. In politics he is a Democrat.

JEHU LEWIS, proprietor of a leading livery and sale stable, Terre Haute, was born in Bartholomew county, Ind., March 12, 1838, and is a son of John and Rebecca (Hartman) Lewis, former a native of West Virginia, latter of Pennsylvania. The father was of Scotch and Welsh origin, and the mother of Dutch. In early life the father was a carpenter, but afterward became a farmer; he was born in 1788, and lived to the advanced age of eighty-five years, dying in Johnson county, Ind., in 1873. Jehu Lewis, who is next the youngest son in a family of ten children, was reared and received his education in Bartholomew county. He became a farmer and dealt in stock, which business he followed nine years in Coles county, Ill., and in 1875 he came to Terre Haute, where he embarked in his present business, and has met with more than average success. When the Civil war broke out, he promptly enlisted in the Seventh Ind. V. I., Company H, and served his full term of enlistment. On returning home he was elected lieutenant of the State militia, serving three years. Mr. Lewis was married in Shelby county, Ind., January 15, 1865, to Miss Mary J., daughter of Jacob and Charlot (Wooley) Missick, and they have two children: Mary Luella and Charles Morton, who is a clerk in East St. Louis, in the office of the Vandalia Railroad. Mr. Lewis is a member of the Knights of Honor, and in politics is a Republican.

ANDREW LEWSADER, Nevins township, P. O. Fontanet. (The family name was formerly spelled Luzader). Andrew Lewsader is a successful farmer of Nevins township, and is the owner of 170 acres of valuable land which he has well improved and stocked. He is one of the few men who never had the advantage

of schooling, and who grew up in the wild country, but after he arrived at manhood's estate he was taught by his wife, and learned to read and write. He was born in Fountain county, Ind., October 9, 1835, and is the son of Andrew and Rebecca (Davis) Lewsader, natives of Virginia and of French descent. The father worked at farming like many other pioneers, but hunting and trapping was the chief occupation of his life. His family consisted of twelve children, ten of whom grew to maturity, Andrew being the youngest. The father was twice married, and had two children by his last wife. Andrew Lewsader spent his childhood and youth in Vermillion county, Ind., and was "bound out" to a farmer who reared him, but attended more to teaching him how to work than to the cultivating of his mind. When he reached his majority he started in the world for himself by working as a farm hand at $10 per month. He hired to drive cattle for a drover, and worked by the day and month where he could get the best wages. He was ambitious to be his own master, and saved his earnings until he was able to buy a team, when he rented land, subsequently buying, and has met with success. Mr. Lewsader was married in 1859, to Miss Mary, daughter of Martin Faris and of English descent. This union has been blessed with seven children: Joseph F.; Sara, wife of James Crothers; Hester, wife of C. Lathons; Nathan; Laura; Andrew and Thomas. Mrs. Lewsader is a member of the Christian Church. Mr. Lewsader affiliates with the Republican party.

HUGH H. LOUGHEAD, of Fayette township, was born in said township, July 21, 1841, and is a descendant of one of the pioneer settlers of this county. His parents came from Front Royal, Warren (then Frederick) County, Va., to this county, October 7, 1835, and settled in Fayette township, where they spent the remaining part of their lives. The children still reside here, except their second son, Joseph, who lives in Putnam county, Mo. The father was a shoemaker, and carried on that business, and also farmed; he was born April 8, 1799, in New Castle county, Del., five miles from the battle-field of Brandywine, and died in 1875. Hugh's mother was born in Strasburg, Shenandoah Co., Va., February 23, 1806, and died August 17, 1880. His parents' names are Thomas and Rebecca Ann (Conrad) Loughead. His father was of Scotch and English, and his mother of German descent: she could speak the German and English languages. Their children were eight in number (of whom six are now living), viz.: Lemuel, Joseph, Thomas, Mary (now the wife of Frank Argost), John (who died at the age of seven) Hugh H., Catharine (at home), and Gideon (who died December 13, 1882); the surviving sons are all farmers except Lemuel who engaged in teaching school several terms. Hugh H. attended

school in his native district. He is the owner of 260 acres of valuable land, the farm on which he resides consisting of 140 acres. Mr. Loughead is unmarried; in politics he is a Democrat.

SANTFORD H. LOWISH, farmer and stock-grower, Lost Creek township, P. O. Terre Haute, who is a descendant of an early settler of Vigo county, was born in Lost Creek township, Vigo Co., Ind., August 26, 1867, a son of Martin and Lucinda (Nelson) Lowish, former of whom was a native of England, latter of Lost Creek township, Vigo county, and of Scotch-Irish descent. The father owns a farm of 207 acres, where he now resides, in Lost Creek township. He was three times married, and Santford H. is the only child living, born to the first wife. He was reared on the farm, receiving his education in the common schools, and followed the occupation of his father, in which he has met with eminent success, being now the owner of a well-improved farm of 116 acres, where he resides. He was united in marriage in Vigo county, Ind., in 1885, to Miss Hattie C., daughter of Laban H. Dickerson, a prominent farmer of Vigo county, and now trustee of Lost Creek township, whose biographical sketch appears elsewhere in this volume. Mr. and Mrs. Lowish have one child, Mabel Carlista. In politics, Mr. Lowish is a Republican.

JOHN LUKEN, Terre Haute, the general manager for A. Z. Foster, dealer in furniture, carpets, and house-furnishing goods, was born in Hanover, Germany, November 4, 1852, and is a son of John H. and Christianna Margaret Luken. His father, who was a carpenter and contractor, came, in 1856, from Germany to Terre Haute, where he successfully carried on his trade many years, and spent the rest of his life, dying in 1889. His family consisted of four children, of whom John is the youngest. Our subject was reared in Terre Haute, where he attended the public schools, and early in life commenced as an errand boy in a dry-goods store, soon becoming a clerk, and subsequently head salesman and manager of the store. He has been engaged in the various positions in mercantile trade, from handy boy about the store to his present position of manager, with a proprietary interest in the concern. He has been manager, for A. Z. Foster since the company was organized, and it is not flattery to say that Mr. Luken's extensive acquaintance, aided by his polite and gentlemanly demeanor, has attracted many of the influential and wealthy people to the store. Mr. Luken was married, in 1885, to Miss Anna M., daughter of Michael and Mary A. Kuhhardt. Mr. and Mrs. Luken are members of the Lutheran Church; in political matters he is in sympathy with the Democratic party.

LESLIE McCLAIN, physician and surgeon, Terre Haute, was

born in Montgomery county, Ohio, July 2, 1850, and is a son of Francis and Louisa (Vale) McClain, the father a native of Kentucky, the mother of Ohio, both being of English descent. The Doctor, who is the fourth in a family of six children, was married in Cincinnati, Ohio, December 24, 1874, to Sarah E., daughter of Alex and Jane (Hosack) Russell, natives of Pennsylvania. Mrs. McClain is the youngest in a family of seven children who grew to maturity, and was born in Indiana county, Penn., May 29, 1848. When our subject was ten years of age his parents removed to Carlyle, Ill., thence to Merom, Sullivan Co., Ind., where he attended the public school, and afterward the college, about five years. He then read medicine under Dr. J. F. Harper, and in September, 1873, entered the Medical College of Ohio, at Cincinnati, graduating in March, 1875, in which year he came to Terre Haute, and began the practice of medicine, in which he has since been busily engaged, and he has made a success of his profession. Mrs. McClain is a member of the Central Presbyterian Church. The Doctor is a member of the K. & L. of H., Vulcan Lodge No. 753; is also a member of the A. O. U. W., Prairie City Lodge No. 2, and of the Select Knights; in politics he is a Republican.

STEPHEN McCLANAHAN, farmer and stock-grower, Linton township, P. O. Farmersburg, was born in Virginia, May 10, 1827, and is a son of Andrew and Mary A. (Kees) McClanahan, natives of Virginia. The father, who was of Irish descent, followed farming, and, moving to Muskingum county, Ohio, resided there till he died, July 4, 1847; the mother died September 8, 1868. They had a family of four boys and three girls, of whom Stephen is the third.

Our subject first married, in August, 1849, Miss Margaret, daughter of Hardie and Mary (Shelbern) Hill, natives of Virginia. They moved to Sullivan county, Ind., and died there. Margaret was the seventh in a family of ten children. Mr. and Mrs. McClanahan had three children, of whom Mary Jane, the only one living, is married to G. W. McDonald. Mrs. McClanahan died in March, 1853, a member of the Baptist Church. Mr. McClanahan married for his second wife, April 17, 1855, Parthena J., daughter of Nelson and Dessie (Shelburn) Siner, natives of Virginia. Her father moved from Virginia to Kentucky, from there to Vigo county, and then to Sullivan county, where they died, the father February 12, 1867, and the mother February 7, 1871. They had a family of eight children, of whom Parthena J. is the youngest, born September 10, 1840. By this union eight children have been born, viz.: Belle, wife of Thomas Kendall; James A., who married Ella Heap; D. V., who married Ida Moore; Charlie, who married Emma

Curry; Minnie; Benjamin F.; Flora, and one who died in infancy. Mr. McClanahan was reared on the farm, and has made his own way in the world. His start was made in this way: He bought a horse for $35 on time, and then bought eighty acres of land, and turned the horse in for the first payment at $75. He has given 175 acres of land to his children, and owns at the present time 320 acres of well-improved land. He and his wife are members of the Baptist Church, of which he is a trustee. Politically he is in sympathy with the Democratic party. Mr. McClanahan's house is built on the line between Vigo and Sullivan counties, and he dines in the former and sleeps in the latter.

THOMAS McCOLLOCH (deceased) was a farmer and stock-grower for many years in Sugar Creek township. He was born in Tennessee August 1, 1804, a son of Alexander and Margaret McColloch, who were of Irish descent. Thomas was a man of more than ordinary ability, and was endowed with superior business faculties. He received but a limited education in the then sparsely settled county of Vigo, and commencing as a poor boy, with no help, his success was due to his own exertions. At the time of his death he was the owner 500 of acres of land in Sugar Creek township. He died in 1877 at the age of seventy-three years, highly respected for his many excellent qualities. Mr. McColloch was married in this county to Miss Ellen, daughter of Garard and Amelia Vansdall, of German and English descent. Their union was a happy one, and was blessed with five children, viz.: Anna, wife of James Kaufman; Altha, wife of Moses Robinson; Thomas; John and George. Mr. McColloch was for many years a member of the Presbyterian Church, was thoroughly posted on the current topics of the time in which he lived, and in his political preferments he was a Republican.

JESSE McCOMB, farmer and stock-grower, Honey Creek township, P. O. Terre Haute, was born in Honey Creek township, Vigo Co., Ind., July 25, 1820, and is a son of William and Catherine (Campbell) McComb, former a native of Kentucky, of German origin, latter of Ohio. The father was a farmer who came to Honey Creek township in 1817, and settled on the farm where he died in 1850. Our subject, who is the eldest of six sons, was reared in Honey Creek township on the family homestead, attending the old-fashioned log school-house and the early subscription schools. He has made agriculture his vocation, and is the owner of a farm consisting of 203 acres. He was married in Vigo county April 5, 1849, to Mary, daughter of George and Mary (Curry) Clem, who were of German descent. The father was the first permanent settler of Honey Creek, coming from Ohio in 1814,

and settling among the Indians. The union of Mr. and Mrs. McComb has been blessed with six children—five sons and one daughter—as follows: William, John D., G. W., Wood, George and Mary Catherine. In politics Mr. McComb is a Republican. Mrs. McComb is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Altogether, here is a family highly esteemed by a wide circle of friends.

THOMAS H. McCORKLE, physician and surgeon, Otter Creek township, P. O. Edwards, was born in Boone county, Ind., November 4, 1845, and is the son of Samuel E. and Jane (Higgins) McCorkle, former born in North Carolina, latter in Ohio. They were of Scotch-Irish descent. The father was a blacksmith in early life, and in later years he engaged in the manufacture of carriages and wagons. He now resides in Boone county, Ind. His family consisted of seven children, of whom only five are now living, Thomas H. being the third son. Our subject attended the common schools in Boone county, and Thorntown Academy, subsequently attending Wabash College. He studied medicine under Prof. Mendenhall, and then practiced for five years in Clay county, Ind. In 1879 he graduated at the Ohio Medical College, Cincinnati, and continued to practice in Clay county until 1882, when he came to this county and located at Ellsworth, in Otter Creek township, where he has since been engaged in active practice. He is a member of the Vigo County Medical and the State Medical Associations. The Doctor was married in Putnam county, Ind., December 26, 1877, to Miss Gertrude, daughter of Ignatius and Sarah (Daggy) Hawkins, who were of German descent. Mrs. McCorkle is a member of the Presbyterian Church. Dr. McCorkle was appointed a member of the United States pension examining board in 1889. In 1862 he enlisted in the Seventy-second Ind. V. I., Company D, and served until the close of the war. He is a member of the G. A. R., and is a Master Mason. Politically he is a Republican.

WILLIAM H. McCOSKEY, merchant and postmaster, Youngstown, was born in Honey Creek township, Vigo county, Ind., February 26, 1823, and is a son of Joseph and Rachel (Hixen) McCoskey, natives of Kentucky, and of Irish origin. His father was a farmer, and came to this county among the early settlers, being married in this county. The grandfather, John McCoskey, died on the way coming to this county with his family of thirteen children. His widow (grandmother of William H.) came to Vigo county with the children, and entered 340 acres of land in Honey Creek township. She was a woman endowed with excellent business faculties, and succeeded in rearing the large family respectably and prosperously. She reached the patriarchal age of one hundred and ten years, ex-

ceeding that of any person who has lived and died in this portion of the State. As an evidence of her active vitality, it is told that she walked a mile to visit a neighbor within four weeks of the day of her death. It is related of her that she attended a church meeting where she went three-quarters of a mile to hear preaching, and the weather was so bad that only two or three came. The good Brother, after waiting, concluded that he would not preach, and so announced, but Grandmother McCoskey told him that she had come to hear preaching, so the minister took his text and preached the usual sermon. She was a devout Christian. The father of William H., her youngest son, made farming a business, and for a time engaged in the butchering trade, opening the first slaughter house in Terre Haute. He was twice married, and died in 1845. Our subject, who is the eldest of four children by the first wife, was reared on the farm, attending the common school. He was a farmer until 1875, when for a time he engaged in blacksmithing. He has been engaged in mercantile business in Youngstown since 1887, and has also been postmaster since that date. He was married in Honey Creek township, in December, 1842, to Miss Mary McCalley, a native of Kentucky, of Irish descent, and they have had nine children, six now living: Joseph L.; Virginia, wife of Luther Allen; Almira, wife of Jesse Budd; Dora, wife of Charles Brooks; Morton; Nancy J., wife of O. N. Moore. Both parents are members of the Baptist Church. Mr. McCoskey is a Republican, and is a Master Mason. In 1862 he enlisted in the Seventh Indiana Volunteer Light Artillery, and served as a non-commissioned officer; was wounded at the battle of Stone River, and discharged at the close of the war. He is past commander of Toppin Post No. 158, G. A. R.

GEORGE W. McDONALD, farmer and stock-grower, Linton township, P. O. Farmersburgh, was born in Coshocton county, Ohio, July 27, 1849, and is a son of Laban and Francis A. (Moore) McDonald, former a native of Ohio, latter of Virginia. The father, who was of Scotch descent, and a school teacher and farmer by occupation, died in Ohio in March, 1889; the mother is still living. They had a family of nine children, of whom George W. is the fourth. Our subject was married, October 19, 1876, to Mary J., daughter of Stephen and Margaret (Hill) McClanahan, her father a native of Virginia, and her mother of Indiana. Mrs. McDonald is the only child by this marriage, and was born August 29, 1850. Mr. and Mrs. McDonald had born to them four children, viz.: Thurman S., Cecil (who died in infancy), Loran E., and a twin sister of the latter, who died in infancy. Mr. McDonald was reared on the farm, and received his education in the common schools of Coshoc-

ton county, Ohio, at Bedford Academy and Granville College, Ohio. He taught school for ten years, then turned his attention to farming, and now owns a farm containing 120 acres in a good state of cultivation. Mr. and Mrs. McDonald are members of the Christian Church, of which he is clerk, having held that office for several years. Politically he stands in the ranks of the Democratic party.

JOSEPH A. McGLONE, farmer and stock-grower, Linton township, P. O. Farmersburgh, Sullivan county, was born in Linton township, Vigo county, Ind., January 27, 1842, and is a son of John and Hannah (Akers) McGlone, former of whom was a native of Ohio, latter of Kentucky. The father was a pioneer, and with the mother early settled in this county, where he became a farmer. He married in the county, and died in Linton township, September 7, 1887; his widow is still living. They had eight children, all of whom grew up, and of them Joseph A. is second in order of birth. Our subject has been twice married, first December 23, 1866, to Mary E., daughter of Philip and Lucinda (Moore) Capple, natives of this State, and whose family of seven children all grew up, of whom Mary E. was the second, born November 12, 1850. Mr. and Mrs. McGlone had eight children, viz.: Jacob L.; Ida M., who married Levi Hall; Charles P.; Dora E. (deceased); Alpha D.; one that died in infancy; Lucy (deceased), and Liza E. Mrs. McGlone died January 24, 1884, and for his second wife Mr. McGlone was married to Mrs. Ann J. Wheeler, daughter of William and Mary (Copple) Hanger, natives of this State, and whose family of six children all grew to maturity, Mrs. McGlone being the eldest, born October 22, 1844. Mr. McGlone has had two children by this marriage: Walter and Ira. The subject of this sketch was reared on the farm, and received his education in the common schools of Linton township. He chose farming as an occupation, and owns a well-cultivated farm of 106 acres. Mrs. McGlone is a member of the Christian Church. Mr. McGlone enlisted, October 17, 1864, in the Eighth Indiana Battery, and being taken sick was in hospital about two months. He was at Chattanooga when the war closed, and was mustered out at Indianapolis July 19, 1865. He is a Master Mason, and has served as steward. Politically he is a Democrat, and has served as school director.

C. R. McGRANAHAN, druggist, Fontanet, was born in Clay county, Ind., November 30, 1858, and is a son of J. H. and Amanda McGranahan, former of whom was born in Indiana, and died in 1883, latter born in New York, and they were of Scotch-Irish and English descent. The grandfather of our subject came to Vigo county in 1825, and was a leading farmer during his life. The

subject of this sketch, who is the eldest of four children, grew up on the old homestead, attending the common school, and became a farmer, which occupation he followed until 1885, when he embarked in his present business, and has met with good success. He has made his own way in life. He was united in marriage in this county, in 1882, with Miss Lydia, daughter of William M. Carithers, her parents being of German and English descent. Politically Mr. McGranahan is identified with the Democratic party.

JAMES C. McGREGOR, Terre Haute. This gentleman was for many years among the prominent business men of Terre Haute. He is now retired from his once active and busy life, and keeps before him merely so much of business as to give him diversion and pastime. He divides his time between Terre Haute and Cincinnati, having in the latter place large real estate interests to look after. Cincinnati is the place of his nativity, having been born there April 2, 1835, a son of Robert and Mary (Craney) McGregor, latter of whom was born in New York City, of Scotch-Irish descent. The father, who was born in Scotland, immigrated to Pittsburgh, Penn., when a young man. In 1818 he went down the Ohio to Cincinnati in a skiff. He was fortuneless in all save a good character and a high resolve to succeed, and his total capital when he arrived at Cincinnati was $4. He accepted employment at the rate of $16 per month, but being a man of courage, great energy and unusual business capacity, before old age came upon him, he was wealthy. In 1822 he owned and ran a line of steamboats on the Ohio River. He embarked in the manufacture of iron, and was one of the first to build an iron furnace near Portsmouth, Ohio. He invested largely in real estate in Cincinnati, and at the time of his death, in 1866, he was a wealthy and influential man of that city. In connection with his iron furnace he carried on a large hardware store in Cincinnati. Of his seven children but four survive.

James C. McGregor was reared in Cincinnati, and attended school there until 1851, when he went to Europe, and traveled extensively in that country. Returning, he entered Yale College, where he graduated in 1855. In April, 1856, he came to Terre Haute, and embarked in business in company with Alexander McGregor, who was engaged in the wholesale grocery trade, also in the milling and distilling business. They did the largest business in Terre Haute up to that time in this line. In a single year their trade reached $500,000, which was extraordinary for Terre Haute of that day. Our subject was appointed administrator of his father's estate in 1866, and has given his attention to the estate's affairs largely since then. In 1890 he made one sale of real estate

which realized $450,000. His family resides at his old home in Terre Haute.

James C. McGregor was married in Cincinnati, Ohio, to Miss Elizabeth C. Riddle, a lady of Scotch descent, daughter of A. N. Riddle, an attorney of Cincinnati. They have three children, as follows: Elizabeth, Helen and James C. McGregor, Jr., all at home. In politics Mr. McGregor is a Republican. He is a Master Mason. Mr. McGregor had four brothers in the Civil war. His brother Charles is now an officer in the United States Navy.

JOSEPH McHENRY, farmer and stock-grower, Lost Creek township, P. O. Cloverland, Clay county, was born in Switzerland county, Ind., November 7, 1827, a son of Isaac and Elizabeth (Sedan) McHenry, former of whom was a native of Pennsylvania, of Irish descent, and latter of New Jersey, of German descent. They had eleven children—five sons and six daughters—of whom Joseph is the second in order of birth. He was married March 3, 1853, to Nancy, daughter of James and Polina (Thompson) Watson, who had a family of five sons and five daughters, Mrs. McHenry being the second. To our subject and wife were born ten children, of whom seven grew to maturity, viz.: Hulda P., Sarah E., Mattie A., Joseph W., George I., Emma F. and John T. Mrs. McHenry died September 15, 1884, a consistent member of the Christian Church, and September 12, 1886, Mr. McHenry married Mrs. Eliza Ann Smith, a sister of his first wife, and widow of James Smith; they had a family of seven children, of whom two are living: James F. and Ella C. Mr. McHenry has made his own way in the world, and worked by the month for several years. He first bought a farm in Vermillion county, Ill., in 1850, and remained thereon about thirty years. Then he removed to Lost Creek township, Vigo county, and purchased the farm he now resides on, containing 175 acres. Mr. McHenry has served as school director a number of years. He is a member of the Christian Church, and Mrs. McHenry of the Methodist.

RICHARD McILROY, merchant, Macksville, was born in Philadelphia, Penn., May 25, 1840, and is the son of Robert and Sarah Ann (Kennedy) McIlroy, natives of Ireland, who came when they were young from that country to Philadelphia, where they were married. Richard's father was engaged in mercantile trade in that city with success until his death, which occurred in 1870. Richard, who is the eldest in a family of seven children, passed his childhood and youth in Philadelphia, where he obtained his schooling and assisted his father in the store. He moved to Terre Haute in 1856, and soon after came to Macksville, where he clerked in a general store. In 1866 he embarked in the coal trade, and subsequently

was employed as a salesman until 1870, when he engaged in his present business, also carrying on the coal mining industry. Since 1874 he has devoted the most of his time to mercantile trade, in which he has met with success. At the breaking out of the Civil war he enlisted, in 1861, in the First Indiana Cavalry, and served three months; then re-enlisted in the same company and regiment, and served for three years. He was in several battles, among them those of Gettysburg, Cold Harbor, Chancellorsville and Fredericksburg. He was on detached service a part of the time, and was at the headquarters of Gens. Mead, Rosecrans, U. S. Grant and Sigel, serving as orderly for all of them. Mr. McIlroy was married in St. Louis, Mo., April 12, 1866, to Miss Louise, daughter of William Fields, and born in Greene county, Ind. They have five children: Anna, William K., Richard H., Harry M. and Edna. Mrs. McIlroy is a member of the Congregational Church. Mr. McIlroy is quartermaster of Jacob Hoops Post, No. 163, G. A. R., is a Master Mason, and in politics is a Republican.

SAMUEL McILVAIN, farmer, is the son of Geer and Martha (Brown) McIlvain, and was born December 1, 1834, his parents being natives of Pennsylvania and of Scotch-Irish origin. The father made farming the business of his life, and died in Delaware county, Ohio, in 1871. His family consisted of nine children, of whom Samuel is the second. Our subject was reared in Ohio, in Union and Delaware counties, and his education was limited to the common schools in those counties. Very naturally he took to farming, and has made his own way successfully, financially, being at present the owner of two well-improved farms, one in Fayette township, this county, and one in Edgar county, Ill. He resides on the latter farm, it being well stocked. Mr. McIlvain loves to talk of old times, and often refers to the fact that he made his start in the world by cutting cord-wood. He was united in marriage in Franklin county, Ohio, with Miss Nancy J., daughter of Elijah Bennett. Her parents are natives of Pennsylvania, and of Dutch origin. The union of Mr. and Mrs. McIlvain has been blessed with two children, Ida and Emma. In politics our subject is a Prohibitionist.

ASBERY D. McJOHNSTON, M. D., Pimento, was born in Vanderburg county, Ind., December 10, 1845, and is a son of Edwin and Ann (Hillyard) McJohnston, pioneer settlers of Indiana and of Irish descent, latter of whom died December 12, 1868. The father, who was a Methodist preacher, and also followed farming for some time, sold his farm and engaged in the grocery business, which he carried on for some time; then sold out his store and embarked in the coal trade; he is still living. Their family con-

sisted of three children, of whom the Doctor is the eldest. Our subject was married December 12, 1868, to Rhoda J., daughter of Josiah and Rosina (Davis) Wolfe, natives of Virginia. Her father, who was a merchant and stock dealer, also owning a farm, was born in August, 1821, and died in Evansville, Ind., August 7, 1869; her mother was born July 18, 1825, and died in Carlisle, Sullivan Co., Ind., May 5, 1855. They were early settlers of Indiana. Their family consisted of five children, of whom Mrs. McJohnston is the second, born September 22, 1847. Dr. and Mrs. McJohnston are the parents of one daughter, Louella, married to J. E. Bratton, a telegraph operator and railroad agent. Mrs. McJohnston and her daughter Louella were both educated at St. Mary's in the Woods, four miles west of Terre Haute. Our subject received his education in the common and grammar schools of Evansville, Ind., graduating in the commercial college at that place, and was book-keeper for his father and uncle for two years in their grocery store. The father then purchased the uncle's interest in the store, and took his son in as a partner, the latter remaining with his father three years. He then attended Drake Medical College in Evansville, and graduated there. April 14, 1876, he moved to Pimento, where he now resides, and began the practice of medicine, in which he has since successfully continued. August 1, 1889, he formed a partnership with W. O. Collins. They operate a hotel in Pimento. The Doctor is a member of the Vigo Medical Society, Terre Haute; also a member of the I. O. O. F., No. 485, Pimento, and belonged to the A. O. U. W. until they disbanded. Politically he is a stanch Republican.

DR. BENJAMIN F. McKEEN, Terre Haute, is connected with the Vandalia Railroad Company, with which he has occupied a responsible position since the road was built. He is general tie agent. The Doctor is a native of Knox county, Ind., born October 4, 1827, and is a son of William and Nancy (Latshaw) McKeen, former a native of Kentucky, latter of Ohio, and both of Scotch-Irish descent. His ancestors coming from Pennsylvania were a branch of the family descended from Thomas McKean, of Revolutionary fame. The father and two brothers were early settlers of Busseron Creek, and belonged to the Shaker settlement in Knox county, whence they came to Vigo county in 1818. They were farmers, but at the same time were skilled in the handling of tools and machinery. William McKeen died at his home in Illinois in 1875. Benjamin F., who is the eldest in a family of six children, was reared on the farm, and attended first the common schools, and then the Academy at Marshall, Ill. He studied medicine, and attended Rush Medical College, Chicago, subsequently engaging in the

practice two years, when he abandoned the profession and embarked in milling, which he followed with success until he came to Terre Haute in 1864. He has been in the employment of the Vandalia Railroad Company since he came to Terre Haute. Dr. McKeen was united in marriage in Illinois, November 24, 1859, with Miss Mary E., daughter of Erwin Cowles, and of English descent. They have three children: Charles E., a conductor on the railroad; Electa, the wife of T. A. Parker, and Nellie A., unmarried. Mrs. McKeen is a member of the Episcopal Church. In politics the Doctor is a Republican.

W. R. McKEEN, Terre Haute. Riley McKeen was born in Vigo county, Ind., October 12, 1829, a son of Benjamin and Leathy (Paddock) McKeen, former of whom was a native of Kentucky, born January 1, 1803, latter being a native of Ohio. They were of Scotch and English descent. The father, who was a farmer and pork-packer, settled in Vigo county in 1823, and died December 22, 1866. At the time of his death Mr. McKeen was a member of the county commissioners' court.

W. R. McKeen, who is the eldest in a family of five children, was reared on his father's farm, assisting in the labors of the same and attending the district schools. At the age of seventeen he became deputy in the county clerk's office, where he was employed two years. He was then employed as a clerk in the State Bank of Indiana, Terre Haute, and was promoted to cashier, in which employment he served several years. In 1855 he established a private bank, known as the "McKeen Bros. Bank," of which his son Frank is now president; also engaged in other business enterprises, and invested largely in real estate. He became a stockholder in the Vandalia Railroad Company, and was elected president thereof in 1867; is president of the Terre Haute & Indianapolis Railroad Company. Frank McKeen is his only child by his first wife; the children by his last marriage, in order of birth, are Anna, wife of Valentine Shuler; Mary J., wife of H. C. Pugh; Samuel C., Benjamin, W. R., Jr., and Edith. Mr. McKeen has served as a member of the city council of Terre Haute, and is a member of the I. O. O. F. In politics he is a Republican.

In railroad and financial circles his name is as "familiar as household words" throughout the land, but not exactly as written above. If we had printed it as "Riley McKeen," the familiar spoken name, then there are few indeed who would have required the second thought for recognition. As financier and the responsible head of the great railroad system of the country, he is well known at home and abroad, or as a banker, but in the city of his home he is perhaps better known as a leader in all public enter-

prises tending to the growth and glory of Terre Haute and the surrounding country—a man of action and power in politics, finances, public improvements, education and social life.

FRANK McKEEN, manager of McKeen's Bank, Terre Haute. This is one of the leading young business men of the city. He is the eldest son of W. R. and Eliza (Johnston) McKeen, and was born in Terre Haute, Ind., May 24, 1853, where he grew to man's estate, attending the public schools, passing the several grades and through the high school. His first employment was in his father's bank, commencing as an office boy, then became clerk, subsequently manager, and at present he is a partner in the house. He has thus literally grown with the important financial concern of which he is now the managing partner. Mr. McKeen was married November 11, 1880, to Miss Mary, daughter of Alexander McGregor, who was an early settler and proprietor of the noted McGregor distillery of this place; he also carried on a wholesale grocery business in Terre Haute. This was one of the most respectable families in the city. Mrs. McKeen is a member of the Episcopal Church. Mr. McKeen is a Republican in politics, and has served as a member of the city council. He is a Knight Templar. The members of the family are greatly esteemed in the best social circles of the city.

JOHN McKEEVER, engineer Vandalia Railroad, Terre Haute, is a native of New Hampshire, and was born August 8, 1829, a son of John and Nancy (Collins) McKeever, latter a native of New Hampshire, who died in Terre Haute. The father, who was a native of Ireland, followed boating on the Merrimac River, and died in New Hampshire. John, who is the second in a family of nine children, was reared in New Hampshire. He received a common-school education, and then worked as section-hand on the railroad, for some time, in his native State, after which he went to New York and worked at laying track near Seneca Lake, and on the Coshocton Valley. Here he remained about two years, when he went to Ohio, and worked laying track near Toledo; from there he moved to Crestline, where he fired on the Ohio & Indiana (now the Pittsburgh & Fort Wayne) Railroad. He remained there only about one year, when he went to Chicago, in which city he ran a stationary engine for a short time, thence proceeded to Davenport, Iowa, where he worked at laying track for a short time. From there he came to Terre Haute, in 1856, and obtained a position on the Evansville & Terre Haute Railroad as engineer. He continued on that line about seven years, when he went on the Vandalia Railroad, and now runs on that line the passenger train from Terre Haute to Indianapolis. Mr. McKeever was married in Evansville, Ind., September 21, 1857, to Themis A., daughter of Clarence and

Malinda (Revis) Chambers, former a native of New York, latter of Indiana. Mr. Chambers followed farming for a time, and afterward became a prominent railroad man, holding a number of positions. He was an engineer, roadmaster, paymaster, etc. He died near Princeton, Ind., Mrs. Chambers in Vincennes, same State. Mrs. McKeever, who is the eldest in a family of four children, was born in Gibson county, Ind., February 3, 1838. Mr. and Mrs. McKeever had born to them eight children, viz.: William E., who married Fannie E. Kelley; Clarence O., who married Emma B. Morris; George E., deceased; Fred; Jessie; Mattie, deceased; Grace and Frank. The parents are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. McKeever is a member of the F. & A. M., Lodge No. 19, Terre Haute, and of the Blue Lodge, Chapter and Council; also a member of the A. O. U. W.; in politics he is a Republican.

COL. WILLIAM E. McLEAN, attorney, Washington, D. C. This gentleman was for many years prominently identified with the bar of Vigo county, and for years has been an active and leading politician. He was born near Frederick City, Md., October 12, 1833, and is the son of George and Amelia (Cookerly) McLean, natives of that State, and of English origin. George McLean, who was a farmer, hard-working, honest and much respected, died on his farm near Frederick, in 1838.

William Edward McLean was the only child, and may be said to have been born a "farmer boy." He came with his grandmother, Mrs. Dorcas Cookerly, to Vigo county, in 1841, when Terre Haute could boast of only about 3,000 population. After graduating at the Indiana University, at Bloomington, he commenced for himself as a school teacher in Lost Creek township, subsequently teaching for a short time in the city in what was then known as a district school. Studying law, he commenced the practice of his profession in Terre Haute in the fall of 1852, before he was twenty years of age. At the same time he became the editor of the *Terre Haute Journal*, then a weekly paper, and the only Democratic newspaper in this congressional district, remaining its editor for five years. In 1854 he was elected prosecuting attorney of the Vigo circuit court, and in 1856 was elected State senator on the Democratic ticket. In the State election in 1860 he was elected a member of the House of Representatives. In September, 1861, he resigned his seat in the Indiana legislature, having been appointed by Gov. Oliver P. Morton lieutenant-colonel of the Forty-third Indiana Volunteers, and charged with the authority of the raising and organization of that regiment. In September, 1861, he recruited and organized that regiment at old Camp Vigo, it being the last regiment raised in this county under President Lincoln's first call for 300,000 troops.

In October, 1861, the regiment having been recruited up to the standard of nearly a thousand men, went to the front and became a part of Gen. Crittenden's command, stationed on Green River, in Kentucky. In January, 1862, upon the resignation of Col. George K. Steele, he was promoted colonel and remained in the colonelcy and command of the regiment until its final muster out of service in June, 1865, having served as colonel longer than any other officer of that rank in Indiana. The Forty-third Regiment was known as a fighting regiment, and achieved a brilliant military record in the armies of the Southwest. Its first distinguished service was at the battle of New Madrid, Mo., and at the taking of Island No. 10, where 6,000 prisoners were captured. The regiment afterward, during the spring of 1862, co-operated with the gunboat fleet, under the command of Admirals Foote and Davis, in the capture of the Confederate stronghold on the Mississippi known as Fort Pillow. It was the first regiment to land at Memphis, Tenn., upon the surrender of that city to the gunboat flotilla, where it did provost duty until it was transferred to the military department of Arkansas, early in May, 1862. Col. McLean commanded the First Infantry Brigade of Gen. Solomon's division at the very successful battle fought at Helena, Ark., July 4, 1863, and Gen. Prentiss, the commanding general, in his official report of that engagement, says: "The thanks of the whole Nation are eminently due to Col. William E. McLean, commanding First Infantry Division, for his services on that day." [See Official Record of the Rebellion, published by the War Department, Vol. 22, page 390.] Col. McLean also commanded the Union forces in the battle of Elkin's Ford, fought April 3, 1864, an official report of which engagement was published by the War Department. He also was present and participated in the disastrous battle of Jenkins' Ferry, fought upon the retreat of Gen. Steele's army from Camden, a part of the unfortunate series of military disasters known in the history of the war as the "Banks Expedition." After his muster out of service in 1866, the Colonel was tendered a commission as brevet brigadier-general for gallant and meritorious services in the army of Arkansas.

After the war he returned to Terre Haute and resumed the practice of his profession. In 1866 he was again elected to the legislature, and was the chairman of the standing committee on education in the house, and aided in procuring the necessary appropriation to carry into successful operation the Indiana State Normal School, now recognized as the most popular institution in the State. In the presidential election, in 1872, he took a very active part and was the Greeley elector of the Terre Haute congressional district, having also been secretary of the Cincinnati national

convention which nominated that distinguished editor and founder of the Republican party. In the campaign of 1876 he was the Democratic candidate for congress, but was defeated by Gen. Morton C. Hunter. In the presidential elections of 1880 and 1884 he zealously advocated, upon the stump, the nominees of the Democracy. President Cleveland appointed him first deputy commissioner of pensions in March, 1885, he being the first appointee of that administration from Indiana. Col. McLean in the discharge of the duties of that position advocated the most liberal interpretation of the pension laws, and took an advanced position in favor of the most generous dealing by the Nation with its defenders, even the New York *Tribune*, and other prominent Republican papers complimenting his official conduct in the Pension Bureau. Upon the incoming of the Harrison administration he tendered his resignation, which was accepted June 30, 1889. Since his retiracy from the Pension Office he has accepted a partnership in a law firm in Washington, but clings to his residence in Terre Haute, spending much of his time here, and, if possible, is more devoted to Terre Haute and the advancement of her material interests and prosperity than ever before, and has the greatest faith in her future. Col. McLean is a member of the I. O. O. F., and has been connected with the oldest lodge of that order in the city ever since he attained his majority, and is a past noble grand of that lodge. He is one of the original members of the G. A. R., and was the first commander of Morton Post, No. 1—the first post of that order instituted in Indiana. He is recognized as a very zealous Grand Army man. He has served as a member of the board of park commissioners, and assisted as such in laying out and planning "Collett Park." He is a stockholder, and for twenty years was a member of the board of directors of the First National Bank of Terre Haute. He was a member of the board of trustees of the Indiana State Normal School, and secretary of the board at the time of his appointment as deputy commissioner of pensions. He was also for years a director of the Vigo Agricultural Society, and took a deep interest in its success. Col. McLean has recently been appointed, upon the recommendation of Gov. Hovey, alternate commissioner of the World's Fair at Chicago, the law requiring that the commissioners shall be equally selected from the two leading political parties.

It is due to Col. McLean to say that he has contributed his full share to advance the interests of Vigo county and her beautiful prairie city. He has also, by his own exertions alone, succeeded in accumulating a handsome fortune. Mrs. McLean departed this life October 10, 1889.

ALBERT McMULLIN, farmer and stock-breeder, Otter Creek township, P. O. Edwards, was born in Parke county, Ind., January 19, 1864, and is a son of Daniel and Elizabeth (Howk) McMullin, also natives of Parke county, and of Irish and English descent, respectively. The father is one of the influential and prominent citizens of Parke county, where he has spent the most of his life as a farmer. Albert, who is the youngest of eight children, spent his youth on the old homestead where he was born, attending the public school and assisting in the work on the farm till he commenced life for himself. Besides carrying on general farming he has dealt in stock to a considerable extent, and has given considerable attention to the breeding of thoroughbred trotting horses. His home is at Ellsworth, in Otter Creek township, adjoining which is his farm. Politically he is a Democrat. Mr. McMullin was united in marriage December 25, 1882, with Miss Tullona E., daughter of Addison Bell. This family is of English descent. Mr. and Mrs. McMullin have two children: Ohmer C. and Enola P.

JUDGE CYRUS F. McNUTT, Terre Haute, is a native of Indiana, born in Johnson county, July 29, 1837, and is a son of John and Mahala (Hensley) McNutt, natives of Ohio and Kentucky, respectively, and of Irish and Welsh descent. The father, who was a farmer, departed this life in 1857. In the order of birth in a family of six children, Judge McNutt is the fifth. He spent his youth, therefore, on his father's farm, where he remained receiving something less than the average of the benefits of the schools, until he reached his legal age. At this time, without leaving his farm home, or abandoning his labors afield, he commenced to read law, and was thus engaged two years. When he had mastered something of the elements of the English law, at the age of twenty-three he commenced a regular course of reading in the Northwestern Christian University, of which Judge Perkins was professor. From there he entered the practice of the law at Franklin, Ind., and he then spent nearly two years in further private study of his profession, and in 1862 he went to Martinsville, Morgan county, in this State, and opened a law office. Such were his acquirements and adaptation to his profession that he soon had a respectable clientele. He continued in the practice here twelve years. In 1874 he was offered and accepted a chair in the law school of the State University, at Bloomington, as professor of law, where he remained four years, or until the middle of the academic year 1876 and 1877, when he resigned his professorship, removed to Terre Haute, and resumed the practice.

Judge McNutt has indulged but little in politics, though a man of strong convictions, and having the courage of his convictions on all

subjects. In 1872, however, in what will remain in political history as the noted Greeley campaign, he became the Democratic nominee for congress in the Indianapolis district, and was defeated by Gen. John C. Coburn, Republican, but by a majority reduced nearly 1,500. The Judge's friends were greatly gratified at this remarkable and unexpected result of the campaign, where, at least among the Democrats, every candidate had to make the contest upon his individual merits, and was to some extent handicapped instead of carried along by the National ticket. Of his professional life since making his home in Terre Haute, it is difficult to write, and at the same time avoid the shadow of the reflection that is mere meaningless flattery, and we may content ourselves with the words of one of his contemporaries who said of him: "It is not too much to say that Judge McNutt has stood at the head of the Terre Haute bar since coming here."

Outside of his profession he is a strong thinker and a polished writer, and is a literary author of considerable distinction. He has written meritorious works of fiction. His miscellaneous magazine papers, especially one on "Fiction," have attracted marked attention. The "Western Association of Writers" was organized in 1885, and the name indicates the purpose and membership of the society. It has a membership of 200, including some of the eminent literary names of the country. In 1889 Judge McNutt was elected its president. By the constitution of the society this officer can only serve one year. At the July meeting of 1890, Judge McNutt was succeeded by Dr. John Clark Ridpath, the historian, and formerly professor in DePauw University, Greencastle, Ind., whose "History of the World" is just now one of the most popular books from American authors. At the formation of the Terre Haute Bar Association, in the spring of 1890, he was elected president. He is at present the candidate of the Democracy of Vigo county for the office of superior court judge, which, in a full convention, was given him unanimously. The law firm is McNutt & McNutt, his two sons, John G. and Finley A., being his associates in business.

SAMUEL A. McPHEETERS, farmer and stock-grower, Honey Creek township, P. O. Terre Haute, was born in Orange county, Ind., April 27, 1843, and is a son of Alexander and Nancy J. Rigney, natives of same county, of Scotch-Irish descent. The father who is still living at the age of seventy-eight years, has been a very hard-working farmer, and has succeeded in accumulating a handsome fortune, ranking among the large land owners of Vigo county. Samuel A. is the eldest now living in a family of thirteen children, six of whom lived to the age of maturity, but only five—two boys and

three girls—are now living. Our subject grew to manhood on the farm, receiving his education in the common schools of the neighborhood, and chose farming as a business. He works early and late, and attends to all the details of the affairs on the farm, having a great attachment for his home, and his success in life is largely due to his energy and determination and industry. He is the owner of 163 acres of valuable land, all well improved and stocked. Mr. McPheeters was married in 1875 to Miss McKinney, daughter of J. W. and Jane (White) McKinney, natives of Orange county, Ind., and of Scotch-Irish descent. Mr. and Mrs. McPheeters are members of the Presbyterian Church. In politics he is a Republican, and is a member of the P. of H.

HON. MARION McQUILKIN, farmer and stock-grower, P. O. Terre Haute, is a member of the State legislature from this county. He was born in Sugar Creek township, July 5, 1842, and is the son of William and Mercy (Chase) McQuilkin, and the grandson of Samuel McQuilkin, who came to this county in 1816, and settled. He was an inn-keeper in Terre Haute, his being the first tavern or hotel. After a time he sold the hotel, and entered land two and one-half miles from Terre Haute. He bought the land where Macksville now stands, and laid out the village, which took its name from him. When he planted the village he thought that in time it would be part of the city of Terre Haute, and it surely would be were it not for the overflow of the Wabash River. He died in Macksville in 1847. Mr. McQuilkin's father was a shoemaker early in life, but later was a farmer and coal operator. He was twice married. Our subject is the eldest of seven children by the first wife. He was reared on the farm in Sugar Creek township, and naturally took to farming. He attended the common schools. He spent some time in the mercantile trade, having carried on the grocery business in Terre Haute for six years, but returned to his farm in 1875. He now owns 235 acres of improved land. He is a Republican, but takes no active part in politics. When he was nominated for the legislature in 1888, he hardly knew he was talked of, and did not expect the nomination until about thirty minutes before he received it. He only made a speech once or twice. He is a quiet man, but when the war broke out he promptly enlisted in the Thirty-first Ind. V. I., Company K. At the expired time he re-enlisted, and was transferred to the first United States Veterans, Volunteer Cavalry, Company G. He was a non-commissioned officer. Some of the battles he participated in were Stone River, Perry's Landing, Fort Donelson and others. He is a member of the G. A. R., Jacob Hooks Post, No. 85. He is a Master Mason. He was married in 1865 to Miss Roda Mahew, daughter of Frank-

lin Mahew [See his sketch.] Their children are Ola (a school teacher in Vermillion), Lena, Eva, Ora and Albert.

WILLIAM McWILLIAMS, dealer in boots and shoes, Terre Haute, was born in Pittsburgh, Penn., June 17, 1852, and is the youngest in the family of six children of William P. and Ellen (Johnston) McWilliams, natives of Ireland. Our subject was married in Terre Haute, Ind., April 20, 1875, to Margaret, daughter of Adam and Charlotte (Bannan) Kirkwood, natives of Virginia. She is the second in a family of six children, and was born in Wheeling, W. Va., August 10, 1858. Mr. and Mrs. McWilliams have had born to them four children, viz.: Charlotte (deceased), Addie, Birdie and Arthur (both deceased). Mr. McWilliams was reared in New Castle, Penn., and received his education in the town schools. He learned the trade of nail feeder in New Castle when a boy, and followed same for about eight years. He came to Terre Haute in 1874, and here worked at his trade for about two years; then was assistant packer in the factory about three years, after which he was foreman six years. In October, 1886, he engaged in the boot and shoe business, which he has since followed. Mr. McWilliams, is a member of the Masonic fraternity, Social Lodge No. 86, and is S. D. In politics he is a Republican.

HON. WILLIAM MACK, judge of the circuit court, Terre Haute, was born September 29, 1827, in Hamilton county, Ohio, and is a son of Erastus and Martha (Brenton) Mack, former of whom was born in Connecticut, and latter in Kentucky. In the family mingled the blood of the Scotch and the Irish. The father, who was a well-to-do farmer, very honorable and highly esteemed, died in 1846. In this family were five children, and of these the Judge is the third in order of birth. He was reared on the farm, attending the common schools, and when a well-grown youth entered the school at College Hill, Cincinnati. On leaving this literary institution, he became a law student in a leading law school of the Eastern States. After this preparatory course he was admitted to the bar, and opened a law office in Terre Haute. He was once elected to the legislature as a representative, and was the chosen speaker of that body. He was elected judge of Vigo County Circuit Court, in 1884, for a term of six years. As jurist or parliamentarian, Judge Mack is recognized as one of the foremost men in the State.

W. R. MAIL, of the firm of Mail & Hunt, dentists, Terre Haute, is a native of Vincennes, Knox Co., Ind., and is a son of John and Margaret (Homes) Mail, natives of Indiana; the father, who is a farmer, is a resident of Knox county. W. R. Mail, who is the third in a family of six children, received his early education in the

common schools, and then entered the State Normal School at Terre Haute, graduating there in 1880. In 1883 he entered the Philadelphia Dental College, and graduated in the spring of 1885, then began the practice of his profession in Terre Haute, in August, same year. By industry and close attention to business the Doctor has succeeded in building up a large and lucrative practice. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, the I. O. O. F., and the K. of P., Occidental, No. 18, and of the Uniform Rank. In political matters he affiliates with the Democratic party.

W. D. MALONE, merchant, Prairieton, was born in Prairie Creek township, this county, March 12, 1833, and is a son of Hugh and Sarah P. (Moore) Malone, natives of Alabama. His father was of Irish, and his mother of Scotch descent. They came to Prairie Creek township in 1828, and after remaining there about five years, moved across to Darwin Post, Clark Co., Ill., where they died. The father was a veterinary surgeon, and also followed farming. They had a family of six children, of whom W. D. is the youngest. Our subject was married November 27, 1855, to Mary A., daughter of Evan Simmons, a farmer, and Elizabeth (Dozier) Simmons, both natives of North Carolina. They were early settlers of this county, where they died. They had a family of seven children, who grew to maturity, of whom Mrs. Malone is the fifth, born November 30, 1834. Mr. and Mrs. Malone had a family of five children, viz.: Matilda F., deceased; Hugh E., who died in infancy; Charles I., deceased; Welthy J., who married Harvey Bryant, and Tulley N., who married Millie Whitlock, daughter of the Predestinarian preacher at Eugene, Vermillion Co., Ind.

Mr. Malone received his education in the common schools of Clark county, Ill., and learned the boot and shoe trade at Point Commerce, Greene Co., Ind.; also worked on the farm. He moved to Prairieton township, this county, in the fall of 1855, and followed farming until 1861, then he came to Prairieton, and bought out a shop, working at the boot and shoe trade for four years. He then bought a drug store, carrying on the shoe store in connection therewith. Mr. Malone commenced the study of medicine when he bought the drug store, and practiced it six years. Selling his drug store September 15, 1872, he moved to Neosha county, Kas., and returned satisfied in four months. He then built a new shop in Prairieton, and carried it on till March, 1876, when he moved to Vermillion county, Ill., and practiced medicine there two years. Returning to Prairieton township, he engaged in gardening, which he followed until 1888, when he bought his present grocery store in Prairieton. He is a member of the Methodist Church, and has

served as trustee in the same, also as teacher in the Sabbath-school. Mr. Malone has served six terms as township trustee, was elected to the seventh term, but after serving six months he resigned. He also served two years as constable, and is serving his second term as justice of the peace. Mr. Malone in politics is a Democrat.

HENRY D. MANN, M. D., Terre Haute, was born in Bedford county, Penn., December 8, 1834, and is a son of Philip and Eva (Kuntz) Mann, natives of Pennsylvania, and of German descent. His father, who was a farmer and manufacturer, died in Ohio in 1868. Our subject, who is the only son in a family of four children, was reared on a farm in Pennsylvania, until he was eleven years old, when his parents removed to Stark county, Ohio. They then went to Tiffin, where he attended Heidelberg College, and he subsequently entered the State University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, where he attended lectures in the medical department. He then went to Albany, N. Y., where he graduated in the Medical College in 1855. The Doctor commenced the practice at Fostoria, Ohio, afterward went to Sandusky, Ohio, and then to Mattoon, Ill., where he remained until he came to Terre Haute, November 15, 1861. He has continued in the practice here since, and is eminently qualified for his profession. He was married in Oswego, N. Y., to Miss Florence Carde, daughter of Daniel Carde, and of French and New England descent. Dr. and Mrs. Mann are members of the Episcopal Church.

GEN. MAHLON D. MANSON, ex-lieutenant-governor of Indiana, residence in Crawfordsville, Ind., was born in Piqua, Miami Co., Ohio, February 20, 1820, and is a son of David and Sallie (Cornwoll) Manson, natives of Pennsylvania, and of Scotch-Irish and English descent. The father, who was a farmer, died at the age of thirty-two years. His family were agriculturists, and it was on the old farm that Mahlon D., who is the fifth in a family of seven children, spent his young life. When old enough he was put to learn the carpenter's trade, and afterward he worked in a tailor's shop. Plodding his way along, he next engaged in the drug trade at Crawfordsville, Ind., and was thus occupied from 1842 until the breaking out of the Mexican war in 1846, when he raised a company, and was elected captain. He was wounded in an engagement with the enemy, but continued to serve until the close of the war. He then returned to his home in Crawfordsville, and again embarked in the drug business, in which he was eminently successful. He was thus engaged until the war of 1861 broke over the land, when he promptly tendered his services to his country, raised the Tenth Regiment, Ind. V. I., of which he became the colonel, and in that capacity served until March, 1862, after the battle of Mill Springs,

when he was promoted to brigadier general, but on account of the wound which he received in battle he resigned in 1864, and returned to Crawfordsville, resuming his former drug business.

As a soldier, politician or civilian, Gen. Manson is not only a prominent Indianian, but has elevated himself to the position of a national man. As a soldier, a statesman, a quiet but eminently successful business man, one among men in private or public life of marked moral and physical courage everywhere, he had made no mean record in the annals of his country. In 1851, while quite a young man, he was elected to the State general assembly as representative; in 1870 he was elected to congress. In 1884 he was elected lieutenant-governor of the State, and during his term of office (1886) was appointed collector of internal revenue of the Terre Haute district, which office he resigned in 1889 on the change of the administration. As an orator Gen. Manson is a man of great power. In 1889, on the occasion of the dedication of the soldiers' monument at Indianapolis, he was the orator, when he delivered what was pronounced one of the most eloquent and patriotic speeches that have warmed the hearts of the old war veterans since the war. He is president of the Mexican Veteran Association, is a Freemason of high degree, and has been all his life a sincere and patriotic Democrat. He is a member of McPherson Post No. 7, G. A. R. In public life or in his business concerns Gen. Manson has had uninterrupted successes.

F. F. MARKLE, miller, Otter Creek township, P. O. Terre Haute, is descended from one of the early pioneer families of this county, of whom much is said in the general history in this volume. He is the owner and proprietor of the Markle Mills, in Otter Creek township, where he was born May 22, 1848, and where Abraham Markle built the second mill in the county. Our subject is the son of Frederick and Sarah B. (Denny) Markle, former of whom was born in Canada, latter in Ohio, and they were of English descent. The father was a miller, and built a grist-mill here at an early day. F. F. Markle is a grandson of Abraham Markle, who was a major in the War of 1812, and was a pioneer miller in this county. Frederick Markle, our subject's father, died here in 1866, and then F. F. and his brother, W. D., bought the mill here, and operated it for a time, when they sold it to H. S. Creal, who ran it until 1888, when F. F. again bought it. He has since put in the roller process, making many other improvements in the mill, and is now doing first-class work. He does a custom trade, and as the mill is well known he receives a liberal patronage. Mr. Markle is eminently qualified for the milling business, having devoted most of his business career to that calling. He was united in marriage

in this county, in 1877, to Miss Mary M., daughter of Jonathan Musgrave, who is of English descent. This union has been blessed with three children, viz.: Francis Lehman, Jonathan and Robert. Mrs. Markle is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In politics Mr. Markle is a Republican, and he is a Master Mason.

WILLIAM L. MARSHALL, farmer and stock-grower, Otter Creek township, P. O. Atherton, was born in Kentucky, October 10, 1857, and is a son of Lewis and Elizabeth (Miller) Marshall, who were of English descent, former a native of Virginia, latter of Kentucky. The father was a blacksmith, and died in Parke county, Ind., in 1878. His family consisted of eleven children, eight of whom grew to majority, William L. being the fifth. Our subject was reared in Parke county, Ind., where he attended the common school. He made his own way in the world, working by the month to get a start in life, and has met with much success, being the owner of a farm of 280 acres, of which 170 are under a high state of cultivation. Farming has been his chief occupation. Mr. Marshall was married in 1884, in Parke county, Ind., to Miss Laura, daughter of John T. and Mary (Harland) Brown, who were of Irish descent. This union has been blessed with three children, viz.: Frank B., Cecil Vistia and John. Mrs. Marshall is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In politics Mr. Marshall is a Democrat.

LEWIS B. MARTIN, banker, Terre Haute, is a native of Delaware, born June 26, 1841, and is a son of James S. and Charlotte (Soan) Martin, former a native of Virginia, latter of Pennsylvania, and both of English origin. Our subject is the only member of a family of ten children residing in Indiana. He obtained his education at Newark Academy, and commenced his business life as a clerk in a railroad office; as soon as able he embarked in trade as a merchant on his own account, at Atlanta, Ga. Here he carried on business until 1863, when he came to Indiana and located at Terre Haute. He first clerked in the post-office a short time, and then found employment in the bank—first as a clerk, then as book-keeper, and afterward as cashier. In 1869 he became book-keeper in the savings bank, is a member of the board of trustees of the bank, and is now the secretary and general manager. He has been in the concern since 1869. Mr. Martin was married October 15, 1877, to Miss Adeline, daughter of Capt. William and Margaret (Watson) Fowler, and of English and Scotch descent. Her father was captain of the First Artillery, United States Army, in the Seminole war. The union of Mr. and Mrs. Martin has been blessed with two children—Margaret E. and Thomas Mills. The parents are members of the Episcopal Church. Mr. Martin's brother Thomas was formerly rector of the St. Stephen's Church at Terre

Haute, of which Mr. Martin has been junior warden since 1871, and treasurer of the diocese of Indiana since 1888. He is a prominent member of the Masonic fraternity, and is a Sir Knight Templar.

WILLIAM M. MASON, stone and brick mason, P. O. Terre Haute, resides on Section 9, Harrison township, where he owns seven acres of prime land. He was born in Sullivan county, Ind., May 11, 1846, and is a son of James M. and Elizabeth (Albright) Mason, former of whom is a native of Kentucky, of Scotch descent. The parents died in Sullivan county. William M. lived in Sullivan county till seventeen years of age, when he enlisted in the Civil war, June 29, 1863, in Company F, One Hundred and Fifteenth Ind. V. I., and was in the siege of Nashville, also at Ball's Gap. He was discharged February 25, 1864, at Indianapolis, and March 20, 1864, he re-enlisted, this time in Company D, Thirty-first Ind. V. I., and was discharged in December, 1865. He was in the battle of Resaca, also through the Atlanta campaign, and in the battles of Ashville, N. C., Franklin, Tenn., as well as the two days' fight at Nashville. He was discharged December 8, 1865, and now receives a pension of $14 per month. Mr. Mason was married in Terre Haute, Ind., to Gertrude, daughter of Ralph and Eleanor Conover, and born in Terre Haute. Mr. and Mrs. Mason were the parents of four children: Ovid R. and Pearl M., living, and Minnie and Frank, deceased. The entire family are well respected in the community where they reside. Mr. Mason is a member of the G. A. R.; in politics he is a Republican.

FRANCIS M. MATHERLY, farmer, Prairieton township, P. O. Prairieton, was born in Larue county, Ky., March 7, 1845, and is a son of Henry B. and Melvina P. (Miller) Matherly, former a native of Virginia, and latter of Kentucky, both of English descent. The father was a brick and stone mason, and also followed farming. They both died in Larue county, Ky. Their family consisted of ten children, of whom Francis M. is the seventh. He was married December 27, 1875, to Elizabeth, daughter of David and Sarah (Smith) Goff, natives of Kentucky. Her father was of German descent, and died in Johnson county, Ind.; her mother was of English descent, and died in Taylor county, Ky. They had a family of six children, of whom Elizabeth, the eldest, was born October 23, 1851, in Larue county, Ky. Mr. and Mrs. Matherly had born to them two children: Oliver E. and David H. Mrs. Matherly is a member of the Methodist Church, Mr. Matherly of the Baptist. He was reared on the farm, and received his education in the common schools of Larue county, Ky. Coming to this county March 10, 1865, he now lives in Prairieton and owns a house

and lot containing four acres. Mr. Matherly enlisted in the State service in 1862, serving one year, and then re-enlisted in Company I, Thirty-seventh Regiment, Kentucky Volunteers, October 3, 1863. Some of the engagements he participated in were the battles of Peach Tree Creek, Saltsville, Franklin (Tenn.), Marion (W. Va.,) and the first battle of Nashville. He was in Stoneman's raid through Mississippi, and was mustered out at Louisville, Ky., February 5, 1865. He is a member of the G. A. R., Blinn Post, No. 394; is a Master Mason, also a Royal Arch Mason. In politics he is a Republican.

WILLIAM R. MATTOX, physician and surgeon, was born in Orange county, Ind., September 10, 1855, and is a son of William and Sarah (Trinkle) Mattox, natives of Tennessee and of English descent. The father has been a farmer all his life, and now resides on a farm in Orange county, Ind. His family consists of ten children, of whom Dr. Mattox is the sixth in order of birth. He was reared on a farm, attended the common schools there, afterward the Normal at Paoli, Ind., and was then engaged in teaching for ten terms, when he commenced the study of medicine in Kentucky, subsequently attending Rush Medical College, Chicago, where he graduated in the regular course in 1888. He had practiced some time as an undergraduate. In 1882 he came to Prairieton, stayed one year, and then removed to Youngstown, this county, where he had a good practice, meeting with more than the average success in the line of his profession. The Doctor was married in Orange county, Ind., in 1879, to Miss Zora V., daughter of Hugh and Rachel (Critchfield) Stewart, who were of English origin. This union has been blessed with three children, viz.: Earnest L., Mary Ethel and William C. The Doctor and his wife are members of the Baptist Church, and he is a member of I. O. O. F.; in politics a Democrat. He was elected coroner of Vigo county November 4, 1890, defeating the incumbent Dr. John Hyde by 432 majority. After his election to the office of coroner he removed to Terre Haute.

ANTON MAYER, retired, Terre Haute. This gentleman was born of German parentage in Wurtemberg, Germany, January 12, 1842, and is a son of Bartholomew Mayer, a farmer. Anton Mayer, who is the youngest in a family of eleven children, was reared on his father's farm, and attended the common schools. Bidding adieu to the Fatherland, he sailed for the New World, and came to Terre Haute. He had worked eighteen months in Germany at the brewer's trade, and was in Terre Haute only a short time when he went to Cincinnati, Ohio, where he found employment in a brewery, remaining there eight years and six months, during the last three years of which time he was foreman. Mr. Mayer was

careful and prudent in saving money. He had learned this through being thrown on his own resources when a lad, a stranger in a strange land, and among a people who spoke to him in a strange tongue. He not only worked hard, and saved his earnings, but he also observed the way in which a large brewery was carried on. In 1868 he returned to Terre Haute, and formed a partnership with Mr. Koffman in the establishing of and carrying on a brewery, which had then a capacity of about only 2,500 barrels per year. They had been in business about eleven months when Mr. Koffman died, and Mr. Mayer then assumed sole control. By careful management and many hard days' work he built up from that small beginning a very large and prosperous business, the capacity of the brewery in 1888 and 1889 reaching 25,000 barrels per year. Mr. Mayer sold the plant and retired in 1890. He is the owner of considerable real estate in Terre Haute, also of valuable farm land in the vicinity and in other places. His farm of 300 acres in Lost Creek township is being improved continually. Mr. Mayer was married in Terre Haute, April 29, 1879, to Miss Sophia, daughter of Stacy Miller, and a native of Germany, which union has been blessed with a family of three children: Herman, Bertha and Ada. In politics Mr. Mayer votes for the man and not for the party. The family are members of the Catholic Church, and in their social life have many warm and valued friends and acquaintances. Mr. Mayer is a quiet, unassuming man, of a retiring and modest nature.

FRANKLIN MAYHEW, retired farmer and stock-grower, Sugar Creek township, P. O. Macksville, was born in New Hampshire, January 17, 1807, and is a son of William and Hannah (Haryman) Mayhew, natives of New Hampshire and of English origin. The father and son came to this county in 1849. The father, who was a farmer and school teacher, had a good education, having graduated at Dartmouth College, New Hampshire, in the class of 1801, with Daniel and Ezekiel Webster. He died in 1862. His family consisted of four sons and four daughters, of whom Franklin, the third in order of birth, was reared on the farm, and learned the blacksmith's trade, which he followed, however, only a short time after he had mastered it. He owns a farm of 360 acres. He was married in Ohio November 30, 1840, to Miss Clara Richmond, a cousin to the well-known writer, Dean Richmond. The children born to Mr. and Mrs. Mayhew were as follows: Jane, who was the wife of Henry McElfresh; Rhoday, who is the wife of Marion McQuilkin (both these daughters are living, and each is the mother of five children); Thresia, wife of Merril Underwood, and Julia A., wife of William C. Calvert. Mr. Mayhew's grandfather was a full-blooded Frenchman, and was mail-carrier for Gen. Washington;

was also a pilot and French interpreter, holding a captain's commission in the Revolutionary war. He and Col. Holland surveyed Nova Scotia, and the grandfather married one of the Colonel's daughters, our subject being a descendant.

CARL LEO MEES, M. D., professor of physics, Rose Polytechnic Institute, Terre Haute, is a native of Columbus, Franklin Co., Ohio, born May 20, 1853, and is a son of Rev. Conrad and Elizabeth (Adams) Mees. The parents were Germans, who located at Columbus, Ohio, on their arrival in the United States, and the father is a minister of the German Lutheran Church, being still in the active service.

Prof. Mees, who is the youngest in a family of five children—four sons and one daughter—attended the schools of his native place, and then took a post-graduate course at the Ohio State University. From 1872 to 1876 he was assistant chemist in the Ohio State Geological Survey, also a private assistant in toxicological work to Dr. Theo. G. Warmley. During this period the published work on the photography and comparative measurements of blood corpuscles was done. In 1876 he was called to the professorship of physics and chemistry in the University of the Public Schools of Louisville, from which he resigned in 1880 to study in Europe—attending the University of Berlin, Germany, and the University of South Kensington, England, besides doing some special work in the laboratories of Helmhulz and Frankland. In 1882 he returned to America, having been called to the chair of physical science in the Ohio University, where he remained until called to the Rose Polytechnic Institute, Terre Haute, Ind., as assistant professor of physics in 1887. Upon the appointment of Dr. Mendenhall as superintendent of the coast and geodetic survey, he was put in charge of the entire department of physics. He has been a fellow of the American Association for the advancement of science since 1878, having been an officer in various positions, the last as general secretary in 1889. His published works have been mainly in periodicals and proceedings of associations.

JOHN MEIGHEN, farmer and stock-grower, Riley township, was born in Butler county, Ohio, July 4, 1829, and is a son of Patrick and Abagail (Little) Meighen, latter born in Greene county, Penn., of English and German descent. The father was a native of Ireland, and came to Pennsylvania when ten years of age, where he lived until he reached his majority. He then removed to Butler county, Ohio, and settled in Liberty township, where he was engaged in stock-growing and tilling the soil; he died in 1844, in Butler County. His family consisted of ten children,

of whom John, the youngest by birth, was reared on the farm, attending the common schools, and chose farming and stock-growing as his business, in which he has met with success. In 1859 he came from Ohio and settled in Riley township on Section 22, where he owns a well-improved farm. He was united in marriage in Butler county, Ohio, to Miss Elizabeth Mendenhall, and by her had two children: Zendora, wife of Aaron McMaster, and Duell, wife of Charles Propes. Mrs. Meighen died in Ohio in 1856, and Mr. Meighen married in 1859, Miss Martha, daughter of Jonah and Nancy (Mount) Nixon, natives of Ohio and of English descent. Mr. and Mrs. Meighen's children are Emma, wife of Benjamin Jordan; Charles D., at home; Mary C., wife of Frederick Fox; Olivine, wife of John Ray; Elmer Ross, a farmer and school-teacher; Bertha P. and Myrtle Maud. The sons are all farmers, and four of the children are school-teachers. Mr. and Mrs. Meighen take a great interest in the education of their children. Mrs. Meighen is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church; in politics Mr. Meighen is a Democrat.

S. B. MELTON, physician and surgeon, Nevins township, P. O. Fontanet, was born in Nevins township, this county, December 27, 1848, and is a son of William S. and Julia E. (Williams) Melton. The mother is sixty-nine years of age, having been born in Otter Creek township, Vigo county, and is a daughter of Mark Williams, a pioneer farmer. The father was a native of North Carolina, and came to this county many years ago, where he followed painting, and died in 1872. During the Civil war he was a member of the Forty-third Ind. V. I. He was an active member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and for many years was a local minister. Dr. Melton's grandfather was a soldier in the Mexican war, and served under Gen. Scott in his brilliant campaign. S. B. Melton is the eldest of five children; he was reared on the farm, receiving his early schooling in the district school. He subsequently studied medicine in the medical college of Indiana, where he graduated in 1877, and has been engaged in the active practice of his profession ever since. He was united in marriage, in 1885, with Miss Ada, daughter of Mark and Phebe (Smith) Payne, natives of Tennessee, and of German origin. Dr. Melton is a Republican in politics. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and also of the I. O. O. F. He has met with encouragement in his professional life, and with more than the average success in his financial affairs.

JOHN C. MENEELY, farmer, Nevins township, P. O. Cloverland, Clay county, is one of the prominent farmers residing on Section 36, Nevins township. He was born in Clinton county, Ind., December 19, 1843, and is a son of Noble C. and Sidney A. Me-

neely, former of whom was born in New York, of Irish descent, and latter in Ohio, of Scotch origin. They came from Butler county, Ohio (where they had been married), to this State, locating in Clinton county, but afterward removed to Clay county, thence to Vigo county in 1853, where they made their permanent home. The father died in 1879; the mother is still living. John C. Meneely was married in Clay county, in 1861, to Hannah K., daughter of Samuel B. and Martha (String) Elwell. Mr. Elwell is still living at the advanced age of eighty-four; Mrs. Elwell died in 1887; they were the parents of ten children, five of whom survive. To Mr. and Mrs. Meneely have been born eleven children, ten of whom are living, viz.: Charles C., born September 1, 1862, married to Flora M. Frazie (they have one child, French A.); Albert R., born August 29, 1864, married to Rena Naff (they have two children, John H. and Orval D.); Thomas G., born July 12, 1867; Mary E., born February 16, 1870, married to Elijah Allen (they have one child, Clifford); Samuel F., born September 3, 1872; Sarah A., born November 4, 1874; Rebecca Florence, born January 11, 1877, and died March 20, 1880, aged three years, two months and nine days; Dora D., born September 25, 1880; William H., born January 8, 1883; Myrtle, born Sept. 2, 1885; Ollie, born July 11, 1888. Mr. Meneely enlisted in the Civil war, September 30, 1864, in Company F, Fifty-seventh Ind. V. I., and was in the battles of Spring Hill, Nashville, Franklin, and in fact in all the engagements and skirmishes during his term of service, especially in pursuit of Hood. On the expiration of his term he was honorably discharged at Nashville, Tenn., June 16, 1865; he receives $24 a month pension. He is a member of the F. M. B. A. Mr. Meneely has accumulated all his property by his own efforts, assisted by his faithful wife, and is now the owner of 159 acres of excellent land. This is one of the prominent and highly respected families of the county. Mr. Meneely affiliates with the Republican party, but far more as a patriot than as a partisan.

THOMAS H. MENIFEE, engineer Vandalia Railroad, Terre Haute, is a native of Luray, Page Co., Va., born March 9, 1852, and is a son of G. G. and Elizabeth (Lillard) Menifee, also natives of Virginia. The father, who was a farmer and cooper, now resides in Virginia; the mother died in 1880, in her fifty-fourth year. Thomas H. is the third in a family of four children, and was reared on a farm, receiving his education in the common schools of his native home. He learned the cooper's trade with his father, which he followed until the breaking out of the war, and after the close of that struggle he resumed his trade, carrying it on until 1870, when he came to Terre Haute and commenced firing on the Van-

dalia Railroad. After two years and four months at this work, he was promoted to engineer, and has since continued in that position, running from Terre Haute to East St. Louis. Mr. Menifee was married in Effingham, Ill., November 18, 1875, to Miss Susie, daughter of John and Lizzie Kelker, natives of Pennsylvania. Her father was a locomotive engineer for a number of years, and is now master mechanic in the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad shops at Pueblo, Colo. Mrs. Menifee is the second in a family of seven children, and was born in Salem, Ohio, May 23, 1852. Mr. and Mrs. Menifee have three children, viz.: Nannie, Charlie and Lizzie. She is a member of the Centenary Methodist Episcopal Church; he is a member of the Masonic fraternity at Terre Haute, No. 19, Chapter 11, Council 8, Eastern Star No. 43; also of the K. of H. No. 1220, and of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers. In politics he is a Republican.

BENJAMIN MEWHINNEY, retired, resides on Section 1, Riley township. He was born in Hamilton county, Ohio, in 1809, and is a son of John and Margerett (Barnes) Mewhinney, the former a native of Tyrone, Ireland, latter of Scotland. They were married in Ireland, came to America in 1791, and were the parents of thirteen children, of whom Benjamin, who is next to the youngest child, is the only one living. John Mewhinney died in 1835, Margerett Mewhinney in 1824. The son was reared on a farm and to the occupation of a farmer, also learned the cooper's trade early in life, and for a period of twenty-five years he followed same in the winter months, farming during the summer time. He had received a common-school education in the subscription schools of his time, Gov. Whitcomb being his first teacher. Mr. Mewhinney was married in Franklin county, Ind., in 1830, to Emily Wyeth, who was born in that county December 20, 1815, and died in 1876. They were the parents of five children, four of whom are living, viz.: Johnson, in Kentucky; Mary A., wife of Thomas M. Callins, of Vigo county; Clarissa, wife of George W. Light, and Howard, who was born April 15, 1846, and was married in this county, in 1869, to Martha Lyon, a native of Franklin county, Ohio, born in 1849 (they are the parents of four children: Etta M., Nellie, Elsie and Myrtle; Howard lives on the home farm of seventy acres, and will inherit it at his father's death). Benjamin Mewhinney is one of the pioneers of Vigo county, having settled on the same land when it was in a state of nature, and which he purchased from the Government. He has done his share in bringing about the wonderful change in this country. He served three years as township trustee, and also as county commissioner, three years. Mr. Mewhinney is highly respected in the neighborhood of where he resides. Mrs.

Mewhinney died in 1876, leaving a large circle of friends to mourn her loss. Politically Mr. Mewhinney is a Democrat.

JAMES MICKELBERY, farmer and stock-grower, Sugar Creek township, P. O. St. Mary's, was born May 6, 1815, in Harrison county (then in the Territory of Indiana). He is a son of George and Barbra (White) Mickelbery, former of whom was born and reared in Tennessee. They were of Irish, Welsh and German descent. The father came to this, then, Territory of Indiana in 1812, and settled in Harrison county, where he was married in 1828. On coming to this county he entered land in Fayette township, and improved his farm. He was twice married, and our subject is the eldest child by the first wife, and the only one of her children now living. He was reared in Sugar Creek township, this county, before people had the advantages of schools as we have them now, and therefore his education was limited. In 1835 he purchased of the Government the land comprising his farm. He cut the first stick of wood that ever was cut by white man on the farm, and on the place built the log house where he now resides, and where he has lived over fifty years. The writer of this sketch had the pleasure of eating dinner in this house, which was cooked by James Mickelbery in true old pioneer style. Mr. Mickelbery is a Republican in politics; has never held any office, and has lived a quiet unassuming life. At one time he owned 600 acres of land, but was unfortunately drawn into a lawsuit, and lost heavily, but he is still the owner of a farm of 200 acres, situated near St. Mary's, in this county. Mr. Mickelbery was married November 5, 1840, to Miss Martha Sanders, who was born in Edgar county, Ill., in 1819, and died January 20, 1888. Her father, Anthony Sanders, was a lieutenant in the War of 1812; her mother, whose maiden name was Esther White, lived to the advanced age of ninety-four years. Her parents were of German descent. Mr. and Mrs. Mickelbery's union was blessed with twelve children, seven of whom grew to maturity, five now living; all of them received a fair start in life from their father. Their names are as follows: Elizabeth, Robert, Eliza (deceased), Mary, Franke Eugene, James H. and Phebe Alice; all are married and are prospering.

GEORGE W. MILLER, day mailing clerk at Terre Haute post-office, was born January 1, 1841, at West Milton, Miami Co., Ohio, where his parents resided many years. His father, William D. Miller, was a native of Pennsylvania, of English and German descent, and his mother, Ethalinda (Flack) Miller, was a native of Ohio, of German origin. Their union was blessed with three children, George W. being the eldest, and the only son. His father was a cabinet-maker, and carried on that business in Ohio, where

he died May 3, 1849. At the age of fourteen, after a limited time spent in the district school, our subject started out in the world to "make his fortune," and was first employed by the month at common labor with meager wages. When he reached his eighteenth year he concluded to learn the shoemaker's trade, working at same for eighteen months. The confinement of the shop not agreeing with him, he went to work on a farm in Ohio, as a farm hand, until he came to Parke county, Ind., in February, 1861. In September, same year, he came to Terre Haute, where he enlisted in Company I, Thirty-first Indiana Volunteer Infantry, being subsequently promoted to a non-commission office. Serving nearly three years, he re-enlisted in the same regiment and, going to Texas, was mustered out with the regiment January 10, 1866. He was in all the battles and skirmishes that the regiment participated in, with the exception of two, until he was shot in the left hand, whereby he lost one finger, at the battle of Resaca, Ga., in 1864. He was then placed on detached service. The officers wished him to accept a discharge, but as he was disabled for life he concluded to stay until his wound was healed. Mr. Miller has a certificate from William H. Sinclair, assistant adjutant-general, Fourth Army Corps, dated at San Antonio, Tex., December, 1865, of his integrity, ability, etc., and of his refusing an honorable discharge from the service. At the close of the war Mr. Miller rented lands and carried on farming for four years. In 1871 he engaged in hardware business at Waveland, Ind.; in 1872, he lost nearly all he had by fire; in 1879 he accepted a position in the post-office at Terre Haute as general delivery clerk; in 1880 he was promoted to carrier, and in 1881 to superintendent of carriers. During the change in administration he was out, but when Gen. Harrison was elected he was offered and accepted his present position. He has met with many reverses and discouragements in a financial way, but by industry and economy has succeeded better than the average man in his position. He is the owner of the handsome residence where he now resides, No. 1631 North Ninth street.

Mr. Miller has been twice married, the first time to Miss Elizabeth A. McCampbell, who was of Scotch descent and a native of Parke county, Ind. She died in 1876, leaving three children: William H., assistant stone inspector for the Lake Erie & Wabash Railroad; Lewemma, clerk in a store at Indianapolis, and Frank A., who is on a railroad in Kentucky. In 1877 Mr. Miller married Miss Mary J., daughter of Adam Keifner, of Terre Haute, and of German descent. They have one child, Elizabeth C. Mrs. Miller is a member of the German Lutheran Church, Mr. Miller is a Presbyterian in religion and a Republican in politics. He is past

worthy chancellor of the K. of P., and a Master Mason in the Masonic fraternity. He is a member of Morton Post No. 1, G. A. R., and has held many offices connected therewith. He has written a history of the Thirty-first Regiment, and has been a frequent contributor to the newspapers on subjects pertaining to the interests of the G. A. R. He served as senior vice commander of the Department of Indiana, and as department inspector under four inspectors; also served three terms as adjuster of Morton Post, and one term as commander. He is now a member of the Council of Administration of the G. A. R., of Indiana. Mr. Miller organized the S. of V. at Terre Haute, and was elected an honorary life member of the Indiana Division; also took an active interest in organizing the Woman's Relief Corps here, and formed their charter for them in 1885.

SIMEON MILLER (deceased) was a native of Burlington county, N. J., and was born February 10, 1827, a son of Gilbert and Rebecca (Scull) Miller, both of whom died in New Jersey. Gilbert Miller was a farmer, and instilled in the son the principles of industry and economy, which in after life enabled him, with the assistance of his most excellent wife, to achieve success in almost all that he undertook. He received the rudiments of an education in the schools of New Jersey, and after his marriage came to Vigo county, where he soon after became the possessor of land. Afterward he sold, and removed to where his family reside, and at the time of his death he was the owner of one of the best located farms in Vigo county. Mr. Miller was married in 1850, to Miss Sarah C., a daughter of Brazier Cordery, and born in Burlington county, N. J., February 27, 1831. To the union of Mr. and Mrs. Miller were born ten children, six of whom are living: Lewis, Stelman L., Lidie E. (at home), Samuel P., Daniel W. and Charles B.; those dead are as follows: Anna May, born January 23, 1851, died March 23, 1885, and was the wife of George Long, of Pierson township, Vigo county; Alonzo B., born October 30, 1856, died November 4, 1870; Josephine, born January 15, 1869, died August 7, 1878; Martha J., born April 6, 1863, died September 27, 1886. Mr. and Mrs. Miller were members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in which he was steward for many years. Politically he affiliated with the Democratic party. He died July 1, 1880, a leading farmer of the county, of excellent judgment and good common sense, and highly respected by all who knew him. Not only the family but the entire community mourn his death.

WILLIAM W. MILLER, farmer and stock-grower, Lost Creek township, P. O. Seelyville, was born in Warren county, Ohio, November 13, 1835, and is a son of Joseph B. and Hannah (Collins)

Miller. The father was born in Ohio of Irish descent, September 6, 1807, and died in 1872; the mother was born in Pennsylvania, of German descent, July 5, 1809, and is still living. John Collins, grandfather of our subject, was a soldier in the Revolutionary war. Joseph B. Miller came to Vigo county in 1836, and settled on a farm where he spent the remaining portion of his life, and where his widow is still living, at the advanced age of eighty years. They reared two children, of whom William W., who is the eldest, was reared on the farm in Lost Creek township and attended the district school. Early in life he learned the cooper's trade, and followed same until 1855, when he bought a farm of sixty acres, and has since carried on farming. He enlisted in 1861, in the Seventh Illinois Cavalry, Company A, and was in the battles of Corinth, Pittsburg Landing and others; was also in the Grayson raid. He served his full term of enlistment, and returning home in 1864 rented a farm, where he has since followed agricultural pursuits. He is a Democrat in politics, and was an active member of the P. of H. He was married in Clay county, Ind., to Miss Mary E., daughter of Daniel and Emily (Carter) Harris, who were of English and German descent. This union has been blessed with three children: Louisa, James C. and Ira H. The venerable mother resides with Mr. and Mrs. Miller.

DELOSS W. MINSHALL, Terre Haute. Of the many men who have prominently identified their names with the institutions of the city of Terre Haute, there are none who will be longer remembered than this gentleman. Coming here forty-two years ago, in 1848, a young man on the very threshold of active life, he was pleased with the place and the people, and, to the good fortune of the struggling little town, he made this his home for life. Mr. Minshall's place of birth is Franklin county, Penn., where he was born in November, 1828, a son of Robert and Lucy (Nimocks) Minshall, natives of Pennsylvania and Massachusetts, respectively, and of pure English descent. The father was a minister in the Methodist Church, a strong, quiet man, much respected by a wide circle of friends and acquaintances. He departed this life in the year 1828, the same year his son was born. Young Minshall spent his childhood and youth in his native place. His boyhood surroundings were plain and simple, neither more nor less than the average of farmers' boys, when they commence quite early to aid and assist in the work in the summer, and in the winter to give a sparse attendance at the district school. While this station in life sometimes seems a little hard to the farmer lad, yet it is a fact that where there is latent merit thus circumstanced, the condition has never yet either blighted or destroyed his future career. As soon as he was old

enough to be at all useful he was put to work in a store, and soon became a salesman, his employer finding him quite valuable. In 1848, at the age of twenty, he turned his footsteps toward the West, and in the search for a home reached Terre Haute. He had learned something of mercantile business, and had at the same time acquired a taste for it. He was fortunate in securing a position in a store in the town, and he went to work with that kind of resolution, high morals and intelligence that are the sure forerunners of success. During the next five years he had made such progress as to receive an interest in the house, and from this to its head and chief was but an easy step. In 1860 he commenced business for himself, and by 1866 he had so increased his wealth that he was tendered and accepted the position as president of the First National Bank, at which time he disposed of his mercantile business.

His reputation as a financier and business man of marked ability had preceded this event, and his name to any enterprise was now a guarantee of success. He resigned his position in the National Bank, and united with W. R. McKeen in the opening of the banking house of Minshall & McKeen, of which he was the principal manager. The new bank at once became one of the strong money institutions of the country. In 1877, having secured an ample fortune, after thirty-five years of continuous activity, he determined to partially retire, so disposed of his banking interests, and gave his attention exclusively to his large private affairs. In these years of life in Terre Haute he has identified himself, without exception, with every public enterprise for the advancement of the city and its people. He has fostered interests that are now giving employment to hundreds of men, in fact he has been the friend of the people, of the city, of education and of literature. He has used his princely fortune in a princely way for the public weal. In securing to Terre Haute the location of the normal he was of invaluable service; the same with the rolling-mill, the blast furnace, the nail works, and so on through nearly the entire catalogue of business concerns in the place. He has all the time eschewed politics, though a man always of the courage of his convictions, and as much above the dictation of partisan demagogues as he is above any mean or sordid act. He has served the people in the city council. In 1879 he was appointed United States Revenue Collector for the Terre Haute district, which office he resigned in 1883. He has been one of the most valued members of the city school board.

As already intimated, Mr. Minshall was not favored with the most ample school advantages in his youth, yet he is known extensively as a gentleman of high culture and rare literary attainments. He has been an industrious reader, and the emanations of his pen

are marked as those of the graceful writer and scholarly thinker. Socially he is one of the most companionable of men. He has just about completed his residence on Cherry street, the most elegant mansion in Vigo county. Mr. Minshall was united in marriage, April 2, 1856, with Miss Sarah J. Seibert, of Chambersburg, Penn., and they have two children: Helen and Charles.

W. L. MITCHELL, dealer in notions and ladies' and gents' furnishing goods, Terre Haute, is a native of Clark county, Ill., and is third in the family of seven children of Dr. J. D. and Elizabeth (Welch) Mitchell, former a native of Tennessee, latter of Kentucky. He received a common-school education in Clark county, Ill., attending also the Commercial College, in Terre Haute, four months. In 1872 he engaged in the boot and shoe trade, which he followed thirteen years, and then opened up the new East End Notion Store, where he is at present located. Mr. Mitchell is a young man of excellent business qualities, and by energy and industry has succeeded in building up a good trade. He has been dependent on his own resources. Mr. Mitchell was married in Mishawaka, Ind., to Nettie, daughter of Charles Hickleman, who is a wagon manufacturer. She is a member of the Central Presbyterian Church. Mr. Mitchell is a member of the K. of P., Apollo Lodge, Paris, Ill., and in politics he is a Republican.

R. H. MODESITT, merchant and justice of the peace, Seelyville, was born in Clay county, Ind., November 4, 1854, and is a son of William and Leretta (Crabb) Modesitt, former a native of Virginia, latter of Ohio, and both of German origin—honest farmers who resided in Clay county, Ind. Their family consisted of eight children—four sons and four daughters—of whom our subject, the eldest born, was reared on the farm, attending the common schools, and then became a student at the State Normal, Terre Haute. After leaving school he became a teacher, which occupation he followed with more than average success, and was thus engaged for a period of over ten years. In 1885 he embarked in mercantile trade at Seelyville, where he has since managed his general store, and also kept a boarding house for the accommodation of the public. Mr. Modesitt has been twice married, the first time in Clay county, in 1880, but his wife died without issue, in 1882. In 1884 he married Miss Hannah, daughter of Lewis Morris Herbert, of Vigo county, and of Welsh descent. This union has been blessed with two children: Minnie and Maudie. Squire Modesitt and wife are members of the Chosen Friends at Brazil, Ind. He is a member of Terre Haute Lodge, No. 51, I. O. O. F., and has passed the chairs in the subordinate lodges.

PATRICK C. MOHAN, dealer in groceries and dry goods at No. 835 North Thirteenth street, Terre Haute, is a native of

County Donegal, Ireland, and was born December 25, 1848, a son of Thomas and Rose (Carr) Mohan, also natives of Ireland. The father, who was a tailor by trade, died in Ireland, May 26, 1889, in his eighty-fourth year; the mother is now in her seventy-third year. Our subject, who is the fourth in a family of eight children, was reared in Ireland, and there received his education. October 5, 1866, he immigrated to Pittsburgh, Penn., and worked at puddling in a rolling-mill about four years. From Pittsburgh he came, February 20, 1870, to Greencastle, Ind., remained there a short time, and then moved to Knightsville, Clay Co., Ind., where he remained about three months, and then came to Terre Haute, where he found employment in the Terre Haute Iron and Nail Works as puddler, at which he worked until May, 1879. He was elected a member of the city council from the Sixth ward in 1876, and was re-elected in 1878, but resigned in 1879, to accept the position of deputy city marshal, under John H. Kidd, which position he occupied four years. He was appointed lieutenant on the police force in May, 1883, but resigned the position in August, same year, and engaged in business where he is located at the present time. He has succeeded in building up a good trade, and has made his own way in the world. Mr. Mohan was married at St. Mary's, Vigo Co., Ind., September 14, 1876, to Miss Anna, daughter of Malichi and Bridget (McClearman) Curley, natives of Ireland; her father, who was a farmer, died in 1888; her mother is still living. Mrs. Mohan is the fourth in a family of ten children, and was born in County Galway, Ireland, May 1, 1851. Mr. and Mrs. Mohan had born to them five children, viz.: Charles (deceased), Mary A., Thomas A., Anna and Henry. The parents are members of the Catholic Church, and Mr. Mohan is a member of the Catholic Benevolent Association, also of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, Division No. 2; politically he is a Democrat.

J. A. MOORE, physician and surgeon, Prairie Creek, was born in Shelby county, Ind., October 17, 1852, and is a son of Valentine and Eliza (Conner) Moore, former a native of New York, and a farmer by occupation, latter of Ohio, both being of Scotch-Irish descent. They were married in Hamilton county, Ohio, came to Shelby county, Ind., where they lived several years, and in 1853 moved to Sullivan county, Ind., where they reside at the present time. The Doctor, who is the seventh in a family of nine children, all of whom grew to maturity, was married October 9, 1878, to Mrs. Lulie Timmons, widow of Wesley Timmons, to whom she was married September 26, 1872, having one child by this marriage, Carl L. Timmons. Mr. Timmons, who owned a boot and shoe store in Robinson, Ill., died February 15, 1875, a member of the Presbyte-

rian church. Mrs. Lulie (Timmons) Moore is a daughter of William W. and Mary E. (Steele) Ladd, former a native of Virginia, of Scotch descent, and latter of this State, of English extraction. They moved to Sullivan county in the fall of 1865, and here the father died; the mother is still living. They had a family of eight children, all of whom grew to maturity, and of these Mrs. Moore is the fourth in order of birth, born November 22, 1854, in Louisville, Ky. Dr. and Mrs. Moore had born to them two children, Walter and Harry.

Dr. Moore was reared on the farm in Sullivan county, receiving his early education in the common schools there, also attending the high school at Sullivan. He then taught for five years, and read medicine under Dr. A. N. Weir. During the winter of 1878–79 he attended the Medical College at Indianapolis, and, following summer, he read medicine under Dr. Weir; then attended the University of Louisville, Ky., where he graduated in the spring of 1881. He was one of the honor roll members of the university. The Doctor commenced the practice of medicine in Middletown, Ind., in the spring of 1881, and has since been successfully engaged in it. He not only had to make his own start in life, but had to pay for his education himself. He is a member of the Christian Church, and has served as Sunday-school superintendent. Mrs. Moore is a member of the Presbyterian Church. The Doctor is a prominent member of the I. O. O. F., No. 476, Vigo county, and has passed all the chairs. Politically he is a member of the Republican party.

JOHN W. MOORE, farmer and stock-grower, Linton township, P. O. Pimento, was born in Jefferson county, Ky., October 14, 1832, and is a son of Eleven and Elizabeth (Tyler) Moore, latter a native of Kentucky. The father who was born in Maryland, and followed farming, moved to Missouri in 1839, and died there in 1845. They had a family of eight children, of whom John W. is the fifth in order of birth. He was married March 30, 1859, to Mary C., daughter of Samuel and Catherine (Scammahorn) Blair, former a native of Kentucky and latter of Pennsylvania, and of German descent. They had a family of six children, of whom Mrs. Moore is the third. She was born March 16, 1839. Mr. and Mrs. Moore had born to them four children, viz.: Casie, born May 11, 1860, a school teacher in Linton township; Linnie, deceased; Minnie, born November 24, 1871, also a school teacher, and one (the youngest) that died in infancy. Mr. Moore was reared on the farm, and has followed agricultural pursuits, having made his way in the world by his own exertions, and now owns forty acres of well-improved land. He is a member of the A. O. U. W., No. 2, Terre Haute. He has served one term as school director, and four years as township trustee.

JOSHUA W. MOORE, Lost Creek township, P. O. Seelyville, was born in Highland county, Ohio, September 16, 1823, and is a son of Joseph (a farmer) and Rachel (Crabb) Moore, natives of Ohio, former of English and latter of German descent. They had a family of four sons and four daughters, of whom Joshua W. is the seventh. Our subject was married March 23, 1847, to Mary Ann, daughter of James and Elizabeth (Watson) Jarvis, who had a family of three children, of whom Mrs. Moore is the eldest. Mr. and Mrs. Moore had born to them eight children, five of whom grew to maturity: Joseph F., Elvis W., Marion F., George W., Clara M., all married. Mr. Moore was an early settler in this State, coming to Brazil in 1837. He first learned shoemaking with his uncle, then the blacksmith and wagon-maker's trade in 1844, which he followed seventeen years. He then began farming, and has made that his business to the present time. He is a self-made man, industrious and energetic, and now owns 245 acres of land in a good state of cultivation. He served as administrator five times; was nominated for trustee on the Democratic ticket, but was defeated. He has served as school director. Mr. Moore is a member of the Christian Church, and takes an active interest in its affairs.

T. S. MOORE, of the firm of Moore & Langen, printers and book-binders, of Terre Haute, was born in Madison county, Ky., May 9, 1847, and is a son of Walker and Sarah (Fitzpatrick) Moore, natives of Kentucky, and of Irish and English descent, former of whom was a farmer, miller and distiller. In the family were six children. T. S. Moore spent his young life at Crawfordsville, Ind., and in 1870 he came to Terre Haute, where he continued the printing business. He has been engaged in printing since 1868. Mr. Moore was married June 14, 1885, to Miss A. L., daughter of Rufus Lockwood, and of English descent. In 1864 he enlisted in the One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Ind. V. I., Company I, and served until the close of his term of enlistment. He is a gentleman who stands well in the business and social circles of his city.

WILMOT MOORE, M. D., Terre Haute. This gentleman was born in Orange county, N. Y., March 26, 1821, and is a son of Benjamin and Anna (Fullerton) Moore, natives of New York, and of Irish descent. His father, who was a farmer and merchant, died in 1832. Our subject, who is the fourth in a family of seven children, was reared on a farm, and attended the district schools until he was twelve years old, when he entered a select school, and at the age of fourteen he entered upon the study of Latin and anatomy in a physicians office, where he commenced his studies in his chosen profession. From the age of seventeen to twenty-one, he taught school, finished his course in medicine, and entered upon the prac-

tice in 1845. In 1857 he graduated at the Metropolitan Medical College, of New York City. Being of liberal mind, he has studied all the systems of medicine in vogue in this country, allopathic, hydropathic, botanic, eclectic and homeopathic, and has practiced in each and all, and for the twenty years last past, he has adopted homeopathy almost exclusively, as giving better results to him and his patrons than any other. He came to Terre Haute in 1864, and has practiced his profession here since that time. He is a man of studious habits, devoted to his profession, and has enjoyed a large and lucrative practice in Terre Haute. The Doctor was married in the State of New York, and has one child only, a daughter, who is now the widow of Calvin Thomas, and by whom she has one child, a daughter, Irma Thomas. Dr. Moore is a member of the I. O. O. F., a member of the Indiana Institute of Homeopathy, and is a Master Mason in good standing.

W. F. MOORE, engineer on the Vandalia Railroad, with residence at No. 829, North Ninth street, Terre Haute, is a native of Danville, Ind., born October 3, 1850, and is a son of William and Sarah (Goslin) Moore, natives of Flemingsburg, Ky. The father, who was a carriage builder, died in Illinois, in 1883, at the age of sixty-five years; the mother is now a resident of Illinois. Our subject, who is the fifth in a family of seven children, was reared on a farm in Coles county, and received a common-school education. In 1869 he came to Terre Haute, where he worked during the winter on the Vandalia Railroad bridge, and in the summer of 1870 he began firing for the same company. He continued at that about three years, when he was promoted to the post of engineer in the yard, and this position he filled about two years, when he was put on the line as extra, then as regular freight engineer until 1880, when he was promoted to the fast line from Terre Haute to East St. Louis, which position he still holds. He has been very fortunate, never having met with an accident on the road. Mr. Moore was married in Terre Haute, December 3, 1873, to Miss Sadie E. Baird, who was born at Bairdstown, Penn., June 20, 1858, fourth in the family of six children of James A. and Nancy (Hall) Baird, natives of Pennsylvania. Her father, who was a steamboat captain and ship carpenter, served in the Civil war, and died in hospital at Chattanooga, Tenn., in 1864. Her mother is a resident of Indianapolis. Mr. and Mrs. Moore had born to them two children; Charles A., born December 5, 1874, and Lula B., born February 12, 1876. Mr. Moore is a member of the I. O. O. F., No. 51, and Vigo Encampment, No. 17, also of the Canton, No. 28. He and his wife are members of the Daughters of Rebekah. He is independent in political matters.

JOHN H. MORGAN, M. D., Fayette township, P. O. New Goshen. This gentleman, now engaged in the practice of medicine in this vicinity, has a well-earned and extensive practice. He was born at Middlebrook, Va., October 13, 1844, son of William and Eliza (Flinn) Morgan, who are of Scotch-Irish origin, and natives of Virginia. They now reside in Vermillion county, Ind., where the father for many years carried on the manufacture of carriages. Dr. Morgan, who is the eldest in a family of eight children, was reared in Virginia. He studied medicine early in life at Portsmouth, Ohio, and subsequently attended the medical college at Baltimore, Md. He practiced for a time as an undergraduate, and then entered the Medical University of Pennsylvania, where he graduated in the regular course, and thence went to B. H. Medical College, New York. He then engaged in the practice of his profession in Virginia until 1874, when he came west, locating in Vigo county, since when he has practiced in the county. He has been financially successful, having made his own way in the world, and is the owner of a farm in Fayette township, this county. In 1861, at the age of seventeen years, he enlisted in the Fifth Virginia Infantry, was assigned to a clerkship, and served until the close of the war, when he returned and studied medicine. Dr. Morgan was united in marriage in Vigo county, Ind., to Mrs. Sadie M. Barbour, *nee* Wonner, daughter of John Wonner. Her mother, whose maiden name was Lucy Clayton, is now librarian of the public library at Terre Haute, Ind. Mrs. Morgan is of English descent. Her parents were natives of Connecticut, and her father spent most of his life in this county, where he was a prominent contractor and builder. He died in 1867. The marriage of Dr. and Mrs. Morgan has been blessed with three children, viz.: Carrie V., Helen R. and Harmon K. The Doctor and wife reside on their farms, both of them owning land, and the place where they reside consists of 300 acres of land. Dr. Morgan is a member of the I. O. O. F., of the A. O. U. W., and of the K. of P.

WILLIAM RILEY MORGAN, P. O. Prairie Creek, was born in Vigo county, Ind., September 18, 1841, and is a son of William and Sophia (Shattuck) Morgan, also natives of this county. Our subject's paternal grandparents were natives of Kentucky, of Scotch-Irish descent, and emigrated from that State to this county in an early day. The parents of William R. were married in this county, and the father died about 1843, the mother in 1850. They had two sons and one daughter, Licurgus C. and William R. being the only ones now living. After the death of his parents, William R. lived with his uncle, Valentine Morgan, for a year, and then with Joel Myers, about four years, since which time he has made his

own living, working as a hand until the beginning of the war, On September 18, 1861, he enlisted in company D, Forty-third Ind. V. I., participating in several fierce engagements, among which were those of Memphis (Tenn.), Helena (Ark.), Fort Pillow and Mark's Mill. At the latter place he was captured and taken prisoner to Tyler, Tex., where he was confined for ten months, and then exchanged. While on picket duty just across the Mississippi river from Helena, Ark., he was wounded in the face and forehead by a bullet which necessitated his being taken to the hospital, where he remained one week, preferring to be with his company although he was not able for duty for several months. He remained in the United States' service until June, 1865, when he was discharged at Indianapolis, immediately returning to this county. In 1867 Mr. Morgan was married to Miss Nancy Piety, who was born in Vigo county, in October, 1845, and by this union there is one child, born in 1871, named Walter P., now a promising young man. Soon after his marriage our subject moved to Champaign county, Ill,, and there farmed until 1870, when he returned to this county, where he has since resided. He has 137 acres of land, of which ninety-five are in cultivation, located thirteen miles south of the county seat. His schooling was very limited, he receiving only a few days' tuition after he was eight years of age. Mr. Morgan cast his first presidential vote for Lincoln. He and his wife and son are members of the Christian Church, and he is a member of the F. M. B. A.

JOHN MULVIHILL, Nevins township, P. O. Coal Bluff, was born in County Kerry, Ireland, December 25, 1824, and is a son of John Mulvihill, who was a butcher. His mother, who was Julia Conners, also born in County Kerry, Ireland, still resides at the old home in Ireland, and is now nearly eighty years of age. John left his native land and came to Canada in 1869, where he lived until 1871, and then moved to the United States, settling in Rush county, Ind., where he remained until 1875, when he came to Terre Haute. Here he commenced in the rolling-mill, remaining until 1889, when he traded his city real estate for the farm where he now resides. He has made his way in the world unaided, and is endowed with more than ordinary energy, his success in life being largely due to his perseverance, industry and determination to win success. In 1848 he was united in marriage, in France, with Miss Henora, daughter of Edward Shehe, and born in Ireland in 1825. When she was in her twelfth year her parents removed to France, where she resided until her marriage; immediately after which event Mr. Mulvihill left his native country for France, where he remained fifteen years. This union has been blessed with ten children—five sons and five daughters—viz.: Julia, Margaret and

John, born in Olderney, France; Mary, born in Gansie, France; Thomas and Edward, born in the city of London, England; Charles, born in Canada; Michael, in Rush county, Ind.; Ellen and Rosa, in the city of Terre Haute, Ind. It will be seen that none of their children are Irish by birth, and Mr. Mulvihill says that when his family are all at home and seated at the table there will be Irish, French, English, Canadian and Hoosiers present. The family are all members of the Catholic Church, and Mr. Mulvihill is an active member of the St. Joseph Temperance Union; in politics he is a Democrat.

M. MURLE, merchant, Lockport, is the owner and proprietor of a general store in Riley township, and was born at Baden, Germany, January 18, 1842, the only son now living of the family of four children of Joseph Murle, who was also a native of Germany, born in 1808. The father came to America in 1853, and settled in Marion county, Ohio, on a farm, where the son was reared, attending the common schools. In 1861 he moved to Vigo county, and learned the blacksmith's trade at Terre Haute, which he followed for four years, when he clerked in a store, and was employed as salesman until 1875. He then embarked in his present business at Lockport, and has made it a success. He is also owner of a farm of eighty acres, and has made his own way in the world. Mr. Murle was married in Terre Haute, Ind., in 1869, to Miss Josephine Ashberger, who was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, and this union has been blessed with three children: Charles F., Lena J., and William, who died. Mr. and Mrs. Murle are members of the German Lutheran Church; in politics he is a Democrat.

JOHN C. MYER, Harrison township, P. O. Terre Haute, is one of the prominent farmers of Vigo county, and resides on Section 1, Harrison township, where he is the owner of one of the finest improved farms in the county. It contains a half section, and consists of excellent land, nearly all being in a high state of cultivation. One-half is in Lost Creek township, and the other in Harrison. Mr. Myer is a native of Wurtemberg, Germany, and was born June 21, 1828, a son of Karl Fredrick and Margaret Myer, both natives of Germany, where they died. They were the parents of thirteen children. John C. was reared on a farm, receiving a good education in his native country, and has followed agricultural pursuits. He served five years in the German army. In 1852 he immigrated to America, and settled in Ohio; in 1856 he came to Vigo county, and three years later purchased his present farm. He first bought 160 acres of wild land, paying for same $10,000. He first built a log cabin, in which he lived a number of years, and this primitive dwelling has been replaced with a

commodious and elegant brick building of the latest style; he has large and substantial barns and outbuildings, and the place is beautifully ornamented with shade trees, and tastefully set out with flowers. Mr. Myer is a self-made man, having commenced life poor, and his industry and economy have brought him his reward in the shape of a valuable property. He was married in Ohio, in 1852, to Christeana P. Blum, also a native of Germany, born in 1833. They are the parents of the following named children: Charles, deceased (he left two children, William and Charles); William P., in Indianapolis; Louisa, wife of George F. Parsons; Albert J., at home; Louisa, at home; Caroline, wife of Adolph Mason; Otto C., in Washington; Minnie, wife of George C. Kaufman. The family are members of the German Lutheran Church. Mr. Myer has given his children a good education. In politics he is a Republican. He has passed all the chairs in the I. O. O. F.; is also a prominent Mason, a Knight Templar, and a member of the Consistory.

ABNER W. MYERS, farmer and stock-grower, Lost Creek township, P. O. Terre Haute, was born near Indianapolis, Ind., August 21, 1851, a son of Isaac C. and Elizabeth (Heisay) Myers, natives of Pennsylvania, and of German descent. His grandparents were born in Germany. Isaac C. Myers was a carpenter, and came to Vigo county in 1859, settling in Lost Creek township, on a farm. He worked at his trade, and also operated a saw-mill, becoming a successful business man, and died in Kansas in 1885. His family consisted of seven children, all of whom were boys, and three of them are yet living. Abner W., who is the second in order of birth, was reared on the farm, receiving his education in the common schools of the neighborhood, and became a farmer, which vocation he has followed with marked success, being at the present time owner of a farm consisting of 123 acres of land, where he now resides. He was united in marriage November 11, 1875, to Miss Mary, daughter of Alex. Cooper, a farmer, and one of the earliest settlers of Vigo county. The union of Mr. and Mrs. Myers has been blessed with two children, one now living, William E. The parents are members of the Christian Church, in the affairs of which Mr. Myers takes an active interest, as well as in the Sabbath-school, and has been its secretary.

CHESTER MYERS is a prosperous farmer of Riley township, and is a native of Indiana, born in 1836, a son of John Myers and Catherine Sanders. John Myers was born in North Carolina, and emigrated from there to Indiana, in an early day, soon afterward removing to this county, where he died May 6, 1887. He was an extensive farmer and good citizen, and was a son of Abram Myers,

who came to this county with the early pioneers. The Myers family were of German descent. Chester's mother was born in the eastern part of Indiana, and is yet living in this county. The children of their marriage were four sons, Chester being the second in order of birth. He was raised mostly in this county, and during his boyhood days attended the common schools here. In 1857 he married Miss Nancy Reese, a native of Clay county, Ind., by which union eight children were born, as follows: William C., married August 15, 1878, to Lucy H., daughter of J. W. Green, of Riley, Vigo Co., Ind.; John C., married July 27, 1879, to Rosetta, daughter of J. W. Green, of Riley; Franklin A., married October 13, 1886, to Lydia A., daughter of Phenice Hoggett, of Farmersburg, Vigo county; Daniel R. (deceased); Effie O., married May 5, 1889, to William Young, son of William Young, Sr., of Youngstown, Vigo county; and Katie V., Susanna and Levi W. Mr. Myers has always been a farmer, and owns 190 acres of valuable land, of which 150 acres are in cultivation, the farm being located about thirteen miles southeast of Terre Haute. Mr. Myers is an industrious, honorable man, and a good citizen. He is a Democrat, and cast his first presidential vote for Stephen A. Douglas. Mrs. Myers is a member of the Primitive Baptist Church.

CHARLES NASH, superintendent of two of the mines of the Coal Bluff Mining Company, Coal Bluff, Nevins township, was born in Birmingham, England, January 27, 1846, and is youngest in the family of six children of William and Elizabeth (Simmonds) Nash, natives of England, latter of whom is a member of the Methodist Church. The father, who a brass caster by trade, died in England in 1885. Our subject was reared in England, where he received his schooling. He commenced to work in the mines when a small boy, and has made mining the main business of his life, although, from 1866 to 1870, he was in the employ of the London & North Western Railway Company, England. In 1870 he immigrated to the United States, and worked in the city of Chicago, Ill., on the tunnel. In 1871 he came to Vigo county, and in 1875 entered the employ of the company he has remained with to the present time, as a miner, afterward as foreman, and for years he has held his present position, that of superintendent. He has charge of the Edgar and Diamond coal shafts at Coal Bluff. Mr. Nash was married in England, and he and his wife have five children: Victor Hugo, Charles, Wilkie Collins, Edith and Amy. He is a Master Mason; in politics he is a Republican.

REUBEN NAUGLE, Sr., retired farmer and stock-grower, Otter Creek township, P. O. Edwards, was born in Luzerne county, Penn., January 26, 1816, and is a son of Christian and Sally

(Stickle) Naugle, natives of Northampton county, Penn., and of German descent. The father was a shoemaker and farmer all his life, and his family consisted of eight children, of whom Reuben is the third. Our subject was reared on the farm, attending the common schools, and early learned the tanner's and currier's trades, which he followed for two years; he then went to farming, and made that the main business of his life. He came to this county in 1863, has since resided here, and is the owner of a well-improved farm where he now resides, consisting of 126 acres of land. Mr. Naugle was united in marriage in June, 1845, with Miss Jane, daughter of John Davis, and of Irish and English descent. Two of their children are now living. Mrs. Naugle died in 1887. Mr. Naugle is a member, as was his wife, of the Presbyterian Church; in politics he is a Republican.

REUBEN NAUGLE, Jr., farmer and stock-grower, Otter Creek township, P. O. Edwards, was born in Luzerne county, Penn., December 30, 1858, and is a son of Reuben and Jane (Davis) Naugle, former of whom was a tanner in early life, but later a farmer. Two of their children are living, of whom our subject is the youngest. He grew to manhood on his father's farm, receiving a fair English education in the common schools, became a farmer, and is now the owner of a farm of 150 acres on which he resides. Mr. Naugle was married in Vigo county, in 1887, to Miss Minnie, daughter of Walker C. Martin, but she died same year, a few months after marriage. In politics Mr. Naugle is a Republican.

WILSON NAYLOR, a son of James P. and Sarah (Moore) Naylor, natives of Kentucky and Ohio, and of English descent, was born in Adams county, Ohio, December 5, 1828, and came to Indiana with his father's family when he was three years of age, they settling in the town of Eugene, Vermillion county. The children of this family who grew to maturity were William L., who died in 1877; Wilson (our subject); Mrs. Sarah Schlossman, now of Chicago, and Mrs. Eliza Jane Towle (a widow), of Evanston, Ill. The family were in moderate circumstances, and the sons had but the limited school advantages of that day. At a very tender age, therefore, the children contributed their mite to the family subsistence, and at an age when the average boy is just beginning in earnest his school days Wilson Naylor found himself thrown upon his own resources. His education chiefly was that of the home fireside, one of a sacred, religious duty, and rigid economy and industry; after all not the worst possible inheritance that a strong manly boy might have. Where the practical lessons of life fall upon good ground, as they evidently did in this case, they produce to the best results.

The boy had hardly reached his "teens" when he found employment on a flatboat bound for New Orleans. In this business he made fifteen trips to New Orleans and return, and then made several trips on steamboats in the same trade. He then settled down in his adopted village, Eugene, and for the next twenty-two years was a dry-goods merchant in that place. In 1864 he sold out his store, and came to Terre Haute, where he now has an elegant home on South Fifth street. Here he engaged in the grocery trade on the corner of Fourth and Ohio streets, and prospered remarkably well. His reputation for integrity in all his business affairs brought him a constantly growing patronage, and both honor and wealth were his. In 1882 the financial affairs of the new Opera House had become seriously involved. The people, of whom Mr. Naylor was one, had subscribed $100,000 in stock to the company; the fine four-story stone structure had cost $283,000, and, being heavily mortgaged to an Eastern insurance company, its affairs were carried into court. It was then sold to Mr. Naylor for $100,000. He had sold his mercantile interests, together with his Ohio Street property, and has since given his attention to building up the interests of and needed improvements to "Naylor's Opera House." In 1848 Mr. Naylor was married to Flora, daughter of Benjamin Shaw, of Vermillion county, Ind., and they have reared two children: James B., who died in December, 1878, and Mrs. Elizabeth E., wife of B. G. Cox, who is a partner with H. Hulman in the wholesale grocery business, and whose present home is adjoining that of Mr. Naylor. It is with his little grandchildren, Wilson Naylor, Ellen, Laura E., B. G. and Newton, that Mr. Naylor's pleasantest hours of recreation are spent. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, the Blue Lodge, Council, Commandery and Chapter, and for twenty-five years has served as treasurer of the Blue Lodge; is also a member of the I. O. O. F. He was sixteen years postmaster at Eugene, Vermillion county, under Taylor, Fillmore, Lincoln, Johnson and Grant. A remarkable fact which he tells, with much gratitute, is that, although they came to the "sickly country" in a day when nearly all suffered, yet until being troubled within the past few years with rheumatism, he has never been compelled to call in the aid of a physician. Mr. Naylor relates how his father's family came to the Vermillion country. His father built a "broadhorn" (a square end flatboat with a running plank along each side to "pole the boat"), and on this put the family and possessions, the two horses and the cows. They floated down the Ohio, and then were slowly poling the craft up the Wabash when winter overtook them, and their "ark" was frozen fast in the stream. They took to the shore, packed their goods on the horses,

and with their wives on saddle, and the children behind, driving the cows, they made their way to Eugene. There is a wide chasm between that ancient mode of travel and the present palace cars, and it is to be hoped that even then the Lord tempered the wind to the shorn lamb.

ANDREW NEHF, builder and contractor, Terre Haute, was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, February 26, 1833, and is the eighth in the family of twelve children of Christof and Eva (Byer) Nehf, natives of Germany. Our subject was united in marriage May 30, 1854, in New York, with Catharine Boss, a daughter of Henry and Catharine (Schriner) Boss, natives of Germany. Mrs. Nehf is the eldest in a family of five children, and was born in Hesse Darmstadt, Germany, April 17, 1836. Mr. and Mrs. Nehf had born to them nine children, viz.: Andrew Wesley, who married Louie Winbreicht; Charles Theodore, who married Minnie Neukon; Emilie, who married Wilberforce Twaddel; Louisa, the wife of Henry Neukon; George Albert (deceased); William Henrich (deceased); Henry William, Ololia Theolinda and Alfred Franklin. Mr. Nehf spent his life in the Fatherland until he was fourteen years of age, when he and two of his brothers immigrated to this country and settled in Milwaukee, Wis., in the spring of 1847. He served an apprenticeship of three years at cabinet-making, then went to New York and worked three years at the trade. From there he proceeded to Petersville, Mich., where he remained a short time; then went to Columbus, Ohio, stopping there about nine months, and thence removed to Terre Haute, Ind. He was engaged as foreman in the carpenter shop of the Indianapolis & St. Louis Railroad, three years; then worked three years for Capt. James Hook, contractor, and in 1862 began business for himself. His shop was at the corner of Fifth and Chestnut streets, and he followed the business of contracting and building until 1870, when he purchased an interest in a saw-mill, which he sold at the expiration of two years. Some time after serving his term as justice of the peace, he served two years in this office by appointment. From 1870 to 1879 he was engaged in collecting, and was in fire and life insurance business; then commenced work at his trade, and has followed it to the present time. He has had to depend entirely on his own resources. Mr. and Mrs. Nehf are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in which he served as trustee, steward, class leader, Sunday-school superintendent, exhorter and local preacher, and also served as chorister about twenty years. In politics Mr. Nehf is a Republican, and he was appointed street commissioner.

THOMAS HENRY NELSON, Terre Haute, is a native of Mason county, Ky., the son of Dr. Thomas W. and Frances (Don-

iphan) Nelson, and a brother of Maj.-Gen. William Nelson, whose name is immortally interwoven with the battle of Shiloh, where he led the advance of Buell's army on the evening of the first day's fight on the historical battle-ground. Another brother was Col. A. D. Nelson, a distinguished officer of the regular army.

Mr. Nelson came to Indiana, in early life, and located first in Rockville, where he was engaged for six years in the practice of his profession. In 1857 he removed to Terre Haute, his permanent home, and has since been actively engaged in law, literature, politics and diplomacy. He was one of the founders of the Republican party, and was often a delegate to State and National Conventions. In 1860 he accepted a nomination for congress in a strong Democratic district, with the famous orator, Daniel W. Voorhees, as his competitor. A brilliant joint canvass ensued, which attracted public attention throughout the State as well as enormous audiences. Both parties, so championed, claimed the honors of the contest. "It must now be remembered only as a combat of giants who could give and receive hard blows, and still live when the fray was over." And when it was over Mr. Nelson's friends could, in the language of Webster, well say; "Though defeated, all is not lost." Though leading in that particular case a forlorn hope, he assisted in the general success of the cause. Mr. Voorhees and Mr. Nelson, notwithstanding a wide divergence of opinion upon all political questions, have ever been warm and steadfast personal friends.

The day of his defeat for congress was the day of the election of Abraham Lincoln to the presidency, and soon after his inauguration he appointed, upon his own personal knowledge and friendship, Mr. Nelson as envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Chili, which position he filled with conspicuous ability from 1861 to 1866. Our citizens had large claims against that republic, matters of some difficulty for diplomats even in times of prosperous peace, and the then new minister realized that, although our nation was convulsed with civil war, yet there should be no compromise of its rights, which must be preserved, even under such difficult and adverse circumstances. Other nations were looking upon our internal struggles as the beginning of a swift coming end of our national institutions, yet he speedily secured the settlement of every question and the payment of the claims, and at the same time so won the good-will and friendship of Chili that President Lincoln felt constrained to say that the government and the people of Chili were among the stanchest and truest friends of the United States Government. During Mr. Nelson's diplomatic residence at Santiago occurred the war between Spain and Chili, and to the American ambassador is chiefly attributed the generous

sympathy extended so universally by other governments to Chili in the contest. In this new field he found opportunity for the display of those peculiar faculties necessary in the stirring times of his own nation and the nations to which he was sent, that were a demonstration that his friend, Mr. Lincoln, had made no mistake in calling upon him to serve his country in the untried field of diplomacy. It was during his stay in Chili he witnessed the most calamitous fire of modern times—the burning, December 8, 1863, of the Church of Campania, in Santiago, the capital of the republic, in which 4,000 persons perished. With characteristic American impulse he rendered valuable aid on that occasion, and his cool judgment and prompt action excited favorable comment. He was conspicuous in the rescue of several lives. In 1866 he returned to his home, and quietly resumed the practice of law. But the country was upon the threshold of the reconstruction days. The question of the adoption of the XIV Amendment to the Constitution was before the nation, and its friends appealed to him to help them. He entered into the labor heart and soul, and addressed great audiences from Kentucky to Kansas. This added to his already extended reputation as a popular speaker. In 1868 he was chosen to head the electoral ticket of Indiana, and canvassed the State thoroughly. He was deeply interested in the work. His friends, Grant and Colfax, were triumphantly elected, and Mr. Nelson was selected by the Electoral College, over which he presided, to carry the votes of Indiana to Washington. He was appointed envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Mexico, by President Grant, in March, 1869. His nomination to the senate was at once unanimously confirmed. In the adjustment of the affairs of this Government with that of Mexico, he rendered excellent service. The history of his administration of the legation is to be found in the archives of the State department, and in several published volumes. In 1873 Mr. Nelson resigned his appointment to Mexico, but the resignation was not accepted for several months after it was tendered. During his entire residence in Chili and Mexico he was president of the Diplomatic Corps. Early in 1874 we find him again in his law office in Terre Haute, absent only when called, as was frequently the case, on important affairs in Washington City. In 1876 he again headed his party on the electoral ticket, and again in 1880 and in 1888, and each time he canvassed the entire State. Proverbially there has been no State in the Union where the whole ground in nearly every policies battle is fought over so stubbornly inch by inch, as is Indiana. The recognition of his abilities as a popular speaker is given as well by those who are opposed to his political views and

policies as by his party companions. His manner in addressing an audience is graceful, and the supreme art of concealing himself, enlisting the sympathy of his audience, and making all forget who is talking, leaving them to the one subject of thought that the speaker desires to present, is his rare gift. This is merely the supreme art of the orator. An excellent voice, a remarkably clear and distinct enunciation, with perfect modulation and expressive features, are some of the marks of the make-up of the man that are part of the means, natural or acquired, that are at his command on important occasions. In person Mr. Nelson is above the medium in height and size, erect with a strong nervous movement, brown hair now mixed with gray, brown eyes, strong but pleasant features of face, with a full short beard, with a large and finely poised head, and a semi-military movement of person. He is just now in the prime of his mental life, and of the open, frank and genial nature that makes him a most companionable acquaintance and friend. He might be in short summed up as a typical Kentuckian, whose veneration of the memory of Clay and Lincoln is a sacred and undivided duty.

In the Annual Cyclopedia of 1872 is the following concerning Mrs. Elizabeth Key, wife of Hon. Thomas H. Nelson, who died in Maltrata, Mexico, March 23, 1872, written by William Cullen Bryant, the great American poet, who was her friend and admirer: "Mrs. Nelson was a daughter of the late Col. Marshall Key, a conspicuous and able political leader and lawyer of Washington, Mason Co., Ky. She was well educated, and early in life married Thomas H. Nelson, then a youth just entering upon his career as a lawyer, and who has since become distinguished both as a political leader and diplomatist. Soon after their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Nelson removed to Indiana, where she shared with her husband all the trials, and contributed her full proportion to all the triumphs of the active, eloquent and successful lawyer, who had become one of the founders of the Republican party. Mr. Nelson was sent to Chili as United States minister almost at the outset of the late war, and remained there at a post which the course of events rapidly invested with a peculiar and almost vital importance to the commercial and political interests of the Republic, then battling for its life during the whole of Mr. Lincoln's administration, and a full year of that of his successor. In 1869 he was appointed minister plenipotentiary to Mexico, where he still remains." How large and effective a part Mrs. Nelson took in her husband's labors throughout this entire period, the archives of the State Department attest. She had been a student without pretense as without parade, all her life long. Her knowledge of foreign languages, of history and of po-

litical economy, enabled her to afford her husband an assistance as intelligent as it was assiduous; and none of those of her sex who clamor most loudly in public for the equality of woman with man has done or can ever do so much to prove the truth of their doctrine in its true appreciation as this tender, modest and devoted wife. Her union with her husband was as the Shakesperian "Marriage of true minds." Those alone who knew her well and intimately can estimate its beauty and its worth, and, estimating these, come near measuring the depth and bitterness of a sorrow which present sympathy the most sincere may soothe, but years can never adequately assuage. President Juarez, who had recently experienced a similar affliction, and whose lamented wife had been an intimate and strongly attached friend of Mrs. Nelson, manifested the most profound sympathy with Mr. Nelson, and throughout the social and diplomatic circles of the Mexican capital her loss was deeply and unaffectedly mourned. Of her children but two survive her, Marshall K. Nelson, a resident of Mexico, and Harriet, wife of Dr. Edward H. Ashwin, of Brooklyn, N. Y.

SOLOMON NEUKOM, grocer, Terre Haute. Among the prominent citizens of Terre Haute is Solomon Neukom, who has been a resident of the place for many years. He was born in Switzerland February 8, 1829, and is a son of Ulrich Neukom, a cooper by trade, who died in Germany. Solomon was reared in that country, attending the common schools of his native place. He came to America, landing at New York City June 11, 1847, and having learned shoemaking, he became engaged in that trade. In 1849 he came West, locating for a time at Cincinnati, Ohio, and subsequently, in 1856, came to Terre Haute, where in 1864 he embarked in his present business, in which he has since continued. Mr. Neukom was married in Cincinnati June 2, 1853, to Miss Regina, daughter of Gerhart and Mary (Roelker) Tormohlen, and born in Hanover, Germany. This union has been blessed with eight children, five of whom are now living—three sons and two daughters—viz.: Jennie, wife of Charles Lammers; Minnie, wife of Charles Neff; Henry, a clerk; Albert, engaged in the drug business in Terre Haute; Adolph, cashier in the Buckeye Store in Terre Haute. The family are members of the German Methodist Episcopal Church, of which Mr. Neukom has been class leader and trustee. Mrs. Neukom has been a teacher in the Sunday-school for many years. They gave their children the advantage of good education: One daughter graduated at the city high school; Minnie attended the Indiana State Normal, and was a teacher eight years. This family is one of the few where all are doing well, and all seem to prosper; they are among the best citizens of Terre Haute, and have many friends.

WILLIAM D. NEVINS, farmer and stock-grower, Nevins township, P. O. Fontanet, was born November 23, 1840, within less than a mile of where he now resides, and is a son of James and Elizabeth (Denman) Nevins, natives of Indiana, and of Scotch descent, former born in Fort Harrison in 1813. William Nevins, grandfather of our subject, was truly a pioneer of this part of the State, being here among the Indians. The family have usually been farmers, and generally met with success. James Nevins, father of William D., died in Parke county, Ind., where he spent the greater part of this life; he was twice married, William D. being by first wife. Our subject was reared on the farm where he was born, attending school in his native district. He can remember when his father used the old wooden moldboard plow. He was married in Vigo county, in 1867, to Miss Nancy, daughter of Samuel and Tamsey (Roe) Elliott, and is descended from the Dutch, who settled New York nearly 300 years ago. Mr. and Mrs. Nevins' children are James, Samuel, Isabella, Ellen, Dora, John, Maude and Lillie. The family worship at the Baptist Church, of which Mr. Nevins is a deacon and regulator, and in politics he acts with the Democratic party. He is one of the self-made men of the country; when he was married he could neither read nor write, but by diligence and the help of his wife, he mastered the rudiments of English, and he keeps himself posted with the important events of the day. Mr. Nevins is owner of the farm where he resides.

JAMES NICHOLS, manufacturer and grocer, Nos. 400 and 402 South First street, Terre Haute, was born in Yorkshire, England, March 21, 1845, and is the second in the family of five children of Edward and Jane (Ellis) Nichols. Our subject was reared in Yorkshire, and received his education in the public and private schools, and there learned the trade of weaver of woolen fabrics. In June, 1865, he came to Terre Haute, and followed his trade in the Wabash Woolen Mills, about five years, then went to the Indian Territory, and built a woolen-mill near Baxter Springs, Kas. Here he remained about three years, and lost what capital he had accumulated. Returning to Terre Haute, he accepted the position of receiving clerk in the wholesale grocery house of H. Hulman, with whom he remained about five years. He purchased the property, and erected a new brick building, and engaged in the grocery and meat trade on his own account, in which he has a large and growing business. In 1882 he embarked in the manufacture of lumber, staves, headings, barrels and boxes, and now employs about seventy-five men. The factory is located on First street, between College and Vine. Mr. Nichols has had to depend entirely on his own resources, and the building up of this extensive trade has been

the result of his own energy and good financiering. He was united in marriage, January 18, 1871, in Terre Haute, with Mary A. Kirtley, a daughter of James and Sarah Kirtley, natives of Kentucky. She is the sixth in a family of seven children who grew to maturity, and was born in Terre Haute, May 18, 1845. Mr. and Mrs. Nichols had born to them four children: Edward, Nettie G., Charles and Bertie. The parents are members of the Baptist Church, and he is trustee of the North Mission, and of Maple Avenue Union Protestant Church. He is a member of the K. of P., Occidental Lodge No. 18, and a charter member of the Uniform Rank. He is lieutenant-colonel in the Seventh Regiment, and has served as first and second lieutenant and captain of the Uniform Rank; was quartermaster of the first Uniform Rank organized in the State. He is a Royal Arch Mason, and a Knight Templar, also a member of the National Union. He served five years in the British army. In politics Mr. Nichols is a Republican.

FIRMIN NIPPERT (deceased) was born September 25, 1819, a native of Guinglange, a little town in the department of Moselle, France, near the city of Metz. His father was Bernard Nippert, a teacher, whose sons were Bernard, Firmin, Nicholas, August and Martin. Firmin Nippert came to this country in 1839, landing in New Orleans, whence he went to Portland, Ky., and became a clerk in a general store. He commenced merchandising at Patoka, Ind., and afterward sold goods at Salem, Ind. In 1844 he removed to Terre Haute, and opened a store on the northwest corner of Second and Ohio streets, called the French store. From 1863 to 1869 Mr. Nippert was not actively engaged in business. During this period he made the tour of Europe, and visited the Orient. On his return, in 1869, he became connected with the Nail Works, his management of which reflected great credit on him. So well pleased with his care of the property were the stockholders that in 1888, on the occasion of his retirement from his office, the board voted him in addition to his salary the sum of $3,000. This he declined to receive, but caused it to be distributed among his subordinates. The resolutions were engrossed and signed by D. W. Minshall, G. W. Bement, Demas Deming, Henry S. Deming and Benjamin Wilhelmn, and are as follows:

WHEREAS, Mr. Firmin Nippert has this day presented his resignation of the presidency of the Terre Haute Iron and Nail Works:

Resolved, That the Board of Directors, with sincere regret for the necessity that compels this action and the severance of his long and successful official connection with this company, desires to express, in accepting this resignation, the complete satisfaction and thanks of the company, for the very able, efficient and successful manner in which all of the duties of the position have been discharged.

The results shown by the statements this day made of operations under his management is a marvelous exhibition of progressive growth and successful operation, and this company desires to recognize in the fullest manner. the high business capacity which has brought about these extraordinary results.

Firmin Nippert died in Terre Haute on Sunday morning, November 3, 1889. He never rallied from the attack of pneumonia with which he had been stricken on the preceding Tuesday. At the time of his death he had but one brother living, Mr. August Nippert, of California, but there are several heirs of his deceased brothers and sisters. It was a great surprise to his friends that he made no will, as it was clearly his intention to do so. He left a large estate with no direct heirs. Thus ended the life of one of the most prominent business men and valuable citizens of Terre Haute. He was the intimate and special friend as well as the confidant of Chauncey Rose, and was his trusted representative in the distribution of his great benefactions. He was president of the board of managers of the Rose Polytechnic Institute. Immediately after his death the board met and passed a series of resolutions expressive of the sentiment of the entire community, as follows:

This board has lost a valuable coadjutor; the cause of education a liberal, but unpretending friend; and this community a public-spirited and upright citizen. Therefore it is proper that we put upon record our sincere regret for the loss we have sustained, our appreciation of his services in the management of the trust in which he took such a lively interest, and our acknowledgment of his uniform courtesy and deference to the opinion of his associates—the unfailing mark of a true gentleman.

The board of directors of the Iron and Nail Works held a meeting, and among other things, said: "For a number of years he was the efficient president who brought success and character to this company, by his untiring energy and unblemished integrity. A good citizen—with a tender heart and open hand—his work extended to the whole community. This board sincerely deplores his death." Mr. Nippert occupied many other positions of trust and responsibility with characteristic energy, ability and fidelity. He was president of the Rose Dispensary, president of the Terre Haute Gas Light Company, Director of the National State Bank; director of the Terre Haute & Indianapolis Railroad, and had much to do with the administration of many important public and private trusts. The Fort Harrison Club adopted the following resolutions:

Mr. Nippert was a citizen of Terre Haute for more than forty years. He was all the time engaged in business, and through all his career his integrity was never even the subject of discussion. In the death of Firmin Nippert, Terre Haute has lost a valuable citizen, and this club one of its urbane and generous members. We mourn his loss as citizens and as members of this club.

The earthly record of Firmin Nippert closed forever, without one spot or stain to mar its fair page. In every relation of life, he was a just and true man. He was faithful and conscientious in the discharge of every duty. His aims were just and his methods honorable. He had business transactions with thousands of people, which, in the aggregate, amounted to vast sums of money, but no

one ever impeached the honor or questioned the integrity of Firmin Nippert. An ill-gathered dollar never soiled the palm of his hand. He was kind, gentle and modest, and "had a tear for pity and a hand open as day for melting charity." He was unostentatious but liberal in his benefactions, and paid generous tribute to every charitable enterprise. He was the friend of the friendless and the unfortunate, and "sent no one empty away." His employes and assistants honored, loved and revered him, and not one of them ever claimed to have been wronged or neglected by Mr. Nippert. Such a well-rounded character furnishes a noble example for imitation and emulation.

E. W. NOEL, with C. Schmidt & Co., No. 651 Wabash avenue, Terre Haute, is a native of Mount Vernon, Ind., born March 19, 1853. His parents were W. J. L. and Harriet (Nettleton) Noel, natives of Indiana. Mr. Noel's grandparents were pioneer settlers of Posey county, Ind. His grandfather was born in Pennsylvania, June 16, 1792, and died in Mount Vernon at the age of ninety-five. He served as fifer in the War of 1812. Mr. Noel's grandmother, whose maiden name was Johnson, was born in Ireland, June 24, 1792, and died at the age of eighty-eight years. His father is a retired merchant, a resident of Mount Vernon. His mother died in 1876. Mr. Noel is the youngest of two children that grew to maturity, two having died in infancy. He received a public-school education in Mount Vernon, then clerked in his father's dry-goods store until he grew to manhood, when he engaged in the music business, which he followed in his native home for about six years. He came to Terre Haute in the spring of 1890 with C. Schmidt & Co., and they opened their music store, May 1, 1890, where they handle a full line of musical merchandise. In pianos they handle the George Steck, William Knabe, Behning and Wheelock; in organs, Neuman Bros., Wilcox and the White. Mr. Noel was married in Mount Vernon, June 8, 1883, to Miss Ida B., daughter of George Dismer, of Mound City, Ill., a native of Germany. She is the fifth in a family of eight children, born in Mound City in 1864. Mr. and Mrs. Noel have one daughter, Harriet E. Mr. Noel is a member of the K. of P., No. 125, and is also a member of the A. O. U. W., at Mount Vernon, No. 81. In politics he is a Republican.

EDWIN O'BOYLE. Among the enterprising business men of Terre Haute, we make mention of this gentleman. He was born August 5, 1854, in Terre Haute, Ind., and although a young man has seen many changes in the city. He is a son of J. H. O'Boyle, a native of Winchester county, Va., who settled in Terre Haute in 1850, where he died in 1882. He was a leather dealer and a prominent business man. Edwin, who is the eldest in a family of six

children, prepared for college in the Terre Haute schools, then entered the Wabash College, and took a full classical course. He was first a salesman in his father's wholesale leather store, and then took an interest in the business, which after his father's death he carried on alone for a time. He is now out of the leather business and is a partner in the pants manufacturing business of Terre Haute. In his political preferments he is a Democrat.

JACOB W. OGLE, M. D., Prairieton township, P. O. Prairieton, was born in Butler county, Ohio, February 10, 1823, a son of Jacob and Sarah (Beatty) Ogle, natives of Dauphin county, Penn., former of whom was of English and German descent, and latter of Irish. The father was a tailor by trade, and was engaged in mercantile business for some time, but during the latter part of his life he followed farming. They moved to Butler county, Ohio, in 1813, and remained there until 1839 when they moved to this county. The father was born October 9, 1791, and died June 28, 1867. The mother was born December 28, 1790, and died October 3, 1871. The grandfather of our subject was William, the great-grandfather was John, and the great-great-grandfather, surnamed "John, the Emigrant," came with Lord Baltimore from England, and had grants of land. Jacob and Sarah Ogle had a family of eight children, of whom Jacob W. is the fourth. He was married December 2, 1851, to Eliza J. Ferguson, daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth (Lee) Ferguson, natives of Butler county, Ohio, and pioneer settlers of this county, her father being a farmer. He was of Scotch descent, and the mother of English. They had a family of eight children who grew to maturity, of whom Eliza J. was the youngest, born June 28, 1826. Dr. and Mrs. Ogle had born to them a family of six children, viz.: Mary M., deceased wife of Lamise White; Sarah E., wife of B. R. White; J. B., deceased; Fred H. L., who married Agnes Ball; Blanche, wife of William Farmer, and Frank F. The Doctor received his early education in the common schools of Butler county, Ohio; then attended the Miamoma University at Oxford, Ohio, and graduated there in 1845. He worked for a short time on the farm, and then in 1846 began the study of medicine under his brother-in-law, remaining with him about three years. He next attended lectures at the Ohio Medical College during the winters of 1848–49. The Doctor went to California in the spring of 1849, and engaged in the practice of medicine, and also mined, until 1851. He then came back to this county, and turned his attention to farming, but was burned out in the second year. In 1863 he attended Rush Medical College, in Chicago, Ill., and graduated there; then practiced medicine in Prairieton two years, when he moved in 1865 on the farm where he now resides. He owns

three well-cultivated farms of 400 acres. Mrs. Ogle died July 1, 1884, a consistent member of the Baptist Church. The Doctor is a Democrat, and has served two terms as township assessor. He has in his possession a small box made of copper and brass that has been in the family since some time before the Revolution; it was captured from the Indians, and the record that his grandfather left was that William Penn gave it to the Indians.

CHARLES ORTH, farmer and stock-grower, Otter Creek township, P. O. Edwards, was born in Otter Creek township, Vigo Co., Ind., December 30, 1858, and is the son of Lewis and Catherine Orth. His father was a farmer during his lifetime, and came to Vigo county among the earliest settlers of Otter Creek, where he spent the remaining portion of his life, and died in 1877. His family consisted of thirteen children, of whom eleven are living, Charles being next to the youngest. He was reared on the farm, receiving his education in the district schools, and has been successful in his chosen vocation. He is the owner of a well-improved farm of 154 acres, where he now resides. He was married February 27, 1884, to Miss Mary, daughter of Harrison and Luna L. Denny, natives of France, but who spent many years of their lives in this county. The mother was born in New York, the father in Otter Creek township, Vigo Co., Ind. Mr. and Mrs. Orth have two children: Herbert and Carrie. In politics he is a Democrat.

JACOB ORTH, farmer and stock-grower, Otter Creek township, P. O. Edwards, was born in Warren county, Ohio, near Lebanon, May 1, 1842, and is a son of Lewis and Catherine Orth, natives of Germany, who came from that country to America, locating in Pennsylvania, and in 1832 removed to Ohio, thence came to Indiana, in 1856, and settled near Terre Haute, where he carried on farming; he died in Otter Creek township in 1877. Jacob, who is next to the eldest in a family of thirteen children, received his schooling in his native county, but for the most part was reared in Otter Creek township, this county. He chose farming as a business, and has followed that all his life, having made his own way in the world, and is now the owner of 100 acres of well-improved land, where he resides in Otter Creek township. He was married September 4, 1872, to Miss Lucy E., daughter of Thomas Witham, and born in this county, of English descent. This union has been blessed with three children: Frank Lewis, Frederick J. and Charles W. In politics Mr. Orth is a Democrat, and has served as justice of the peace; has also been school director, and takes an active interest in the cause of education. He is a Master Mason, a member of lodge at Terre Haute.

GEORGE C. OVERPECK, farmer and stock-grower, Otter Creek township, P. O. Terre Haute, was born in Preble county, Ohio, November 12, 1859, and is a son of J. W. and Sarah Jane (Randolph) Overpeck, natives of Ohio and of English and German descent. In early life the father was a carpenter and contractor, but later he followed farming. He came to this county in 1868, and settled on a farm in Otter Creek township, where he spent the remainder of his life, dying in 1887. His children are George C., Mack and Frederick, all energetic and industrious, and doing well. Mack owns the farm adjoining George's land, is married and has one son, Carl Clifton. George C. was reared on the farm, attending the common schools in the township, and, following in the footsteps of his ancestors, became a farmer. He owns a well-improved farm of seventy acres, on which he resides. Mr. Overpeck was married in this county, October 20, 1886, to Miss Mattie, daughter of E. A. Phillips, a farmer of Harrison township. She is of Irish and English descent. The union of Mr. and Mrs. Overpeck has been blessed with one child, Helen. In politics our subject is a Democrat.

F. M. OWEN, blacksmith, Terre Haute, is a native of Lawrence county, Ind., born August 1, 1840, a son of M. D. H. and Anna (Gainey) Owen, natives of Indiana, who moved to Greene county, in 1856. The father was a blacksmith, and died in the last named county in 1859, at the age of fifty years; the mother died in 1872, at the age of sixty years. F. M. Owen, who is the fourth in a family of seven children who grew to maturity, received a common-school education, and learned the blacksmith's trade with his father. He started a shop at Island Grove, Greene county, and worked there until the breaking out of the Civil war. July 6, 1861, he enlisted in the Twenty-first Ind. V. I. as musician, and was mustered out September 11, 1862, at Camp Carlton, New Orleans, La. In April, 1864, he re-enlisted in the Twenty-fourth Ind. V. I., again as musician, and was mustered out at Galveston, Tex., in November, 1865. Returning to Greene county he worked at his trade until 1871, when he moved to Bloomfield, Ind., where he remained until 1875, when he removed to Terre Haute, and has here since followed his trade. Mr. Owen was married in Greene county, Ind., April 30, 1868, to Miss Nancy McClung, daughter of James and Martha (Skurlock) McClung, natives of Ohio. Mrs. Owen is the eldest in a family of five children, and was born in Jackson county, Ohio, September 13, 1845. Mr. and Mrs. Owen had born to them seven children, viz.: Alex. T. (deceased); William H., Francis M. (deceased); Fred; Rollie, deceased; Ray and Oscar. The parents are both members of the First Baptist Church. Mr. Owen is a Republican in politics.

J. A. PARKER, iron manufacturer, Terre Haute. In the ranks of the successful business men who have accumulated a handsome fortune by their own energies and industry stands this gentleman. Mr. Parker was born in Kennebec county, Me., March 20, 1830, and is the eldest son of Jacob R. and Louise R. (Robinson) Parker, natives of Maine, and of Scotch-Irish and English descent. The father, who had been a hotel keeper, died in Kennebec county, Me., in 1879. His family consisted of six sons and six daughters, eleven of whom grew to their majority. Our subject received his education in his native county, where he remained until he reached his legal age, when he went to Boston, and learned his trade in the locomotive works. Having served his full time as an apprentice, he was employed on the railroad in Maine as a locomotive engineer. In 1851 he came West, and followed railroading two years, with headquarters at Terre Haute. In 1852 he accepted a position as master mechanic at Greenville, Ohio, in the employ of the Greenville & Miami Railroad Company, where he remained three years. He then went to York, Ill., and was engaged in the lumber business for the following three years; then moved to Hudsonville, Ill., and continued the lumber trade, in connection with which he established a planing-mill. Subsequently he purchased a farm of 600 acres, which he now owns, and which has every modern improvement; in this and the fine thoroughbred animals (for he gives much attention to the raising of fine stock) he takes great interest. In 1871 he bought the Eagle Iron Works, Terre Haute, becoming the successor of W. J. Ball & Co. His long experience, skill and training in the mechanical arts have eminently qualified him to become a successful iron master. He operated the mills until 1890, employing from forty to fifty men. He is ably assisted by his two sons, George W. and Thacker A., young men of industry and ability, who are forging their way to the front ranks of active and prominent young business men. Mr. Parker was united in marriage, in Maine, to Miss Elizabeth Wentworth, a granddaughter of Ex-Gov. Wentworth, and this union has been blessed with five children, viz.: Gertrude, wife of R. Geddes; Mary J., wife of John C. Warren, county clerk of Vigo; George W. and Thacker A., who are with their father in business; and Beth. Mr. and Mrs. Parker are members of the Baptist Church, of which he is trustee, and of the Sabbath-school, of which he has been superintendent. He is a Sir Knight Templar, in politics a Republican.

G. R. PARSONS, general superintendent of the Coleman Heading Factory, Terre Haute, is a native of Delaware county, Ind., born June 11, 1846, and is a son of George and Martha (Shidder) Parsons, natives of Pennsylvania and Ohio, and of En-

glish and Scotch descent, respectively. The family came west in 1832, and made their settlement in Delaware county. The father was a blacksmith in early manhood, but became a prominent Indiana farmer, improving a fine farm of a half section, a large portion of it being in the rich and fertile bottom lands; he died at his farm home in 1858. The family of children were seven boys, of whom G. R. is the third in order of birth. He grew to his majority in the family home, going to the neighborhood schools, and assisting at the farm work after the fashion of the average farm boy, who is taught at home as thorough lessons in industry and frugality as in the books at school. When sufficiently advanced, he became a pupil in the high school, and mastered well the rudiments of a sound English education. His earliest launch in the wide world on his own behalf was to volunteer in the cause of his country, and go to war when but little over fifteen years of age—enlisting in Company E, Nineteenth Ind. V. I.; then re-enlisting at the end of this term of service, he remained in the army during the whole of those dark and bloody days, participating in many of the most sanguinary battles of the war. He was at the second Bull Run, Antietam, Gettysburg and many others, and was mustered out of the service September 14, 1865. It is enough to indicate the nature of his service to say that he was a member of the "Iron Brigade," and was present at the charge of the bridge that ended the battle of Antietam.

G. R. Parsons and Catherine Kiger were united in wedlock in Delaware county, Ind., in 1868; she is a daughter of William Kiger, of Irish and German descent, and of this union are the following named children: Martha J., William D., Mabel A. and Joseph M. When Mr. Parsons left the army he returned to his old home in Delaware county. During the past seventeen years he has been superintendent of the different Coleman heading factories, of which there are plants in Indianapolis, Vreederburg, Paris (Ill.) and Terre Haute, the latter of which is now (September, 1890,) in rapid course of completion. He has worked his way up the rounds of the ladder, a fine type and specimen of the American powers of adaptation—a good soldier while there is war, and a leading man in one of our most important industries when peace broods over the land. In political matters he affiliates with the Republican party. He is past commander of Major Anderson Post, No. 369, G. A. R., at Indianapolis; is a Master Mason, a member of the I. O. O. F., K. of P. and of the Christian Church, of which he and his wife are exemplary and valuable coefficients. Having a general superintendence of the system of factories, it is his intention to make Terre Haute his headquarters and permanent home, and the family will be a pleasant acquisition to the city's society.

T. J. PATTON is extensively engaged in the butcher business, and is the owner and proprietor of a large meat market in Terre Haute. He was born in Brown county, Ohio, September 15, 1845, and is a son of Samuel and Sarah (Sandsburry) Patton, former a native of Ohio, latter of Virginia, and who were of Scotch-Irish and Dutch descent. The father, who was a trader, was a member of the Seventh Indiana Light Artillery, and was killed at the battle of Murfreesboro. Our subject, who is the third in a family of six children, was reared in Brown county, Ohio, where he attended the common schools. In 1858 he came to Terre Haute, and followed farming until 1866, when he engaged in the meat business, which he has followed since with more than average success. He was married, in 1870, to Miss Emma, daughter of John Vest, and a relative of Senator Vest, of Missouri. This union has been blessed with four children: Ada, Frederick, Grace and Samuel. Mrs. Patton is a member of the Episcopal Church. Mr. Patton is a member of the Masonic fraternity; also of the I. O. O. F. He enlisted, in 1864, in the One Hundred and Thirty-third Ind. V. I., Company E, and became a non-commissioned officer. His success in life is entirely due to his own energy and perseverance.

JOSEPH PECK, farmer and stock-grower, P. O. Terre Haute. This gentleman is a retired farmer, residing in Section 2, Harrison township, where he owns fifty acres of excellent land, having also twenty acres in Section 11. He is a native of Yorkshire, England, and was born April 11, 1821, a son of Simeon and Jane (Rutledge) Peck, both natives of England and of English descent. They came to America in 1834, and settled on the farm. The father died in Illinois, in 1870, and the mother in this county, in 1847. They were the parents of five children, two of whom are living: Richard, in Christian county, Ill., and Joseph. Our subject was reared on a farm, receiving but little early education. He was married in Vigo county, Ind., in 1842, to Miss Emily, daughter of Solomon Allen, and born in West Virginia in 1819. They had two children: William Harvey, born December 23, 1851, died July 5, 1852, and Simon Allen, born November 13, 1853, who was married to Martha Strong, a native of Parke county, Ind., and they are the parents of three children: Walter R., Bertha and Emily. Simon A. owns twenty acres of land in Section 10. Joseph Peck is a self-made man, starting in life poor, but by hard labor and good habits he has accumulated a nice property. He is highly respected in the neighborhood of where he resides. He is a modest and unassuming man, and has never sought or held any office.

ALFRED B. PEGG, P. O. Terre Haute. This is one of the old and respected pioneers of Vigo county. He resides on section

25, Harrison township, where he has fifty-eight acres of excellent farm land, with a comfortable residence and good outbuildings. He is a native of Guilford county, N. C., and was born June 22, 1821, a son of Wiley and Phira (Merideth) Pegg, who were married in North Carolina and there died—the mother when Alfred B. was two weeks old, and the father when he was six years old. Our subject was reared on a farm and has followed that vocation, except during the time he worked at the cooper's trade. He came to Indiana in 1831 with his uncle, Nathan Merideth, and to Vigo county in 1837. He was married in this county, in 1842, to Eva A. Brown, a native of Ohio. They have no children. Mr. Pegg is a Republican, and has held the office of county commissioner eighteen months. He was real-estate appraiser four years, also trustee of Lost Creek township, this county. The family belong to the Methodist Episcopal Church.

WILLIAM A. PEKER, of the firm of Peker Bros., dealers in staple and fancy groceries, Terre Haute, was born in Bismarck, Germany, August 27, 1848, and is the second in the family of four children, of Carl and Louisa (Schmidt) Peker. Our subject was married in Terre Haute, Ind., April 17, 1877, to Rosa, daughter of Frank F. and Ida (Nonnenbruch) Schmidt, natives of Germany. Mrs. Peker is the eldest in a family of four children, and was born in Terre Haute, August 30, 1857. Mr. and Mrs. Peker have three children: Eda, Carl and Ottelia. Mr. Peker first learned the blacksmith's trade in the Vandalia Railroad shops, and followed same six years; then clerked in a queensware store for three years, and was afterward engaged in the coal-oil business for ten years, and then embarked in the grocery business where he is located at the present time, and where the firm have an extensive and growing trade. In politics Mr. Peker is a Democrat.

FRANK F. PEKER, township trustee, Terre Haute, was born in Bismarck, Germany, and is the youngest in the family of four children of Carl and Louisa (Schmidt) Peker. He was married October 27, 1881, in Terre Haute, to Matilda, daughter of Jacob Seitz, and who died September 12, 1886. Mr. Peker came from Germany to Clark county, Ill., when he was five years old, and remained there until 1866, when he moved to Terre Haute. He received his education in the schools of that city, and clerked in a grocery store for a short time; also worked as hostler for Judge Mack, about seven months; was in the picture-frame business, nine months, and was with H. G. Richardson in the queensware trade, three years. He then engaged in the coal-oil business, which he followed for seven years, from 1874 to 1881; was in the saloon business from 1881 to 1887, and, selling out, he embarked, in company

with his brother, in the grocery business in 1888, but sold his interest in same year, having been elected township trustee. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, Humbolt Lodge, No. 42, also of the K. of P., Oriole Lodge, No. 81; the Knights of Honor; the Red Men and of the Occidental Literary Club, in which latter he has held all the offices. He is a member of the Terre Haute Liquor Dealers Association, and of the Nest of Order of Owls; in politics he is a Democrat.

ALLEN PENCE, M. D., Terre Haute, was born September 8, 1819, near Urbana, Champaign Co., Ohio, the second in a family of three children of Joseph and Sarah (Rector) Pence, natives of Virginia and Kentucky, and of German and English descent, respectively. The family were agriculturists, and here Allen grew to manhood, giving the schools of the neighborhood about the usual attendance of a farmer's boy. He was studious and apt, and used the out-of-school hours to such advantage that at the age of sixteen he was considered qualified to teach, and accordingly he opened a school in Logan county, Ill. When eighteen years old he commenced a course of reading medicine, and completed his reading when aged twenty-one. He taught school but a short time, then read medicine in Springfield, Ill., in 1837, and in 1844 he came to Terre Haute, where he opened his office for the practice of medicine, patriotically on the 4th of July, and is now the oldest practicing physician in the city. In May, 1852, he laid in a small stock of drugs, and his new enterprise began to thrive, this stock being increased little by little as the wants of the trade demanded, and he has in his employ at all times two or three practical drug clerks. His business is located at the southwest corner of Second and Ohio streets, in what is known as Pence's Hall, a three-story brick structure. Pence's Hall or the third story, is 44x75 feet in size. In the rear of the main building is a three-story brick structure 25x65 feet, the first floor of which is devoted to office purposes. Dr. Pence was elected alderman by the Democrats in 1858 and by the Republicans in 1862; also held the office of city commissioner in 1872. Dr. Pence opened his first office in Danville, Ill., and from there came to Terre Haute. He has been twice married, and his present companion was Louise Weinhardt. She is one of the prominent and active workers of the Ladies' Aid Society.

WILLIAM G. PENNINGTON, farmer and stock-grower, Fayette township, P. O. Sandford, was born in Vigo county, Ind., January 8, 1836, and is a son of Henry and Hannah (Gannon) Pennington, former born in North Carolina of English descent, latter in Kentucky, of Irish. The father died in 1888; the mother still survives. The father was a successful farmer, owner of a considerable

estate at the time of his death. He was an industrious man, and made his own unaided way in the world. The maternal grandfather, William Gannon, who was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, and a pensioner, died in 1845. William G. is the eldest in a family of eight children, all of whom survive, and, as is often the case, he was the "first boy" with his father while he was working to accumulate his possessions, doing his share of the labor on the farm from the time he was quite young, and before he was full grown he generally worked as a full farm hand. He has literally followed in the footsteps of his father, and naturally has chosen farming as a business; he has met with more than average success, and has a farm of 300 acres. He attended the district school, and also the high school of Terre Haute. Mr. Pennington was married in 1860 to Miss Martha Wiles, of German origin, daughter of Joseph and Margaret (Ray) Wiles, former having been a farmer during his life. Mr. and Mrs. Pennington have eight children: Joseph Henry, George, Mary, Emma, Eva, Olive, Rosa and Oka. Mr. Pennington is among the oldest men now living who were born in Vigo county—an honest, industrious and highly respected citizen. His father, by his will, gave all his property to a younger brother, and William G. had from the start to rely upon himself, alone.

J. B. PENNINGTON, farmer and stock-grower, Fayette township, P. O. Sandford, was born in Edgar county, Ill., March 3, 1842, and is a son of Henry and Hannah (Gannon) Pennington, former of English latter of Irish descent. The mother is still living. The father, who was a successful farmer, died in 1888. The mother, who is the daughter of a Revolutionary soldier, is now in her seventy-ninth year. They reared a family of seven children, Jabel B. being the fifth in order of birth of those now living. He was reared on the farm, attending the district school of the neighborhood, and is now a successful agriculturist, the owner of a farm of 163 acres. He has been twice married, the first time, in 1872, to Laura, daughter of James Pickerel, and of German origin. She died in 1887 leaving four children viz.: Marion; Mary, deceased; Ella and Susan. Mr. Pennington's second wife was Miss Mattie, daughter of William Parker, and of German origin. Our subject has taken charge of his parents in the declining years of their lives. He has always been industrious and energetic, and as a consequence has been successful in his undertakings.

JOHN ALLEN PETERS, an old and prominent citizen of Pierson township, was born in Henry county, Ky., August 7, 1825, and is a son of Joseph and Frances M. (Cheatham) Peters, former of whom was a son of John Peters, a native of England, and a farmer. Joseph Peters, who was a successful farmer, and in poli-

tics a Democrat, died in Boone county, Ind., in August, 1870, when about seventy-two years of age; his widow would be eighty-six years of age in 1890. They were for many years members of the Baptist Church, she for seventy years or longer. They had six sons and five daughters, John Allen being the third in order of birth, and four sons and two daughters are still living, viz.: James M., John Allen, Joseph T., Wesley C., Martha C. and Dolly Ann. John Allen Peters spent his school days in Kentucky, and March 7, 1840, came with his parents to Boone county, Ind., where he remained on his father's farm until twenty-three years of age, when he located on the Miami Reserve; a year later he sold to good advantage, and went to Tipton county. After four years he sold and came to Vigo county, when Pierson township was sparsely settled, and the splendid farm of 240 acres which he now owns was timberland. By great industry and perseverance this has been cleared and improved. August 7, 1845, Mr. Peters married Elizabeth, daughter of George Johns, and born in Harrison county, Ind., in 1817, and died September 3, 1870; she had been a member of the New Light Church many years. She was the mother of seven children, four of whom are living: George W., trustee of the township [See his sketch.]; Joseph T., Jr.; Sarah F., wife of George W. Taylor, and John S.; those dead are William H., William P. and Eliza A. In April, 1871, Mr. Peters married Eliza, daughter of Joseph Orr, and born in Switzerland county, Ind., November 20, 1828. Mr. and Mrs. Peters and one son, Ira W., are members of the U. B. Church, of which he is a trustee. He is a member of the F. M. B. A., and is one of the influential leaders of the Democratic party in his township, always taking an active part in the councils of his party.

GEORGE W. PETERS, trustee of Pierson township, P. O. Lewis. The people of Pierson township are to be congratulated on having for their trustee one who so ably fills that position at the present time. Mr. Peters is a son of John Allen and Elizabeth (Johns) Peters, and was born in Tipton county, Ind., December 9, 1847. His parents came to Vigo county when he was a child, and here he grew to maturity, attending the district schools when there were any, and working on his father's farm during the farming season. At the age of twenty years life was begun by him in earnest, and farming became his principal occupation; for the next seven years land was rented, at the end of which time he purchased land, and he is now the owner of a well-improved farm near Centerville. In 1868 politics engaged a certain portion of his time, and he was then elected constable of the township, which office he filled in an acceptable manner, two years; again, in 1884, his friends saw fit to

give him the same office. In 1888 he was elected trustee of the township, and was re-elected in 1890, for a term of four years. June 27, 1867, Mr. Peters was married to Miss Malissa D., daughter of Jacob Taylor, and born in this county, January 19, 1848. She died May 20, 1879, a member of the Christian Church. The union of Mr. and Mrs. Peters was blessed with five children, four of whom are living, as follows: Flora C., wife of George Johnson; Elizabeth E., James E. and Lou Eva, all at home; William T. died when about one year old. July 25, 1883, Mr. Peters married Elizabeth, daughter of William Alger, and born in Greene county, Ind., May 3, 1861, by which union there are three children: Grace, Herman A. and Arpie O. Mr. and Mrs. Peters are members of the Christian Church. He is clerk of Comet Lodge, No. 615, I. O. O. F., and has represented it in the Grand Lodge of the State; is also a member of the F. M. B. A.; in politics he is a Democrat.

JOSEPH THOMAS PETERS, Pierson township, P. O. Pimento. Vigo county is one of the foremost in Indiana, and it owes this enviable position to the enterprise and industry of its inhabitants. One who has done much toward the upbuilding of the community in which he lives is the gentleman whose name opens this brief sketch. He is a son of Joseph and Frances M. (Cheatham) Peters [See sketch of J. A. Peters.], and was born in Henry county, Ky., June 28, 1838. He spent his school days in Boone county, Ind., grew to maturity on his father's farm, and at the age of twenty began farming and dealing in stock on his own account, In 1866 he removed to Pierson township, this county, where he now owns one of the best improved farms in the township. June 3, 1858, Mr. Peters was married to Miss Sarah A. Layton, a native of Howard county, Ind., daughter of Preston Layton, who was a native of Kentucky, and died in Kansas after living, for a time in Howard county, Ind. To Mr. and Mrs. Peters seven children have been born, as follows; Malisa, wife of J. L. Weeks; John W., a farmer of Pierson township; Malinda, wife of D. V. Weeks; Sarah E., wife of Henry W. Payne; Joseph P., at home; Clara E., wife of Ben Payne; and William T., at home. Mrs. Peters is a member of the Christian Church. Mr. Peters was elected assessor of Pierson township, in 1868, and gave good satisfaction in his official capacity. Like all the Peters family he advocates and votes the straight Democratic ticket. As a citizen he is highly respected by all who know him.

JAMES N. PHILLIPS, ex-county recorder, farmer and stock-grower, P. O. Terre Haute, was born in Terre Haute, Ind., May 14, 1839, and is the son of Aquilla and Matilda (Dudley) Phillips, natives of Maryland and of English descent. The father was a farmer all his life, coming from Maryland with his family in 1837, and

settling in Terre Haute. He subsequently moved on a farm in Harrison township, where he died in 1875. James N. who is the third in a family of eight children, attended the district school and the college at Greencastle, Ind., and Asbury University. He chose farming as a business, and has been successful. He is the owner of western land, and deals in real estate in Kansas; is also engaged in the salt business, and is vice-president of the Crystal Salt Works at Hutchinson, Kas. He owns valuable real estate in Vigo county, his farm in Otter Creek township consisting of 175 acres of valuable land worth nearly $100 per acre; it is situated four miles north of Terre Haute, on the Lafayette gravel road. He is a Democrat in politics, and has served eight years as recorder of Vigo county. In 1862 he enlisted in the Seventy-first Ill. V. I., Company F. When the company was organized he was elected second lieutenant, in which capacity he served until his term expired. When he returned home he resumed farming. He was married August 15, 1865, to Miss Julia E. Balding, daughter of Nathan Balding, and their family consists of seven children, viz.: Helen; C. A.; Ransom B.; Frank; Edith; Linnie and Wallace. Mr. and Mrs. Phillips are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and he is trustee of the Rosedale Methodist Episcopal Church. He is a Master Mason. Mr. Phillips has many friends in Vigo county.

JAMES M. PICKENS, retired farmer, Riley, was born in Riley township, Vigo county, Ind., March 13, 1832, and is a son of James and Francis N. (Cowherd) Pickens, natives of Virginia and South Carolina, and of English descent, former of whom was born in 1787 in South Carolina, latter in 1791 in Virginia. They came to this county in 1829, and settled on a farm, or rather, in the wilderness, where they made a farm. The father died in 1840 and the mother in 1885, at the advanced age of ninety-five, having lived under all the Presidents from George Washington to Grover Cleveland. Of their eight children seven are living, James M. being the fifth. He was reared on the farm, received his education in the common schools in Riley township, and then followed farming until 1885, having made his own way in the world, since when he has resided in Riley. He still owns his farm consisting of 130 acres of well-improved land. Mr. Pickens was married in Riley township, in 1862, to Miss Eliza Arnold, who died in 1863. His present wife was Mrs. Williams, who has two children by her first husband, viz.: Jane, wife of James F. Pierce (they have two children, Zella May and Eva), and Josephine, wife of Phelix Roll (they have one child, Bert). Mrs. Pickens is the daughter of James and Eliza (Hartley) Pringle, who were of German and Irish descent, and she was born June 27, 1832. Mr. and Mrs. Pickens are members of the Chris-

tian Church, and he is a Master Mason. In 1864 he enlisted in the Fifty-seventh Ind. V. I., Company E, and was in several battles, serving until the close of the war. Mr. and Mrs. Pickens have an adopted son, Fred Lee, who is now in the high school.

MOSES PIERSON, of the firm of Pierson & Brother, dealers in lumber, lath and shingles, No. 212 South Nine-and-a-half street, Terre Haute, is a native of Vigo county, and was born in 1842. His father, Moses Pierson, was born in Kentucky, and emigrated from his native State to Vigo county about 1825, where he entered land and commenced to improve it. In time he became one of Vigo county's most extensive farmers. In early days he engaged in the New Orleans trade—loading many boats with Wabash products for New Orleans, and buying in return sugar, molasses, rice and foreign goods. He died in 1845 at New Orleans, while there on business. He left a valuable estate which he had accumulated by his own efforts. He was a pioneer and prominent citizen of this county, Pierson township being named in honor of him. His father, Isaac Pierson, also a native of Kentucky, came to Vigo county several years subsequent to his son Moses. Moses Pierson was married in this county to Miss Mary Liston, who was born in Ohio, and died in Vigo county in 1888. She was the mother of five sons and seven daughters, of whom three of the former and four of the latter are living. Our subject, who is the eleventh child, was reared and educated in Vigo county. In his twentieth year he enlisted in Company C, Eighty-fifth Regiment, Ind. V. I., and went to the war, participating in all the battles of the Atlanta campaign, only receiving a slight wound. In March, 1863, he was captured at Spring Hill, Tenn., and taken to Libby prison, where he was confined thirty days. He was discharged from the army June 14, 1865, being then corporal, having been promoted. Soon after he was discharged he returned to Vigo county, where he remained until 1867, when he went to Owen county, Ind., where he engaged in general merchandising until 1882, when he returned to Terre Haute, and in 1884 formed a partnership with his brother in their present business. The trade of this firm amounts to $75,000 annually. They are both enterprising and successful business men. The premises occupied for the business cover about three acres, and the firm sell both wholesale and retail.

Mr. Pierson was married in Monroe county, Ind., in 1874, to Miss Laura McNutt, a native of Tennessee, and they are blessed with three children: Mary, Charley and Frank. Mr. Pierson is a member of the G. A. R. He and his wife are members of the Baptist Church. He cast his first presidential vote for Seymour.

SAMUEL PIETY, P. O. Prairie Creek, a minister and evangelist of the Christian Church, resides on a nicely improved farm at Middletown, Prairie Creek township, the home of his birth, which occurred March 6, 1853. His parents, James D. and Laurinda (Thomas) Piety, were early settlers of this county. James D. Piety was born in Hardin county, Ky., in 1796, and died in April, 1875, on the farm where Samuel now resides, and which the latter's father purchased in 1826. He was a successful farmer and enterprising citizen, also a prominent member of the Christian Church. His father, Thomas Piety, who died in Knox county, Ind., was of English and Irish descent. Samuel's mother, who was of Welsh descent, was born in Vigo county in 1814, where she died in 1877. She was Mr. Piety's second wife, by which marriage three sons and six daughters were born, of whom two sons and four daughters are living, Samuel being the eighth child. When a boy our subject attended the common schools, subsequently the State University at Champaign, Ill., and Butler University of Indiana. Mr. Piety was married April 8, 1875, to Miss Mary R. De Baun, a native of this county, born in 1857, and they are blessed with three children, viz.: Marcus D., Edith B. and John H. Mr. Piety has been in the ministry since 1879, traveling in several different States as an evangelist. He is an active member of the Masonic fraternity. He was formerly a Republican, casting his first vote for R. B. Hayes, but is now a Prohibitionist. Mrs. Piety is a member of the Christian Church.

WILLIAM T. PITTENGER, farmer and stock-grower, Fayette township, P. O. New Goshen, is among the oldest settlers in his township. He was born in Ross county, Ohio, April 22, 1824, and is a son of James W. and Elizabeth (Browning) Pittenger, natives of Maryland, and of Scotch, German and English descent. The father, who was a farmer, located in Vigo county, in December, 1827, settling in what is now Otter Creek township, and died in 1834. The gentleman whose name heads this sketch is the eldest of four children, and was reared on the farm, attending the old-fashioned log school-house in Vigo county. He worked out to get his start, has made his own way in the world, and is now the owner of 280 acres of valuable land where he resides. He was married in Vermillion county, Ind., to Miss Harriet M., daughter of Daniel and Eunice (Cole) McColough who were of Scotch descent, her father being a farmer. Mr. and Mrs. Pittenger's children now living are H. M., and Lora, wife of Harry Morgan. Mr. and Mrs. Pittenger are members of the Baptist Church. In politics he is a Republican, has served as trustee of and justice of the peace in Fayette township, and is a member of the I. O. O. F. Squire Pittenger has the respect and best wishes of all who know him.

H. M. PITTENGER, farmer and stock-grower, Fayette township, P. O. New Goshen, was born in that township, October 13, 1858, and is the eldest in the family of three children (of whom two are now living) of W. T. and Harriet (McColough) Pittenger. He was reared in the township where he was born, receiving a common-school education, also attending the college at Danville, Ill., and the Commercial College at Terre Haute. He has been successful, financially, and has followed farming as a business. His well-improved farm in Fayette township, where he now resides, consists of eighty-two acres of valuable land. Mr. Pittenger was united in marriage, in 1880, with Miss Glen Dora, daughter of William and Charlotte Robinson, and of English descent, and the children born to our subject and wife are Inez and Hazel. Mrs. Pittenger is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Pittenger is a Republican in politics, and a member of the Grand Lodge of the I. O. O. F.

HARVEY M. POUND, artist, Terre Haute, is a native of Spencer county, Ky., and was born November 28, 1831, a son of David and Massie (Sparks) Pound, natives of Kentucky, former of whom was of English and German and latter of English and Irish descent. They moved to this county in the spring of 1836. The father, who was a merchant and farmer, was born in 1800, and died August 29, 1880. Mrs. Pound was born August 1, 1807, and died September 15, 1887. Rev. Samuel K. Sparks, grandfather of our subject, organized the first Baptist Church in Terre Haute, and others in the county. Harvey M., who is the third in a family of eight children, received a common-school education in Terre Haute. In 1855 he went to California, where he followed mining, seven years, then returned to Terre Haute in the winter of 1862, and learned the photographer's art. He next went to Vincennes, Ind., and opened rooms, remaining eighteen months, when he returned to Terre Haute, and conducted a similar business ten years. He then turned his attention to portrait painting and crayon work, also doing some photographing. Mr. Pound was married in Terre Haute, October 30, 1865, to Elizabeth, daughter of Moses and Rebecca (Kester) Carr, natives of Kentucky, and early settlers of this county. Moses Carr was born July 11, 1796, and died in Clark county, Ill., December 14, 1849; Mrs. Carr was born December 13, 1794, and died in same county, September 6, 1844. Mrs. Pound is the seventh in a family of eight children, and was born in this county January 25, 1835. The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Pound has been blessed with one daughter, Lenora. Mrs. Pound and her daughter are members of the Baptist Church. Mr. Pound is a member of the A. O. U. W.; in politics he is a Republican.

IRVING PRESTON, of the firm of Preston & Harris, Terre Haute, was born at Richfield Springs, N. Y., July 21, 1837, and is a son of Volney and Martha (Johnston) Preston, natives of New Jersey, who died in New York. Irving, who is the younger of two children, received his education in the public schools of Richfield Springs, N. Y. In 1852 he went to Waupun, Wis., and clerked in a general store until 1861, when he engaged in the drug and grocery trade, in which, by good financiering and close application to business, he made a success. He sold out his store in 1874, and, coming to Vigo county, he here embarked in the farming and dairying business, and has continued in the same since. Mr. Preston was married in Waupun, Wis., August 21, 1863, to Carolina E., daughter of Jacob Jackson, who was a prominent and wealthy farmer of this county. Her mother's maiden name was Mary Donnelly; they were natives of Tennessee, and died in this county. Mrs. Preston is the third in a family of eight children, and was born in Terre Haute, May 10, 1842. Mr. and Mrs. Preston have had born to them four children: Gertrude, wife of Herman Hulman, Jr.; Mary, Carrie and Irving. Mrs. Preston is a member of the Congregational Church.

BARNETT PRICE, retired farmer and stock-grower, Riley township, was born in Franklin county, Ind., in August, 1823, and is a son of John and Leanore (Chapman) Price, natives of Delaware and of English descent. The father was a farmer, and came from Franklin county to Vigo in 1835. He was three times married, Barnett being the third son by the second wife, having four brothers and three sisters. Our subject was reared on the farm in Franklin county, Ind., attending the common schools, and became a farmer; has made his own way in the world, and has met with success. He has given each of his children a farm, and is the owner of the farm on which he resides, which contains 120 acres of well-improved land. Mr. Price was married October 31, 1844, to Miss Lucinda Pickens, who was born in Orange county, Ind., in 1826, a daughter of James Pickens, and sister of James M. Pickens, whose sketch appears elsewhere in this volume, where also may be found a brief history of her parents, who were among the pioneer settlers of this county. The union of Mr. and Mrs. Price has been blessed with six children, four of whom are living, viz.: John L. (unmarried, Theodore, Amos C. and Francis H.; one of the deceased is David C. All the sons are farmers, and own farms on which they reside. Mrs. Price is a member of the Christian Church. Mr. Price has always attended closely to his business, and is generally at home; he has never traveled extensively, but what he lacks in that connection he has gained by reading. At one time he owned a half section of land. In politics he is a Democrat.

FRANK P. H. PROX, president and general manager of the Prox & Brinkman Manufacturing Company, successors to Frank Prox and the Phoenix Foundry & Machine Works. This gentleman is a first-class mechanic, and is also a great inventor, having invented the best steam and hot-water heating appliances on the market. The foundry and machine works, of which he is the head, are among the largest institutions of the kind in the West, and have the best of appliances for prompt work that money can buy. The pipe department, in which the heating department is included is the largest institution in the West, and has many large contracts to mark its great success, which is due to the proper management of so skilful a man as Mr. Prox.

Mr. Prox was born in Papenburg, Province Hanover, Germany, May 18, 1840, and is the youngest son of Carl Prox. At an early age he learned the trade of coppersmith, and continued to work at his trade in Germany until he was twenty-seven years of age, when he came to the United States, where he worked in Cincinnati for some time. In 1869 he came to Terre Haute, where he took the position of superintendent of the McGregor distillery, then the property of Herman Hulman, which position he held for six years. The great increase of capacity of this house, while Mr. Prox had the management, again proved him to be a good mechanic and business manager. He left the employ of the distillery in order to go into business with Mr. D. W. Watson, under the name of Watson & Prox; they engaged in gasfitting, coppersmithing and plumbing. The firm of Watson & Prox was then dissolved after two years of successful business, Mr. Prox retiring and starting up his present business at No. 677 Main street. The great amount of business that Mr. Prox transacted soon made the quarters at this place too small, so he built his own place at Nos. 17 and 19 North Ninth street, where he continued to spread out until he occupied a full half block, Nos. 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, North Ninth street. The rapid growth of business continued until he was forced to look for other quarters, and he then formed partnership again, under the firm name of Prox & Brinkman Manufacturing Co., who now occupy a solid block on North Ninth street, from Nos. 201 to 235, inclusive. This change of business was made on January 27, 1890, and the firm have been enjoying the best of success. Mr. Prox was married at Cincinnati October 6, 1868, to Miss Agnes Middendorff, also a native of Germany, but who moved to Cincinnati with her family when but a child. This union was blessed with three children, viz.: Herman (the eldest), who is assistant general manager of the pipe department; Anton, who is serving his time in the heating and plumbing department, and Theodore, attending college.

The family belong to the Catholic Church, and Mr. Prox is vice-president of the Catholic Benevolent Society, also a trustee of the German Catholic Church. Mr. Prox received his military training in Germany, where he served in the regular army. He is giving his children a good education so as to make them thoroughly practical business men.

W. B. PURCELL, dealer in boots and shoes, No. 623 Wabash avenue, Terre Haute, is a native of Vermillion, Edgar Co., Ill., and was born June 25, 1859. He is a son of Joseph and Margaret (Vermillion) Purcell, former a native of Tennessee, a farmer by occupation, and resident of Alton, Ill. Mrs. Purcell died in March, 1868, at the age of forty years. W. B. Purcell, who is the youngest in a family of seven children, left Vermillion when he was eleven years of age, and came to Terre Haute, received his education in the public schools, and graduated at the Commercial College. He clerked in a boot, shoe and queensware store, about five years, and then in a shoe store for D. C. Greiner, about three years. He then purchased Mr. Greiner's interest, and engaged in the boot and shoe business with Mr. Paddock as "Paddock & Purcell." They continued in business about two years and six months, when they sold out. Mr. Purcell then went on the road for a boot and shoe house, and traveled seven years; then embarked in the boot and shoe business where he is now located. He has prospered, and built up a nice growing trade, having had to depend on his own resources.

Mr. Purcell was married in Morgansfield, Ky., February 28, 1888, to Mary C., daughter of John R. and Nancy A. (McCabe) Miller, natives of Clark county, Ill. Her father was engaged in the mercantile trade until about four years ago, since which time he has been farming near the city. Mrs. Purcell is the fourth in a family of five children that grew to their majority, and was born in Clark county, Ill., April 14, 1861. Mr. and Mrs. Purcell had born to them one daughter, Ethel M. In politics he is a Republican.

DAVID W. RANKIN, retired hotel-keeper, Terre Haute, was born in Centre county, Penn., August 8, 1810, and is a son of Jeremiah and Sarah (Whitehill) Rankin, who were of Scotch descent, the father born in Cumberland county, Penn. David W., who is the eldest in a family of eight children, was reared in Centre county, Penn., on the farm, and attended the public schools. When he was nineteen years of age he served a regular apprenticeship at the cabinet-maker's trade, and in 1834 he came to Terre Haute, being among the early settlers of this county, and carried on the cabinet-maker's trade some twenty years. He kept a hotel on Fourth Street for several years; then sold and built a hotel on Ninth Street, and was engaged in the business there nineteen years. He was success-

ful in his undertakings, and is now living a retired life. Mr. Rankin was united in marriage, in 1836, with Miss Ann Mary, daughter of Caleb and Phœbe E. Crawford, and of Scotch-Irish descent. The children born to Mr. and Mrs. Rankin, and now living, are Sarah E., Morton C. and Oscar; Emeline is deceased. Mrs. Rankin died in 1888, in her seventy-sixth year.

MORTON C. RANKIN, lumber dealer, Terre Haute, was born in Terre Haute, Ind., October 10, 1840, and is a son of David W. Rankin. He was reared in Terre Haute, and attended the public schools. In 1862 he enlisted in the Seventy-first Ind. V. I., Company B, was wounded four times, and also taken prisoner, and was discharged for disability in 1862. When he returned from the army he became engaged as a salesman in Terre Haute, and was thus employed until 1872, since when he has been in the lumber business. He takes an active interest in politics; is a member of the G. A. R., and of the I. O. O. F. In 1864 he was united in marriage with Miss Angeline L. Layton, and they have two children: Mary Arnetta and Morton L.

W. R. RAY, Riley township. Among the prominent farmers and native-born citizens of Riley township, prominent mention is due to W. R. Ray, the present township trustee. He was born December 25, 1835, and is a son of John W. and Rebecca (Crumb) Ray, former of whom is now in his eighty-seventh year. The father has lived to see Riley township change from a wild wilderness to its present form, having come to this county in 1818, and resided here continuously since. He now lives a retired life. W. R. Ray, who is the eldest son and next oldest in a family of eight children, was reared on the farm in Riley township, where he attended school until he was prepared to enter college, at Greencastle, Ind. After completing his education, he engaged in farming, meeting with great success, and he is now the owner of a well-improved farm, comprising 320 acres in Riley township. Mr. Ray was married November 4, 1858, to Miss Hester A., daughter of Dr. H. D. and Harriet (Gordon) Lee. Mr. and Mrs. Ray have had seven children, five of whom are living, as follows: John H., Miller S., Charles, Daisy and Anna. The parents are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which Mr. Ray is trustee, steward and superintendent of the Sabbath-school. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., also of the K. of P., and is a Master Mason. Politically he is a stanch Republican.

W. S. REA, of the wholesale grocery firm of Bement, Rea & Co., Terre Haute. This enterprising firm have completed and removed to their new business house on Wabash avenue, one of the handsomest houses in the city. W. S. Rea, the junior partner, is a native of

the city, born November 22, 1838, and is a son of John Rea, who was a native of Philadelphia and of Scotch descent. His father was a merchant and came to Terre Haute in 1835, where he spent the remaining portion of his life. He died in 1488. W. S. Rea, who is the eldest of four children, spent four years at Wabash College, and then engaged in farming and stock-dealing until 1870, when he engaged in merchandising in a retail way for three years. In 1875 he embarked in his present business. He was married in 1875 to Geraldine A. Knecht, of Illinois. Mrs. Rea is a member of the First Congregational Church.

ALBERT J. REED, farmer and stock-grower, Lost Creek township, P. O. Seelyville, was born in Centre county, Penn., March 31, 1844, and is a son of John S. and Elizabeth (Hopper) Reed, natives of Pennsylvania, and of German descent. The father was a farmer and stock-grower, and died in Pennsylvania in 1887. A. J. Reed was reared on a farm in Mifflin county, Penn., where he received a fair English education in the common schools, and early in life he commenced work on the Central Railroad, being in the employment of the company nineteen years in various positions, when he was promoted to conductor on train from Altoona to Harrisburg, which position he held for three years. In 1884 he came to Lost Creek township, and located on his farm where he yet resides, which consists of 120 acres of choice land. He enlisted August 15, 1862, in the One Hundred and Forty-ninth P. V. I., Company H. He participated in many battles and skirmishes, among them Wilderness, Chancellorsville, Rappahannock, Antietam, Gettysburg and Spottsylvania, where he was severely wounded by a gunshot which passed through his left lung. He was discharged March 19, 1865. Mr. Reed was married in Mifflin county, Penn., January 24, 1867, to Miss Anna C. daughter of Jacob and Maria (Hockeenbrought) Esterline, and is of German descent. They have two children: William and Charles. The family all take an interest in good reading. The sons are young men now, remarkably active and energetic, and Mr. and Mrs. Reed are justly proud of them. They treat them as companions, and advise with them in all business affairs. This is a model family where love and happiness prevail. Mr. Reed is quartermaster of Leslie Post No. 410, G. A. R., and is also a member of the K. of P. In politics he is a Republican.

EDWARD REED, attorney at law, Terre Haute, was born at Lewistown, Mifflin Co., Penn., February 22, 1850, and is a son of John S. and Elizabeth (Harper) Reed, natives of Pennsylvania and of English and German descent. The father, who had been a wagon-maker, died in 1887, at the age of seventy-three years; the mother is still living at the old home in Pennsylvania. Edward,

who is the seventh in a family of twelve children, spent his childhood in Mifflin county, Penn., where he attended the common schools and Kischoquillas Seminary, and then the Northwestern University, where he pursued the regular course until he reached the junior class, when his financial circumstances necessitated his retirement, and he engaged in teaching two years. He then commenced the study of law, and, being admitted to the bar, at once entered into the practice, in which he has met with marked success. He is the owner of considerable real estate in Terre Haute, as well as a well-improved farm near the city, which is well stocked. Mr. Reed has an enviable reputation for honesty and square dealing, and is now serving as executor for some very large estates. His law practice has been largely in the line of real estate, or in settling estates. Mr. Reed's eldest brother is a Methodist minister, and is now at Baltimore, Md. The family are rather inclined to be latitudinarian. Four of them have been teachers.

S. T. REESE, lumber dealer, Terre Haute, is a descendant of one of the prominent early settlers of Vigo county, who migrated to this place before S. T. Reese was born, the date of his birth being February 22, 1824. He is a son of John M. and Mary (Kimball) Reese, former a native of Maryland, latter of Ohio, both of English parentage. The father came to Vigo county in 1822, and settled in Sugar Creek township. He was a carpenter and joiner, and was also engaged in farming; a quiet, frugal and industrious citizen, who lived many years in his western farm home. He departed this life in 1868. He had been twice married, S. T. Reese being the third in the order of birth by the first wife, who had a family of five children. Our subject's young life was spent on the farm, and early he learned to assist in the work, in the winter attending the district schools. When old enough he worked with his father at the carpenter's trade, which he learned, and subsequently became a large contractor and builder, a business he followed twenty-five years with marked success. He built many houses in Terre Haute. In 1872 he embarked in the lumber trade in company with G. Ashman—the firm name being Ashman & Reese. They continued together fourteen years, when Mr. Ashman retired, and the firm then became Reese, Snider & Co., as it is at present. This is one of the prosperous firms of the city, and is doing a large and lucrative business in lumber and building material of all kinds. Mr. Reese has led an industrious life, building up the business house of which he is head. Quick to act, strong in executive abilities, his connection in any enterprise is a strong guarantee of success. Commencing life humbly, he has climbed the ladder successfully. Mr. Reese was married in

Vigo county, December 19, 1850, to Miss Maria, daughter of Dennis and Elizabeth (Smith) Hearn. Her venerable mother is still living, and makes her home with Mr. and Mrs. Reese. Mrs. Reese's parents were of German descent, who came to Vigo county in 1823. By this union was born one child, Emma, the wife of W. Q. Haythorn. Mr. and Mrs. Reese are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church; in politics he is a Republican. He served as a member of the city council of Terre Haute, and is universally regarded as one of the best citizens of the place.

MARY M. REEVE, Glenn, Lost Creek township, was born in the township where she now resides, June 25, 1836, a daughter of Zadoc and Mary M. (Colton) Reeve, natives of New York, former of whom was born October 14, 1796, and latter April 11, 1800. They were married December 29, 1816. Zadoc Reeve was a house and ship-carpenter, and was one of the pioneer settlers of this county. He laid off the first school district in Lost Creek township, and bought the farm on which Mrs. Reeve now resides, containing eighty acres, before the National Road was made. He had a contract on the National Road from Clear Creek to Cory's Creek; also constructed the bridges across Lost Creek, Sugar Creek and Clear Creek, and built the first schoolhouse in Lost Creek township, which was called "Reeve's school-house." Mr. and Mrs. Reeve had a family of nine children, of whom Mary M. is the eighth in order of birth. Mr. Reeve was a Master Mason; he served as school trustee. He died March 7, 1885, and his wife died August 15, 1862. Mary M. Reeve has two sons: David M. and Zadoc, who are industrious and prominent farmers.

JOHN REGAN, farmer and stock-grower, also justice of the peace of Sugar Creek township, was born in Fayette township, Vigo Co., Ind., December 23, 1850. He is a descendant of one of the early settlers of this county, and is a son of Patrick and Rosana (Rice) Regan, natives of Ireland, former of whom farmed over fifty years, and died in Fayette township, this county, in 1879. They reared one daughter and five sons, of whom John is the third in the family. He was reared in this county, has followed farming, and is now the owner of 165 acres of highly improved land. He was married September 25, 1883, to Miss Mary, daughter of Peter Dermody (deceased), a native of Ireland, who was a wealthy and influential farmer during his life. Her mother, who is still living, was Kate Sheern. Mr. and Mrs. Regan are members of the Catholic Church. They have one child, Katie. In politics Mr. Regan is identified with the Democrats, and he was elected justice of the peace in 1886, serving one term.

PATRICK REGAN, farmer and stock-grower, Fayette township, P. O. St. Mary's. This gentleman is a descendant of one of the early

settlers of this county. He is a son of Patrick and Rosa (Rice) Regan, natives of Ireland, who came to this country when they were young, and have resided in this county for over half a century. Patrick's father was a successful farmer, and died in this county in 1879. His family consisted of six children—five sons and one daughter—of whom Patrick is the fourth. They are all members of the Catholic Church; all attended the schools of Fayette township, and all are prosperous, the boys being successful farmers. William and Patrick are unmarried. They own and carry on the home farm, which consists of 305 acres of well-improved land in Fayette township. John is a farmer in Sugar Creek township, and was a justice of the peace there. They all vote the Democratic ticket, as did their father. None of them are office-seekers, but devote their time to their farms; they are industrious, and have made a success of their business.

J. B. REYNOLDS, Terre Haute, was born in Freeport, Penn., December 18, 1846, and is a son of Charles L. and Anna S. (Weiman) Reynolds, natives of Pennsylvania, former of Scotch and latter of German descent. Our subject, who is the second in a family of four children, was married in Terre Haute, Ind., October 10, 1871, to Helen L., daughter of E. M. and Helen (Reeves) Gillman, natives of New York. Mrs. Reynolds is the eldest in a family of four children, and was born in Terre Haute February 2, 1850. Mr. and Mrs. Reynolds have two children: Charles G. and Helen L. Mr. Reynolds was reared in Freeport, Penn., receiving his education in the schools of that place, and learned the cooper's trade, which he followed at Kittanning, Penn., until 1866, except during the time he was in the army. He enlisted in Company A, One Hundred and Third P. V. I., serving until the close of the war, and was mustered out at Wilmington, N. C., in July, 1865. He came to Terre Haute in 1869, and kept books for E. M. Gillman two years, then went into partnership with him, and continued in the firm until the spring of 1887, when he sold his interest in the factory to his partner. After that he bought a cooper-shop in the south part of the city, but sold this at the end of the year. Mr. Reynolds and a number of prominent men of Terre Haute formed a company, and bought the "Crystal Salt Works" at South Hutchinson, Kas., and he has been engaged in the business since. Mr. and Mrs. Reynolds are members of the Congregational Church. He is a Master Mason, also a member of the I. O. O. F., No. 157, at Terre Haute, and of the Encampment; in politics he is a stanch Republican.

J. IRVING RIDDLE was born September 7, 1847, in Fulton county, Ohio, a son of James S. and Matilda (Siddons) Riddle.

He had two sisters (one now deceased) and three brothers (one now deceased). Our subject was educated in the common and high school, and graduated at the business college at Wauseon, Ohio. He lived on the farm, and taught school in winter until of age. He chose insurance as a profession because he liked it, and it was about the only thing a young man could do at the time. He walked over 3,000 miles the first year or two, soliciting insurance, because the business did not warrant the expense of a horse and buggy. He has now been in the business about twenty-five years, and has been State agent for Indiana for the Phœnix Insurance Company, of Brooklyn, since the first day of January, 1874, during which time the business of this company has grown in Indiana from an annual income of $33,000 to over $200,000, the aggregated premiums received during that time being nearly $2,000,000, and losses paid, over $1,000,000. September 30, 1873, he came to Terre Haute, and has been connected with the firm of Riddle, Hamilton & Co., ever since. His ancestry dates back to the year 803, being of Scotch and English descent. His ancestors lived at Riddell Castle, near Edinburgh, Scotland, where their descendants still reside; he has an interest in the estate which is in process of settlement in the court of chancery, England, and there is a reasonable prospect of his getting a share of the estate, which amounts to several million pounds. Our subject was married in Detroit, Mich., September 7, 1873, to Fannie M. Joy, a native of St. Lawrence county, N. Y., and they have three children living, viz.: Herbert W., Vinita Belle and Don Carlos. Mr. Riddle has been a member of the Christian Church for twenty-five years, and an officer in the same for many years; is a Knight Templar, and in politics is a Republican, but in local affairs he always votes for the best man, regardless of party. Mr. Riddle is a strong friend, and believes thoroughly that a man should not live for himself alone, but for the benefit of humanity in general, and should be always ready and willing to assist in any enterprise for the benefit of the community in which he resides, especially in church and charities. He has decided views on matters pertaining to his profession, and on religious dogmas, which he does not hesitate to express when called upon. Mr. Riddle has written quite a number of articles for publication for the insurance press, and perhaps knows more people throughout the State of Indiana than any man of his age residing in the city of Terre Haute.

SAMUEL W. RIGNEY, farmer and stock-grower, Honey Creek township, P. O. Terre Haute, was born October 19, 1817, in Orange county, Ind., where he spent his early life as a farmer, and subsequently removed to Paoli, and served two terms as sheriff

of Orange county, Ind. Before the close of his second term he came to Vigo county, and settled in 1856 in Honey Creek township, where he has carried on farming. He is owner of 400 acres of valuable land, well improved and stocked. Mr. Rigney is the son of John and Ruth (Wible) Rigney, former of whom was born in Virginia, latter in Kentucky; they were of Scotch-Irish and German descent, and the father was a farmer. Samuel W. is the second in the family of ten children, two of whom survive. The father died in 1833, leaving considerable real estate. Samuel W. was married in Washington county, Ind., in March, 1841, to Miss Mary S., daughter of Hugh and Martha (McKinney) McPheeters, who were of Scotch-Irish descent. Mr. and Mrs. Rigney have three children: Martha J., wife of John Ferguson, (they have four children: Cora., Alice, Thomas and C. R.); Charles B., and Frank, a farmer (he has one child, Nellie). Mr. and Mrs. Rigney are members of the Baptist Church, and he is church moderator. They had one daughter, Kattie, who was the wife of U. Blocksom; she died in 1877, leaving two children: Walter and Willie F. Mr. Rigney has always been a stanch Democrat.

CHARLES B. RIGNEY, farmer and stock-grower, Honey Creek township, P. O. Terre Haute, was born in Honey Creek township, Vigo Co., Ind., in 1857, the eldest son of Samuel W. and Mary S. (McPheeters) Rigney. He was reared on the farm, attending the district school, and has made agriculture the main business of his life. In 1878 he was married to Miss I. A. Debaun, a lady of French descent, who died in 1882. They had two children: Kattie S. and Freddie. Mr. Rigney is a Democrat in politics, and was elected township trustee in 1884, serving two terms. He completed his schooling at the high school at Prairieton, and for a time was engaged in teaching school; at present he devotes his time to farming. He is the owner of a farm consisting of eighty acres of land in this county.

H. C. ROBINSON, farmer and stock-grower, Sugar Creek township, P. O. Macksville, was born in Fauquier county, Va., May 12, 1835, and is a son of Moses and Elizabeth (Campbell) Robinson, latter of whom was a relative of the present Gov. James E. Campbell, of Ohio. They were of Scotch and Irish origin. The father, who was a farmer, came to Indiana in 1850, and spent the remainder of his life here, dying in 1862. His family consisted of six children—four sons and two daughters—of whom our subject is third in order of birth. He was reared on the farm, receiving his education in the common schools, and became a farmer. He has resided in Sugar Creek township since 1859, and is the owner of a well-improved farm containing 230 acres of valuable

land, well improved and stocked. He was married in Sugar Creek township in 1859 to Miss Louise, daughter of Abraham and Elizabeth (Wood) Sheept, former of whom, who was a blacksmith, was born in this county, latter in Virginia. Their children are Elizabeth, wife of William Williams; Martin D.; Virginia; A. W. and Eva. Mr. Robinson is identified with the farmers' party, and is a Master Mason.

JOHN F. ROEDEL, ex-county commissioner of Vigo county. This gentleman has been among the prominent business men of Terre Haute, and for many years has been one of the city's leading merchants. He was born in Germany, February 30, 1832, and is a son of John Roedel. He was reared in the parental home in Germany, receiving a fair education, and early in life he was apprenticed to learn the saddler's trade, serving the regular term. In 1851 he sailed for the New World, and reaching Cincinnati, Ohio, he found employment until 1852, when he went to Louisiana; thence proceeded to Memphis, Tenn., where he opened a grocery store. This he continued until 1857, when he changed to the harness and saddler's business, which he followed until 1862, and remained in Memphis until he removed to Terre Haute in 1864, and established his present business, to which he added in 1884 a flour and feed store. Mr. Roedel has met with moderate success, and by his own exertions has accumulated a fair share of this world's goods. He was married in 1854, and has six children. Mr. Roedel is a member of the K. of H., the K. of P., A. O. U. W., and L. & K. of H. He is a Democrat in politics, and served as a member of the city council from 1875 to 1877; he was one of the county commissioners when the new court-house was built. In 1871 he went on a visit to Germany.

HARRY ROSS, retired, Terre Haute. This gentleman is now among the oldest living settlers of Vigo county. He is a native of Saratoga county, N. Y., born March 2, 1801, and is a son of Ephraim and Ann (Wells) Ross, former a native of Nova Scotia, latter of Connecticut and of English descent. Mr. Ross' grandfather, a Scotchman by birth, was a lieutenant in the British army, and was stationed at Halifax, N. S., where some of the Tory families from this country moved during the Revolution. Among them was a young lady whom the Lieutenant fell in love with and married, and of their several children Mr. Ross' father was one. The latter subsequently went to New York, where he was married and had a family of twelve children, Harry being the fifth in order of birth. Our subject spent his childhood and youth in the State of New York, working on the farm and attending the common school and the academy in Onondaga county, and was with his parents on the

farm until they moved to Illinois, in 1820. In 1824 he came to Terre Haute, which was then a straggling little village, and he has lived to see a flourishing city take its place. His first business here was farming, and he afterward engaged in the manufacture of brick, which he successfully followed. When the town was growing there was a great demand for brick, which he and his brother supplied. He also made judicious investments in other branches of business; he engaged in merchandising, which he carried on until 1861, when he retired from active labors. He is one of the directors of the Vandalia Railroad Company, and for a quarter of a century has been a director of the First National Bank at Terre Haute. He often talks of the time he came to Terre Haute, when there were only about two hundred people here, and forty houses all told, the greater number of them being log houses. Mr. Ross has been twice married, the first time, in 1827, to Miss Mary Seeley, who died soon after marriage. In 1838 he was united in marriage with Miss Emaline Ross, and their children now living are as follows: Edwin W.; Julia A., wife of L. Ford Perdue; Sarah Rose, wife of Edwin R. Bryan. In politics Mr. Ross was first a Whig, and afterward, on the formation of the party, a Republican. He is a deacon in the Congregational Church.

J. W. ROSS, brick manufacturer, Terre Haute, is a nephew of Harry Ross, the pioneer manufacturer of brick in Terre Haute. He was born in Clark county, Ill., August 19, 1835, and is a son of William B. and Cinderilla (White) Ross, former a native of New York and latter of Ohio, both being of Scotch-Irish origin. J. W. Ross is a grandson of Bateman Ross, who was a brick manufacturer, in company with Harry Ross, when Terre Haute was a village. William B. Ross died in 1864, the father of four children, of whom J. W. is the eldest. Our subject was reared in Terre Haute, attending the common schools, learning his trade of brick-making with his father, and has made this county his home for over half a century. He takes an active interest in the affairs of Terre Haute. He is a Republican in politics, but has never held any office (although often solicited to do so by his party friends) as he devotes all his time to his business. His yards are situated south of Wabash avenue, where he owns fourteen acres of land, part of which is surveyed in lots, and he employs eighteen laborers in his yards, making between 12,000 and 15,000 brick per day. Mr. Ross was married in Terre Haute, Ind., April 15, 1872, to Miss Lucy, daughter of John Vest. Mrs. Ross died in 1885, the mother of two children, one of whom is yet living, Edwin R., a student in the high school. Mrs. Ross was a member of the Christian Church. Mr. Ross is an active member of the I. O. O. F., and he is a temperance man.

I. H. C. ROYSE, attorney and loan and insurance agent, Terre Haute, is a native of Kingwood, Preston Co., W. Va., where he was born November 23, 1838, and is a son of John and Sarah (Matthews) Royse, natives of Pennsylvania. The father, who was of English and Welsh descent, was a civil engineer; in the latter years of his life, however, he retired to the quiet of farm life. He died in Preston county, W. Va., in 1863. Mr. Royse, who is the seventh in a family of eleven children, remained in his native place until he was fifteen years of age, when with his father he removed to Washington county, Ohio, where he obtained such education as the public schools afforded. In 1860 he removed to Macon county, Ill., where, in August, 1862, he enlisted in the One Hundred and Fifteenth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, Company E, and in May, 1863, for meritorious service he was promoted to second lieutenant, only serving a short time as a non-commissioned officer. He was in the Fourth Army Corps, and was at the battles of Chickamauga, Tunnel Hill, Resaca (Ga.) and Nashville and Franklin (Tenn.). He commanded his company for several months, and at different times served as adjutant of his regiment and as A. D. C. on the brigade staff, continuing in service till the close of the war. On his return from the army, he became a student in Michigan University at Ann Arbor, in the law department, where he graduated in 1868, and, at once locating in Kansas City, Mo., he opened a law office. After a short time he removed to Paola, Kas., where he remained five years, then, in 1874, came to Terre Haute, and formed a law partnership with Andrew Grimes. The firm was in active practice until 1878, when he formed a partnership with his brother, B. F. Royse, who was largely engaged in real estate and insurance. B. F. Royse died in 1881, since which time Mr. Royse has been alone in the practice of the law, and has continued the firm's additional business of insurance and loans, which has had a steady prosperity to the present time. Mr. Royse affiliates with the Republican party, but is not active in politics, and single-mindedly devotes his whole attention to his large and increasing business. In January, 1890, he was tendered and accepted the office of member and secretary of the board of trustees of the Indiana State Normal School. Mr. Royse was married at Ann Arbor, Mich., March 31, 1868, to Sarah Jackson, whose parents were of the sturdy English stock. Of this happy union are three children: Minnie, Clarence and Herbert. Mr. and Mrs. Royse are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which he is steward, trustee and assistant Sabbath-school superintendent. Mr. Royse is a member of the G. A. R. and the Loyal Legion. This is one of the pleasant families of the prairie city, prominent in its social life and highly esteemed by an extended circle of friends and acquaintances.

ZORA B. RUKES, farmer and stock-grower, Nevins township, P. O. Rosedale, Parke county, was born December 26, 1843, on a farm near where he now resides, and is the son of William and Mary (Adams) Rukes, former by occupation a farmer. The family have usually been farmers. Mr. Rukes' grandfather, Zora B. Rukes, came from Maysville, Ky., to Indiana, settling in Vigo county, being among the early pioneers, and entered about 800 acres of land in Nevins township and Parke county. He lived to an old age, and died in 1885. Mr. Rukes' father was married four times, and was an active member of the Christian Church. Mr. Rukes was the eldest child by the first wife, and had three full brothers and two sisters. Zora B. Rukes was reared on the farm, attending the common schools, and is the only one of the immediate family who makes farming his regular business. He is the owner of 103 acres of land, cultivating, however, about 300. He was married in 1865 to Miss Jane, daughter of John and Elizabeth (McKee) McGrahanan, who were of Welsh and English descent, and early settlers in Harrison township, Vigo county. The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Rukes has been blessed with five children: William, Charles, Dora, Della and Edward. Mr. Rukes enlisted August 14, 1862, in the Eighty-fifth Ind. V. I., Company G, and was discharged February 12, 1865. He was wounded in an engagement near the Kenesaw Mountains, being struck by a minie ball in the left thigh, and was discharged for disability in 1864. He is a popular man and has many friends, especially among the old veterans of the Civil war. In politics he is a Republican.

HARRY RUSSELL, of the firm of Russell & Ravell, builders and contractors, Terre Haute, is a native of Withern, Yorkshire, England, born February 21, 1851, and is a son of Cornelius and Eliza (Elliott) Russell, also natives of Yorkshire, England, who immigrated to Rochester, N. Y., in 1853. From Rochester they went to Toronto, from there to Port Hope, and thence to Lindsay, Canada, where the father, who was a bricklayer and plasterer by trade, died in 1861, in his forty-seventh year. The family came to Terre Haute in 1863, and the mother died in Sedalia, Mo., May 25, 1875, in the sixtieth year of her age. Our subject, who is the seventh in a family of eleven children—four sons and seven daughters—received a common-school education, and then worked at canal-boating, as railroad brakeman, and at various other things until 1862, when he served an apprenticeship at his present trade. In 1872 he engaged in business with Herman Blood, and in the fall of 1874 he formed a partnership with Mr. Ravell, his present partner. This firm thoroughly understand their business, and have erected several good buildings in the city. They built the county

jail; two buildings for colored schools; the Bindley & Mack block; the Cook & Bell and the Anton Mayer blocks; also the Fairbanks Distillery; the Water Works, and the Fuel Gas Plant. Mr. Russell was married in Rockville, Ind., September 21, 1874, to Miss Mary E., daughter of Harry and Hannah (Farr) Hargraves, natives of Yorkshire, England. Mr. Hargraves is a boot and shoe merchant at Rockville. Mrs. Russell is the youngest of three children, and was born in Bridgeport, Ind., September 13, 1856. Mr. and Mrs. Russell have two daughters: Jennie and Lillie. September 8, 1880, Mr. Russell was appointed chief of police, and served about two years; he is now the nominee of the Republican party for sheriff of this county, election of 1890. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., No. 51, and politically is a Republican. Mrs. Russell is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

THOMAS RYAN, farmer and stock-grower, Honey Creek township, P. O. Prairieton. This gentleman may properly be mentioned among the representative farmers of Vigo county as one who has made his way unassisted simply by energy and determination to succeed. He now resides in Honey Creek township on a well-improved farm, and is the owner of three farms in the county. He has devoted his time and attention to the business, never meddling much in politics, except in 1887, when his party nominated him for county commissioner. He accepted, made the race, but was defeated by a few votes. He was born in Limerick, Ireland, in August, 1827, the eldest in the family of five children of Timothy and Mary (McCormick) Ryan, former of whom, who was a farmer, died in Ireland in 1849. Thomas was reared on his father's farm, and attended the parish schools of his native place. During seven years of his life he was engaged in the manufacture of gas, for six years was in the employ of a railroad company, and since 1852 he has farmed. In 1876 he came to Honey Creek township, this county. On his arrival in America he had but five cents left; he then worked out until he saved up $1,000, when he made his first purchase of land, to which he has added, and at present he is the owner of 261 acres. Mr. Ryan was twice married, the first time, in 1832, to Miss Bell McGowan, who bore him three children (two of whom are now living), viz.: May, wife of Jesse R. Enlow, Timothy and John. Three years after the death of his first wife Mr. Ryan married May, daughter of Anthony Campbell, and by her there are three children: Martha M., Maggie and Ellen. The mother died in 1889. The family are members of the Catholic Church. Mr. Ryan is a Democrat in politics; is a member of the K. of L., and is past master in the P. of H.

JOHN M. RYMAN, farmer and stock-grower, Honey Creek township, P. O. Terre Haute, was born in Honey Creek township,

Vigo Co., Ind., May 1, 1854, and is a son of Jacob and Mary (Weir) Ryman, former of whom was born in Kentucky in 1823, of English descent. He was a leading farmer, and when a young man came to Vigo county, where he was married in 1853, his wife being of Irish extraction. John Ryman, grandfather of John M., was also a farmer. Our subject was reared on the farm, attending the common schools of the vicinity, and has made farming his life occupation. He is the owner of 153 acres of well-improved land. His father's family consisted of ten children, of whom eight are now living, and are all doing well. The father died in 1876, highly respected for his many excellent qualities of heart and head. He made his own way in life, and succeeded in accumulating a fair share of this world's goods. In politics he was a Republican, but never sought office or place.

SYLVESTER J. ST. CLAIR, farmer and stock-grower, Honey Creek township, P. O. Youngstown. This gentleman may also be classed among the manufacturers of Vigo county. He was born within four miles of where he now resides, in Honey Creek township, July 25, 1840, and is a son of Nelson and Eliza J. (Evans) St. Clair, natives of Indiana, and of French and English extraction. His father, who had spent his life as a tiller of the soil, died in 1883. Our subject, who is his eldest child, attended the schools of Vigo county, and chose farming as a business. For a time, however, from 1883 to 1889, he carried on a brickyard and tile factory, and then embarked in other lines of manufacturing in the city of Terre Haute. He became a member of the stock company known as the "Terre Haute Pottery Novelty Works," with J. B. Rhods, of Ohio, Mr. St. Clair being the general manager of the business. He is the owner of the farm where he now resides, comprising 202 acres of highly improved land. Mr. St. Clair was married in 1861 to Miss Nancy E., daughter of John M. and Margaret McCoskey, and of Irish descent. They have one child living, Lucian E., who superintends the farm. Mrs. St. Clair died in 1889. The family are members of the Baptist Church; in politics he is a Republican. He enlisted, in 1864, in the One Hundred and Thirty-third Ind. V. I., Company H, and served until the close of the war. He is a member of G. A. R. Post, No. 158. Nelson St. Clair was the second son of Eli St. Clair, who is now among the oldest men living in this part of Indiana. He was born in Maryland in 1793, of German descent, and has been a farmer, coming to Sullivan county, where he settled in 1818. He reared a family of six sons and six daughters, all of whom married and have prospered. He is a Republican in politics, formerly a Whig.

JACOB SACHS, engineer on the Vandalia Railroad, residence No. 427 North Thirteenth street, Terre Haute, is a native of Mon-

roe county, N. Y., born August 31, 1843, and is a son of John N. and Elizabeth (Scholler) Sachs, natives of Germany, who came to New York State about the year 1833. They resided there until 1853, when they moved to Terre Haute, where the mother died in 1865, and the father June 13, 1878. Jacob, who is the youngest in a family of eight children, received a common-school education, and May 10, 1860, commenced his railroad career as fireman on the Terre Haute & Indianapolis Railroad which vocation he followed about eight years, when he was promoted to engineer on the line. He ran on the east division about six years, then went on the Vandalia line, and is engineer of the passenger train on the first line from Terre Haute to East St. Louis. He was injured in a collision while running the pay car August 28, 1873, and was off duty about ten months on account of his injuries, then resumed his position which he still holds. He owns a farm containing 120 acres in Fayette county, Ill. Mr. Sachs was married in Marshall, Ill., January 1, 1866, to Johanna M., daughter of Christian H. Scheytt, and born in Germany August 15, 1844. Mr. and Mrs. Sachs had six children: George E., Charles F. (deceased), Dora M., Frank M., Violena C. and Nettie M. The mother died June 20, 1886, and April 10, 1888, Mr. Sachs was married in Caseyville, Ill., to Elizabeth, daughter of John T. and Helena (Herman) Holtmann, natives of Minister, Germany, latter of whom died in Illinois in March, 1869. Mrs. Sachs is the third in a family of seven children, and was born in St. Clair county, Ill., September 2, 1856. She is a member of the Catholic Church. Mr. Sachs is a member of the Masonic fraternity, Humbolt Lodge No. 42; also of the A. O. U. W., No. 66, and of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, No. 25. He has run 593,383 miles on the road. Mr. Sachs is a Republican, and served in the city council two years.

HIRAM SANKEY (deceased) was a son of Thomas and Hannah (Morton) Sankey, who had a family of twelve children, of whom Hiram is the eleventh in order of birth. He was married, in 1847, to Miss Jemima W. McKenzie, who was born October 13, 1820, a daughter of Thomas and Sarah (Harris) McKenzie, natives of Delaware, her father of Irish and her mother of French and Scotch descent. Mr. and Mrs. Sankey had born to them three sons, viz.: Robert M., deceased; Hiram V., and Robert M., who married Harriet Speer. Mr. Sankey died August 8, 1888; he was a Master Mason. Mrs. Sankey has in her possession a copy of the *National Journal*, printed in Washington, D. C., on Saturday, July 8, 1826, published by Peter Force, giving an account of the death of Thomas Jefferson. It is in mourning after the old style of inverting the rules.

HON. PHILIP SCHLOSS (deceased). At the time of his death, which occurred in 1888, Mr. Schloss was a prominent dealer in and manufacturer of clothing in Terre Haute. He established the house which is now the firm of Thorman & Schloss, and advanced its extended business affairs. Mr. Thorman and Philip Schloss were brothers-in-law. Harry T. Schloss, the eldest son of Philip Schloss, is a native of Terre Haute, and is a graduate of the city high school, of the class of 1887. Harry, in his father's lifetime, was more his companion than sons usually are. The subject of this sketch was born at Rineck, Bavaria, May 2, 1836, and was the third in the family of six children of Hertz Schloss, a merchant. Very early in life he commenced to attend school, and by the time he was thirteen years old he had mastered his lessons to such a remarkable degree as to excite not only parental pride, but that of teachers and friends generally. On quitting school he came to America and settled in Maryland, at which time his English vocabulary extended no further than "yes" and "no." He went to school, and within a few months was able to read and write English fairly well. He then went to Philadelphia, and clerked until he came to Terre Haute, in 1854, when he became employed as a salesman in a store, being then nearly twenty-one years of age, and he was engaged as a salesman when the war broke out in 1861. He was now educated in both his mother tongue and that of his adopted country, and was kept well posted on the current news of the day. Having determined at once to go to war, and help to defend the flag of his adopted country, he joined, in 1861, the Fort Harrison Guards, re-enlisting in 1863 for thirty days, and when his time had expired again re-enlisted, serving until the close of the war.

Mr. Schloss did not close his business when he became a soldier, but through employes kept it on foot. He was in active business here about a quarter of a century, and succeeded in establishing one of the leading houses of Terre Haute. In 1874 he was elected a member of the city council on the Democratic ticket, but he eschewed politics and office, preferring to give his exclusive attention to his private affairs, yet he was prevailed on by numerous friends, and in 1882 he was elected to the State legislature, and so ably did he discharge the duties of the position that he was elected in 1884 State senator from Vigo county. He was a prominent member of the Masonic fraternity, had taken the thirty-second degree, and was serving as high priest at the time of his death. He was past grand president of the I. O. B. B. Mr. Schloss was married at Cleveland, Ohio, May 8, 1867, to Miss Laura, daughter of Simpson Thorman, of Cleveland, and born in that city, her parents being natives of Germany. Mr. and Mrs. Schloss had four children, as follows:

Harry T., engaged in mercantile trade in Terre Haute; Lillie, Fannie and Sidney, the three last named being residents of Cleveland, Ohio. Mr. Schloss will long be remembered as one of Terre Haute's intelligent, prominent and liberal-minded citizens. He was a man of great personal popularity, and his coming here was a valuable acquisition to the city.

FRED W. SCHMIDT, one of the young and enterprising business men of Terre Haute, is extensively engaged in the grocery business, and at the present time he is the owner of two stores, in which he is doing a prosperous business. He was born in Germany, February 27, 1863, and is a son of G. F. and Maria (Bettenbrock) Schmidt. The parents emigrated from Germany in 1864, and in 1865 came to Terre Haute, where they permanently located. Fred W., who is the first in a family of five children, attended the public schools in Terre Haute, and for some time a private school. He commenced the labors of life as a clerk in the store of H. Hulman; in 1885 he embarked in business on his own account, which he has pushed with remarkable success. He is a self-made business man, and has earned all his prosperity. Mr. Schmidt was married in Terre Haute, October 26, 1887, to Miss Emma, daughter of Mr. Dahlen, and born in Effingham, Ill., of German descent. They have two children, as follows: Maria and Fredrick H. Mr. and Mrs. Schmidt are members of the German Reformed Church and of the Sabbath-school.

LEONARD D. SCOTT, farmer and grain merchant, Fayette township, P. O. New Goshen, was born in Vermillion county, Ind., June 12, 1853, a son of M. W. and Mary (Mann) Scott, former a native of Indiana, latter of Ohio, and they were of English descent. The father made farming his business, and is now living a retired life at Clinton, Vermillion Co., Ind. Leonard D. is the third in a family of eight children, and was reared on the farm, receiving a common-school education in Vermillion county, Ind. He chose farming and stock-growing as his life occupation, is now the owner of 388 acres of land, and has dealt largely in stock. He came to Vigo county in 1880, and in 1888 embarked in the grain business in Terre Haute, in company with Marcus Dyer. Mr. Scott has been successful in business. In 1877 he was married to Effie L., daughter of Feilden Shepherd, and of English descent, which union has been blessed with three children, viz.: Clyde L., Mary E. and Doyne. Mrs. Scott is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Scott was elected township trustee in 1881, and served two terms. He is a member of the Grand Lodge of the I. O. O. F., and he is a genial and pleasant gentleman.

JOSIAH T. SCOVELL, M. D., Terre Haute, was born in Eaton county, Mich., July 29, 1841, and is a son of Stephen D.

and Carolina (Parker) Scovell, of English and German origin, former a native of Vermont and a farmer, latter a native of Connecticut. The father died in Michigan in 1852. They reared a family of four children, our subject being the eldest. He was raised on a farm, and attended the district schools for a time; then entered Oberlin College, Ohio, where he graduated in the regular classical course, in 1866. He had commenced the study of medicine before finishing his college course, and after completing his college studies, he studied one year in the medical college at Ann Arbor, Mich. He then entered Rush Medical College, Chicago, where he graduated in 1869. He went west, and practiced two years in Colorado, and then returned to Michigan. The Doctor had in the meantime devoted considerable attention to scientific subjects, and soon after his return to Michigan was offered a position in the State Normal School of Indiana, Terre Haute. This he accepted, and has since made this city his home. He filled the chair of professor of natural science nine years in this institution. Thus his time was fully employed teaching others, and at the same time advancing himself until he is now recognized as authority on many subjects of scientific interest. He resigned his professorship in 1881, and since then has engaged in the business of abstractor of titles. Dr. Scovell was united in marriage December 25, 1876, with Miss Johannah Jameson, a lady of Scotch descent, and their children are Zayda and Robert C. Dr. and Mrs. Scovell are members of the Presbyterian Church. In politics he affiliates with the Republicans. He volunteered in 1865, in the One Hundred and Fiftieth Ohio Vol. Infantry, Company K, and served until the close of the war.

JAMES SEATH, president of the Terre Haute Car & Manufacturing Company. The philosophy of history teaches us that the real benefactors of the race are largely those who have made two blades of grass grow where but one grew before. This class of men is generally of the quiet, unobtrusive kind, often shrinking from public notoriety. The subject of this brief sketch is a native of Edinburgh, Scotland, born August 1, 1827, a son of James and Ann (Ross) Seath. The parents were natives of the same place, and of their household of thirteen children James is the third in the order of birth. In 1833 the family emigrated to America, and located in Albany, N. Y., where the son was just of the age to commence attendance in the common school. Here he reached his legal majority, receiving a fair English education, during which time he learned the machinist's trade. In the year 1848 he went to New York City, and commenced work in the shops of the Hudson River Railroad, Walter McQueen, master mechanic. After two years in

the shops he took a position as engineer on this road, holding this place until he accepted the position offered him of master mechanic on the Hudson & Berkshire Railroad, which he filled until 1858, when he resigned. From thence he went to Bloomington, Ill., and was employed by the Chicago & Alton Railroad, as machinist and engineer, and shortly afterward was appointed to the position of master mechanic in the railroad shops at Litchfield, Ill., on the Terre Haute & Alton road. A change in the administration of this road caused him to resign, and he returned to his former employ at Bloomington. From thence he went to St. Charles, Mo., as engineer, and was soon given the position of foreman, later on that of master mechanic of the North Missouri Railroad. An interesting event in his history presents itself here. A day or two after the firing of Fort Sumter Mr. Seath received his appointment as master mechanic for this road, a position he held for about fifteen months, and during these times of strife and disloyalty he can justly be proud of the fact that he proved a faithful son to the foster mother country, and stood true to his convictions of right, he being the only officer of the road who was in sympathy with the government. In his position he had fair opportunities of proving his loyalty in many acts of kindness shown the United States troops, in the way of transportation, etc., giving instructions and aid to the officers of the different regiments, as to the movement of trains. While at St. Charles, Mr. Seath was offered and accepted his former position on the Terre Haute & Alton Railroad, at Litchfield, where he remained until 1867, when he resigned and moved to Terre Haute, to make his permanent home. His extensive experience in the management of the mechanical department of railroads, as well as in operating locomotive engines, had well qualified him to engage in the manufacture of railroad machinery of all kinds. He at once founded the shops that have grown in a few years to be the extensive Car Manufactory of which he is the head. The original firm was Seath, Smith & Co., and it was located in the old Holmes building. After six months the firm was changed to Seath & Hager, and in a small way was commenced the manufacture of freight cars for the Vandalia Railroad. The vastness of the plant to-day is evidence of its rapid growth; a growth that may be considered phenomenal, when we remember that the company, when young and yet struggling for prominence, encountered the years of panic in railroad enterprises that came in 1873 and lasted until 1878. The company was changed to a joint-stock concern in 1875. From the first hour until the present time Mr. Seath has been one of the master and moving spirits. His knowledge of railroad mechanics, and his familiarity, from experience, with the wants of rail-

road service had admirably equipped him for the high and responsible position he occupies.

Mr. Seath was united in matrimony at Bethlehem, N. Y., in the fall of 1852, with Christina Kilner, a daughter of John G. and Catherine (Herron) Kilner, natives of New York, she being the eldest in a family of six children. To Mr. and Mrs. Seath have been born four children, as follows: Mary D. (deceased), who was married to C. E. Blood; Jessie, (deceased); Jessie, Mrs. C. Conant, of Terre Haute; and James R., who is engaged in manufacturing. Mr. Seath in politics is in accord with the Republican party. In religious belief he is in sympathy with the Universalist faith.

CHARLES SEITZ, manager for the Schmidt Brewing Company, of Indianapolis. Mr. Seitz, who has the general superintendency of their business at Terre Haute, was born in that city on June 27, 1850, and is a son of Jacob and Mary (Jacobs) Seitz, natives of Germany, who, in 1839, came from there to the United States. They arrived in Terre Haute in 1840, and here the father spent the remaining portion of his life, dying in 1888. The family consisted of nine children, of whom Charles is the third in order of birth. He was reared in Terre Haute, and attended the public schools, also a private one, and afterward the Commercial College. He began life for himself as an engineer, running a stationary engine for several years, and since 1875 he has been engaged in his present business. Mr. Seitz was married at Paducah, Ky., to Miss Amelia, daughter of Jacob Bleich, and born in Newark, N. J., of German descent, and raised in Kentucky. They have five children: Jacob, Mary, Charles, Frank and Emma. Mr. Seitz is a member of the A. O. U. W., and in politics he is a Republican.

FREDRICK W. SHALEY, Jr., physician and surgeon, Terre Haute, office No. 928 Chestnut street, residence No. 458 North Ninth street, was born in Terre Haute, Ind., September 13, 1858, and is a son of Fredrick W. and Matilda (Criss) Shaley, former a native of Hesse Cassel, Germany, and latter of Ohio. The father, who was a pioneer settler of Owen county, Ind., came to Terre Haute in 1853, and was one of the leading grocers of the city. Dr. Shaley is the eldest in a family of four children that grew to maturity. He was united in marriage February 24, 1886, with Julia Brewer, a daughter of N. L. and Harriet (Chidister) Brewer, former a native of Maryland, latter of New York, and both of German-English descent. Mrs. Shaley is the eldest in a family of four children, and was born in Tiffin, Ohio, April 10, 1862. Dr. and Mrs. Shaley had born to them two children, viz.: One that died in infancy and Irene. The Doctor was reared in Terre Haute, receiving his early education in the city schools, and attending the Mission House College (Ger-

man), at Franklin, Wis., three years, graduating in 1876. He entered Heidelberg University, at Tiffin, Ohio, in 1877, and graduated in 1881; then began the study of medicine under Dr. Armstrong. In 1882 he entered Rush Medical College, Chicago, where he graduated in the spring of 1884, and began the practice of medicine in Terre Haute, where he has built up a good practice. Dr. and Mrs. Shaley are members of the Presbyterian Church. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, Lodge No. 19, Terre Haute, and is a member of the Knights and Ladies of Honor, No. 1044, also of the National Union. He is president of the board of health; has served as township physician one year; is a member of the Vigo County Medical Society, of which he was secretary, three years, and is now serving his second year as treasurer; is also a member of the Esculapian, Indiana State, and American Medical Associations. He is surgeon on the surgical staff of St. Anthony's Hospital; in politics he is a Democrat.

JAMES A. SHARP, chairman of the Republican committee, of Pierson township, P. O. Farmersburgh, Sullivan county, is a rising young farmer, who was born in Sullivan county, Ind., July 29, 1861, a son of David and Mary A. (Stewart) Sharp. David Sharp, who was born in the north of England in 1831, when a young man came to the United States, and has followed mining most of the time for several years in different western States. Afterward he located at Evansville, Ind., where he married, and then removed to Sullivan county, where he engaged in mining and farming, and has been very successful, having accumulated considerable property. His wife was born in Scotland, and when a child her parents immigrated to America, locating in Evansville, where she was married to Mr. Sharp. They are members of the New Light Church; he is a member of the F. M. B. A., and, politically, is a Republican. They are the parents of ten children, seven of whom are now living. James A., who is the eldest child, was educated in the common schools, commencing work, when quite a young boy, in the coal shaft with his father, and coal mining has been his principal occupation up to the present time. For the past six years he and his brother, David W., have been operating a coal shaft, supplying the surrounding country with coal. In 1882 he purchased the farm he now owns, which he has been carrying on in connection with mining. September 5, 1882, Mr. Sharp married Miss Mary B., daughter of John and Caroline Carpenter, and born in Sullivan county, Ind., in 1865. By this union there are three children: Ada, Carrie and Viola. Mr. Sharp is a member of the F. M. B. A.; in politics he is a Republican, and in 1889 he was elected chairman of the Republican committee of Pierson township.

GEORGE H. SHAW, farmer and stock-grower, Honey Creek township, P. O. Terre Haute, was born in Riley township, Vigo Co., Ind., February 1, 1844, and is a son of Hamilton and Maria (Price) Shaw. The mother was born in Indiana, the father in Pennsylvania, and they were of German and Irish origin. The father, who was a farmer during his life, was an early settler of Pierson township, this county, and died in 1879. His family consisted of ten children, seven of whom are living, and two of these were children of his first wife. George H., who is next to the youngest by the second wife, was reared on the farm in this county, attending the district school, and has made farming his business, being now the owner of a well-improved farm, where he has lived since 1864. He has been twice married; first time, in 1866, to Hannah Pucket, who died in 1875. He was again married in 1875 to Nancy B., daughter of John and Elsie J. (Lemmons) Vice. She is of Irish descent. They have six children: Arletha, Elsie J., Myrtle, Henry, Pearley and John. They are members of the Christian Church. In politics he is a Democrat. Our subject has made his own way in the world.

EDGAR M. SHEPHERD, farmer and coal mine owner, P. O. New Goshen, was born September 16, 1842, on the farm he now owns and where he resides, in Fayette township, Vigo Co., Ind., a son of James W. and Catherine A. (Clapp) Shepherd, former a native of Kentucky, latter of Ohio, and who were of Scotch-Irish and English origin. They were early settlers of Vigo county, and ranked among the best citizens. In early life the father was a cabinet-maker, but spent most of his life as a farmer, and he was among the early settlers of Fayette township, where he succeeded in accumulating a handsome fortune. He was an industrious, energetic man, and helped to build the first frame house in Terre Haute. For a time his mother was in Fort Harrison. Mr. and Mrs. James W. Shepherd reared a family of eight children—six sons and two daughters—of whom Edgar M. is fifth in order of birth. He was reared on the farm, attending the district school, and has made farming his business. He opened a coal mine on his farm in 1881, which has since been a source of revenue to him. In 1867 he was married, in Vigo county, to Miss Mary, daughter of Zelotus and Jemima (Armstrong) Hovey, who were of German and English descent. The children born to this union are: W. R., Katie A. and Eunia V. Mr. Shepherd enlisted August 13, 1862, in Company K, Thirty-first Ind. V. I.; he is a member of the G. A. R. and the I. O. O. F., and is past grand master of the subordinate lodge; in politics he is a Republican.

J. N. SHEPHERD, ex-county treasurer, Terre Haute, is a native of Fayette township, Vigo Co., Ind., and was born November

10, 1838, a son of James Washington and Catharine (Clapp) Shepherd, former of whom was a native of Kentucky, and latter of Ohio; they were pioneer settlers of this county. Mrs. Shepherd came here about the year 1813, and was in Fort Harrison; James W. Shepherd came to this county about the year 1817. He helped to build the first frame house put up in Terre Haute, being a carpenter by trade, but later in life he turned his attention to farming. He died in 1876, in his sixty-seventh year; Mrs. Shepherd died in 1882, in her seventy-first year. They had a family of eleven children, eight of whom grew to maturity, of whom our subject is the fifth. He was reared on a farm, receiving a common-school education, and at the age of twenty-one he began farming for himself. August 15, 1861, he enlisted in Company K, Thirty-first Ind. V. I.; was wounded February 15, 1862, at Fort Donelson, was sent to hospital, and was discharged on account of the wound received, December 31, 1862. Returning home, he farmed until 1864, when he was elected treasurer of Vigo county, being re-elected in 1866. At the expiration of his second term he turned his attention to the stock business, in which he dealt about ten years, and then engaged in dairying and gardening until March, 1888, when he purchased the livery stable where he is located at the present time. Mr. Shepherd was married in this county, February 19, 1863, to Miss Arminda O., daughter of Henry and Margaret (Shuey) Rhyan, natives of Virginia, who came to this county about 1835. Mr. Rhyan was a cooper by trade, and also followed farming. Mrs. Shepherd is the sixth in a family of eight children, who grew to maturity, and was born in this county May 28, 1844. Our subject and wife had born to them nine children, viz.: Clara E., wife of Rev. J. W. Connett; Maggie K., wife of Nelson B. Borden; Rolla H.; William J.; Orilla (deceased); Della, Myrtle, Floy and Nellie E. Mr. and Mrs. Shepherd are members of the United Brethren Church. He is a member of Morton Post, No. 1, G. A. R., and in politics is a Republican.

JESSE SHERIDAN, farmer and stock-grower, Honey Creek township, P. O. Terre Haute, was born in Jefferson county, Ky., March 30, 1831, and is a son of Jesse and Elizabeth (Goodman) Sheridan, who were of Irish and English descent, the father born in Pennsylvania, and the mother in Jefferson county, Ky. The father, who was a farmer all his life, died in 1834 in Kentucky. His family consisted of twelve children, our subject being the eleventh; seven of the children grew to maturity, and four are still living. Jesse is the only one of the family now living in Vigo county, where he has resided since 1868, and he came to Honey Creek township in 1881. In 1862 he enlisted in Kentucky, Company B, Eighth Cavalry; was a non-commissioned officer, and served

his term of enlistment. He is a member of Toppin Post No. 158, and in politics he is a Republican. Mr. Sheridan was married, in 1854, to Margaret, daughter of James and Margaret Davis, who were of English descent. Of their nine children all are living and prosperous. Mrs. Sheridan is a member of the Christian Church.

ABRAHAM SHEWMAKER, baggage master, Union Depot, Terre Haute, is a native of Vermillion county, Ind., born August 11, 1842, a son of Samuel M. and Susan (Hollingsworth) Shewmaker, former a native of Kentucky, and latter of Wayne county, Ind., near Richmond. Samuel M. Shewmaker was an early settler of the State, and came to Terre Haute in 1858. In the early part of his life he followed farming, and after coming here was engaged in mercantile and commission business. He died here in the fall of 1863, in his forty-sixth year; his widow is still living. Abraham, who is the second in a family of four children, was reared in Vermillion county until he was sixteen years old, when he came to Terre Haute with his parents. He attended the common schools in Vermillion county, and the city schools of Terre Haute, also the Commercial College here. July 6, 1861, he enlisted in the Eleventh Ind. V. I., and some of the important engagements in which he participated were the battles of Fort Donelson, Shiloh, Champion Hill, siege of Vicksburg, Port Gibson and Halltown, Va. He was taken prisoner at Vermillionville, La., November 2, 1863, was exchanged January 1, 1864, and was mustered out at Harper's Ferry, August 31, 1864. He returned to this county, and engaged in farming near the city three years; then moved to Indianapolis, and followed farming near that city about four years. He then returned to Terre Haute, and accepted the position of baggage master at the Union Depot May 20, 1873, which position he still holds.

Mr. Shewmaker was married in Terre Haute, Ind., September 10, 1866, to Miss Anna R., daughter of Alfred Luce, who died at Corinth, while in the service during the Civil war, her mother's maiden name being Eliza J. Moore. The father was a native of New York, and the mother of Ohio. Mrs. Shewmaker is the fourth in a family of ten children, and was born in Vermilion county, Ill., November 22, 1846. Mr. and Mrs. Shewmaker have three children: Frank, Adah and William. Mr. Shewmaker is a member of Morton Post No. 1, G. A. R., also of the K. of P., Occidental Lodge No. 18, and has passed the chairs; he represented his lodge in the Grand Lodge at Indianapolis; he is a member of the Uniform Rank. Politically he is a Republican.

JOHN F. SHICKEL, M. D., Terre Haute, was born in Virginia, May 5, 1826, a son of Jacob and Eva (Fuls) Shickel, natives

of Virginia and of German descent, former of whom was a carpenter. Our subject is the third in a family of five children, and was reared in Rockingham county, Va., where he obtained his education. He studied medicine at Harrisonburg, Va., and commenced the practice in Hampshire county, same State, subsequently removing to Parkersburg, W. Va. On May, 5, 1868, he came to Vigo county, and located at Sandford, where he sojourned a short time; then went to New Goshen, Ind., and remained there two years with Dr. Swafford. In 1878 he came to Terre Haute, and has since been in the regular practice. The Doctor was married in Rockingham county, Va., November 19, 1846, to Miss Kizia Bolton, a lady of Pennsylvania-Dutch parentage. The Doctor and his wife were rocked in the same cradle in Rockingham county, Va., and had the same grandfather and grandmother, and yet they were not related. They have two children living, viz.: James, engaged in the drug business, and John W., in the employ of the railroad company. Dr. and Mrs. Shickel are members of the Lutheran Church. He is a Master Mason, and in politics a Republican.

W. A. SHORES, farmer and stock-grower, Fayette township, P. O. New Goshen, was born in Fayette township, Vigo Co., Ind., April 1, 1842, and is a son of Meredith and Frankie (Giser) Shores, natives of North Carolina and of Irish and Dutch descent. The father, who was a farmer, came from North Carolina to Vigo county, Ind., among the early settlers, and spent the remaining portion of his life here, dying in 1871. The mother is still living, and is now in her seventy-fifth year. Our subject was reared on a farm, receiving the usual schooling in the district in which he now resides. He chose farming as a vocation, and has met with success, owning at the present time 180 acres of land; he also has charge of his mother's farm of 320 acres, making in all a farm of 500 acres. Mr. Shores was united in marriage, December 25, 1871, with Miss C. F., daughter of John N. and Jane (Hay) Rhyan, and of German origin, which union has been blessed with three children, viz.: Edith Myrtle, Della May and William Claude. Mrs. Shores is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In politics Mr. Shores is a Democrat, and he is a prominent member of the Masonic fraternity; a member of the Blue Lodge, and of the Chapter.

ISAAC SHULL, farmer and stock-grower, Nevins township, P. O. Rosedale, Parke county, was born in East Tennessee, September 19, 1825, the fifth in the family of eight children (four of whom are living) of Isaac and Ellen (Keeny) Shull, former a native of North Carolina, latter of Tennessee. They were of German and Irish descent. The father, who was a farmer, came to this county

from Tennessee about the year 1833, and settled on the farm where Isaac was reared. He died in Vigo county in 1856. Isaac Shull received what little education he had in the old-fashioned log school-house, has made a success of farming, and has performed a great deal of hard labor, all that he owns having been accumulated by honest toil; he has 171 acres of well-improved and well-stocked land. Mr. Shull has now retired, and his sons, of whom he is very proud, attend to the farm, both being excellent farmers. Mr. Shull has been twice married, the first time to Miss Mary, daughter of John McKee. She lived, however, but a short time after her marriage, and he was then married to Miss Mary A., daughter of Benjamin and Catherine (James) Willoughby, which union has been blessed with seven children, four of whom are living—two daughters and two sons, viz.: Charles T., born in Nevins township, August 1, 1863; Benjamin S., born December 27, 1865, also in Nevins township; Mary Belle, now the wife of Josephus Tarvin, and Leora, who is at home. Both the sons are farmers and stock-growers, and both are Republicans in politics. Mrs. Shull died in 1875, a member of the Christian Church. Mr. Shull is a Republican, and is a member of the Republican party.

W. F. SIBLEY, of the firm of Sibley & Bossom, wallpaper and window shades, house and sign painting, Terre Haute, was born in Terre Haute, April 10, 1856, and is a son of Elisha and Phœbe R. (Cole) Sibley. His father was a native of Bennington, Vt., and moved to Terre Haute in 1819, two of his brothers having come here a short time before. He was a brick manufacturer, and earlier in life worked some time at the tailor's trade. He made the first dress-coat for Chauncey Rose, at Roseville, Parke Co., Ind. He died in July, 1889. Our subject's grandfather, on his father's side, was killed at the battle of Queenston Heights, in 1812. Mr. Sibley's parents were of English descent.

Our subject is the eldest of two children, and received his education in the city schools, attending the Commercial College two terms. In 1883 he engaged in the book and stationery business, which he changed to the present line. By energy and industry the firm have succeeded in building up a large and growing trade. Mr. Sibley was united in marriage in Terre Haute, in December, 1878, with Miss Flora J. Bell, second in the family of eight children born to John D. Bell (deputy county auditor, and a native of Ireland) and Charlotte M. (Foster) Bell, a native of Maine. Mr. and Mrs. Sibley have had one son, Richard E. Mrs. Sibley is a member of the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Sibley is a member of the Improved Order of Red Men, Tamany Tribe No. 39.

SYLVESTER C. SINGHORSE, merchant, Lewis, was born in Vigo county, Ind., April 4, 1853, and is the only child born to the marriage of Lewis and Vina (Totten) Singhorse, former of whom was born in the eastern part of Indiana fifty-seven years ago, and when a child was brought to Vigo county by his father, William Singhorse. The latter was a soldier in the War of 1812, an early settler of this county, a farmer by occupation, and afterward one of the county's most respected citizens; he died at the age of eighty-seven years. Lewis Singhorse early learned how to work, and, making industry his rule of life, has become one of Vigo county's most substantial farmers. At the beginning of the Civil war he joined Capt. Bryan's Company, Eighty-fifth Ind. V. I., in which he served until discharged in the latter part of the war, on account of disability. During his term of service he participated in the battle of Richmond, and in the Georgia campaign; politically he is a Republican. His first wife, Vina (Totten), was born in this county, and died here when their son, Sylvester C., was but eighteen months old. After her death Lewis Singhorse married Permelia Totten, a sister of his first wife, and she died within eight months after her marriage. Mr. Singhorse afterward married a widow, Mrs. Asenith Timmons, by which union have been born four children, as follows: Alice, at home; Emery Grant, a farmer of Pierson township, this county; Herbert, at home, and Cora, who died when seventeen years of age.

Sylvester C. Singhorse attended the common schools, and, after becoming old enough, assisted his father on the farm until his twenty-fourth year, when he commenced for himself as a farmer. He worked some time at the carpenter's trade, but has devoted most of his time to agriculture. In 1881 he purchased land and since then has bought and sold at different times. He continued to farm until 1888, when he embarked in his present business as dealer in drugs, groceries, hardware, etc. When starting for himself he was the possessor of limited means, and was in debt, but by energy and business ability, which the family is noted for, he has become more than ordinarily successful. Mr. Singhorse was united in marriage September 13, 1877, with Miss Maria Osborn, a daughter of John Osborn, of Madisonville, Hopkins Co., Ky., and this union has been blessed with three interesting children, viz.: Harry A., Maston Arthur and Lewis Blaine. Mr. Singhorse represented Comet Lodge No. 615, I. O. O. F., in the Grand Lodge of Indiana, in 1888; in politics he is a stanch Republican, and he is an enterprising citizen.

DOUGLAS H. SMITH, managing editor of the *Daily News*, Terre Haute, was born on a farm near Youngstown, Ohio, June 16,

1867, and is a son of H. D. Smith, of Terre Haute, and Eliza (Patrick) Smith, former a native of Wales, latter of Ohio, and of Scotch-Irish descent. The father came to Terre Haute in 1879, and is engaged in the coal business. His family consists of five children, all of whom have had the advantages of good schools; they are as follows: R. J. is an attorney in Terre Haute; Will T. is a horse dealer in Kansas City; Douglas H., Birdie E. and Grace A.

Douglas H. Smith attended the public schools and an academy in Ohio, and also the high school in Terre Haute, where he graduated in 1884. He then became a student at DePauw University, remaining one year. At thirteen years of age he began to develop a taste for the newspaper office, and this has steadily grown with his growth. In 1886 he found employment as night editor on the *Daily Express*, and filled the rounds of nearly every position on the staff of the paper. In 1888 he was offered and accepted the editorship of the *Saturday Evening Mail*, and filled the chair with marked ability. He then organized a stock company which started the *News* in 1889. The stockholders elected Mr. Smith managing editor, and August 5, 1889, issued the first number of the Terre Haute *News*, a bright and newsy daily paper, perfectly independent of politics. Mr. Smith is chief editor of the paper, and secretary and treasurer of the News Publishing Company. Individually Mr. Smith is a Democrat; editorially he and his paper are non-partisan. He wields a keen and trenchant pen, and it may safely be said of him that he is one of the coming journalists of the State. He is a member of the K. of P.

HARRISON SMITH, manufacturer, Terre Haute, was born in Camden, N. J., August 13, 1853, and is a son of William and Sarah Smith, who were of English descent. The father is a tallow manufacturer, and is living in Indianapolis; the mother died in Philadelphia, Penn. The family removed to Indianapolis in 1856, and Harrison, who is the youngest in a family of four children, received his education in the city schools of that place. He then worked for his father in the tallow and grease factory until he became of age, when he went to Mattoon, Ill., and started in business for himself. At the end of one year he sold and came to Terre Haute, and engaged in the manufacture of tallow, grease, etc., the factory being located on the island southwest of town. Mr. Smith was married in Mattoon, Ill., April 16, 1876, to Catherine Kenny, a native of New York City, born December 25, 1860. Mr. and Mrs. Smith had born to them two children: Bertha and Harry. Mr. Smith is a member of the K. of P., Occidental No. 18, and has passed the chairs; is also a member of the Uniform Rank, Terre Haute Division No. 3. In politics he is a Republican.

HENRY SMITH, retired farmer, Sugar Creek township, P. O. St. Mary's, was born in North Carolina, February 4, 1803, and is a son of George and Mayant (Coble) Smith. His grandfather, Henry Smith, came from Germany to America before the Revolutionary war, and when the war broke out he promptly enlisted, and served during seven years. Mr. Smith's father was an aid, and carried news for Gen. Washington. He was a farmer, and came to Indiana in 1815, and to Vigo county in 1821, settling in Terre Haute. His mother was born in North Carolina, of German descent. Henry is the fourth in a family of nine children, and grew up in this county, many of his playmates being young Indians. He followed farming, has made his own way in the world, and is the owner of 360 acres. He was united in marriage in Crawford county, Ind., in 1823, with Miss Nannie Hearn, of English descent. Their family consisted of eight children, of whom six are living. They lived together sixty-three years. Mrs. Smith died in 1885. Both members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, he being class leader, trustee and steward in the same. In politics he was first a Whig, then a Republican, and served as school trustee in Sugar Creek township. His father entered a section of land in and around St. Mary's.

HENRY SMITH, grocer, Terre Haute, was born in Harrison township, Vigo Co., Ind., October 5, 1857, and is a son of Christopher and Christena (Grathwhole) Smith, natives of Germany, who immigrated to Jeffersonville, Ky., and from there moved to Ohio, coming to this county about the year 1842. Henry, who is the third in a family of five children, received his education in the public schools, and then worked one year in a brick yard; afterward was engaged in the bakery business for his own account in Terre Haute, and carried on same two years. Hethen turned his attention to gardening, which he followed two years, but worked part of the time for B. G. Hudnut, after which he was employed in the hub and spoke factory, three years and three months, and learned the bending trade. From there he went to the Hudnut Milling Company, with whom he worked over three years, then in September, 1888, embarked in the grocery trade on his own account, and has prospered from the start. He handles a full line of staple and fancy groceries, and has been dependent on his own resources. Mr. Smith was united in marriage April 9, 1878, in Terre Haute, with Miss Ella, daughter of William H. and Luella (Murphy) Walker. She is the fourth in a family of five children, and was born in Terre Haute, September 9, 1862. Mr. and Mrs. Smith had born to them one daughter, Minnie. Mrs. Smith is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church; in politics Mr. Smith is a Democrat.

ISAIAH E. SMITH, farmer and stock-grower, Honey Creek township, P. O. Terre Haute, was born in Honey Creek township, Vigo Co., Ind., September 8, 1857, and is a son of David H. and Hannah (Marts) Smith, who were of English and German descent. His mother was a native of Washington county, Ind., his father of Jefferson county, same State, and was one of the early settlers of Vigo county, a farmer and miller by occupation. His family consisted of five children, Isaiah E. being the eldest. Our subject was reared on the farm, has followed agricultural pursuits, and is the owner of 123 acres of land in Vigo county. He was married in this county, September 13, 1883, to Phebe, daughter of Richard Pucket, of one of the noted first families in the early settlement of this portion of Indiana. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Isaiah E. Smith were Faith, Mabel and Earnest. Mrs. Smith is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Mr. Smith of the Baptist; in politics he is a Republican.

JOSEPH SMITH, farmer and stock-grower, Linton township, P. O. Youngstown, was born in Bucks county, Penn., January 12, 1816, and is a son of Eli and Mary (Woolsey) Smith, former a shoemaker by trade, and a native of Bucks county, of English descent, latter a native of New Jersey, of Welsh descent. They died in Warren county, Ohio. They had a family of seven children, of whom Joseph is the eldest. He was married February 9, 1857, to Cassandre, daughter of Burgess and Sarah (Taylor) French, natives of Virginia. Mrs. Smith, who is the third of a family of nine children, was born in Shenandoah county, Va., October 5, 1814. Mr. and Mrs. Smith adopted a boy, named George F., who married Arabell Davis. Mr. Smith received his education in the common schools of Ohio, learning the boot and shoe trade with his father, at which he has worked more or less all his life. He came to this county in 1858, and now owns a farm of forty-one acres, on which he resides. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Church, of which he is trustee and class-leader, and has served as steward and Sabbath-school superintendent. He is master of Eureka Grange, a subordinate order, and is also a member of the Pamo Grange. He served as justice of the peace for years.

LEWIS A. SMITH, salesman for the Coal Bluff Mining Company, Fontanet, was born in the city of Terre Haute, Ind., May 11, 1862, and is a son of Samuel and Elizabeth A. (Lackey) Smith, natives of Vigo county, Ind., and of families of the early settlers on the Wabash. The father, who was a farmer when the Civil war broke out, enlisted in the service of his country, and was killed on the field of battle. Lewis A., who is the only surviving child, was reared in Terre Haute, where he attended school; also

took a full course at the Terre Haute Commercial College, where he graduated in 1885, since when he has been with the Coal Bluff Mining Company, three years. Mr. Smith was united in marriage in 1887 with Miss Mary Belle, daughter of Martin Ray, and of English descent. Mr. and Mrs. Smith are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Fontanet, of which he is a trustee, and has been teacher and superintendent of the Sabbath-school. Politically he is identified with the Republican party.

REV. JACOB SMOCK, pastor of the Missionary Baptist Church. This gentleman has been an active and efficient worker in the missionary cause. He entered the ministry in the good old-fashioned times, when the minister was supposed to be able to do all kinds of religious labor, when the gospel was supposed to be free to all except the shepherd, who was expected to preach regularly and board himself.

Rev. Smock was born in Bullitt county, Ky., September 13, 1824. His parents were David and Dorcas (Cole) Smock, also natives of Bullitt county, and of Pennsylvania-Dutch origin. They removed to Parke county, Ind., in 1825, where our subject grew to manhood. The father, who was a hard-working farmer, died at the age of fifty-five years in Parke county, Ind.; his father, William Smock, who was a soldier in the Revolution, and also a farmer, lived to a good old age. Rev. Jacob Smock, who is the sixth in a family of ten children, spent his young days in Raccoon township, Parke county, on the farm. He learned to labor at a tender age, and in the winter trudged along to the district school, where all his surroundings were of the most primitive type. In 1857 he united with the Missionary Baptist Church of Parke county, and soon after was ordained minister. He has organized two churches, has put up two church buildings, and has received many into the church fold. He has baptized over eight hundred people in Parke, Vigo and Sullivan counties. He has been twice married, first, when he was only seventeen years and six months old, to Caroline, daughter of Olmstead and Sarah Milligan, and of English descent. Six of their children are living, as follows: Jasper, Alexander, Josephine, Ida M., Maud and Rosa. Mrs. Smock died in 1879, and, in 1881, Mr. Smock was married to Miss Dianah, daughter of James and Elizabeth (Spray) Wilson, former a native of South Carolina, and latter of Ohio. They were of English descent, and members of the Society of Friends. Mrs. Smock is an exemplary member of the Missionary Baptist Church. This union has been blessed with one child, Wilma H. Rev. Smock from early in life has had to rely on his own resources, and in a business point of view has met with deserved success. He deals

largely in real estate, in which respect his sound judgment has served him well, and he has succeeded in accumulating a fair share of this world's goods. When a lad he bought his time of his father, and boldly launched his bark on the troubled sea of life, with the flattering capital in stock of two dollars and a half.

MAJOR MATHIAS SMOCK, Harrison township, P. O. Terre Haute, was born October 4, 1851, on the site of old Fort Harrison, a portion which forms a part of the building in which he was born. He is a son of Cornelius and Mary (Sliner) Smock, who came to this county many years ago. Cornelius Smock was born in Kentucky, and was married in Vigo county in 1848. He had three children, viz.: Mathias, better known as "Major;" Emma, wife of William Green, and Charles. Mrs. Smock has been previously married to Milton Evans, by whom she had two children: Angeline, wife of George Bell, and an infant, deceased. Mrs. Smock's father is still living at the advanced age of ninety-six years, hale and hearty. Mr. Smock located at the old fort in 1851. Major Mathias Smock was reared on a farm, has followed agricultural pursuits, and has served as deputy sheriff of Vigo county during the past four years. He was married in this county in 1875, to Kate, daughter of James W. Stewart, and born in Terre Haute. They are the parents of six children, as follows: Frank, Mary, Helen, Herbert, Bessie and Emma. Mr. Smock resides on the old fort farm with his mother. He has quite a large collection of ancient relics he has gathered in and around the old fort, among them stone axes, arrow points, and other curiosities. He is one of the prominent citizens of the county, an influential citizen, and a leading Democrat.

GEORGE H. SNIDER, dealer in stoves, tinware and kitchen furnishing goods, Terre Haute, was born in Shelby county, Ind., April 1, 1855, and is a son of William H. and Sophia (Thurston) Snider, former of whom was a native of Kentucky, latter of Pennsylvania, and both of German descent. George H., who is the eldest in a family of four children, received a common-school education in Shelby and Clay counties, and then worked on a farm about five years. He next turned his attention to the grocery business, and clerked for some time in Shelburn and Sullivan, Ind., coming in 1880 to Terre Haute, where he worked for R. L. Ball, in the stove and tinware trade, about seven years. In August, 1887, he embarked in business for himself at 21 South Fourth street, where he deals in stoves, tin, copper, sheet-iron ware, house furnishing goods, roofing and guttering, and also makes stove repairing a specialty. Mr. Snider was married in Sullivan, Ind., February 23, 1882, to Miss Belle, daughter of Abraham and Armilda (Hopewell) Annis, natives of Kentucky. Mrs. Snider is the sixth in a family

of seven children, and was born in Sullivan county, Ind., July 4, 1859. She is a member of the Christian Church. Mr. and Mrs. Snider have had born to them one daughter, Jessie. Mr. Snider is a member of the I. O. O. F., No. 51, and of the Encampment; is a member of the Canton, in which he is accountant, also a member of the Chosen Friends. In politics he is a Democrat.

WILSON H. SOALE, attorney, of the firm of Soale & Grimes, Terre Haute, is a native of Ohio, and is a son of Peter and Sarah (Parkes) Soale, who were of German and Irish descent, the father being a farmer by occupation. Our subject was reared on the farm in Highland county, Ohio, where he received his primary education at the district schools. He attended college at Hillsboro, where he graduated in the regular classical course in 1874; then studied law with Judge Gardner, at Hillsboro, and practiced his profession in Highland and Ross counties, Ohio, until 1883, when he accepted a position in the United States pension office. In 1885 he was appointed assistant supervisor of pensions of the State of Indiana, with headquarters at Terre Haute, but resigning his office he again entered on the practice of his profession in Terre Haute. This law firm has met with success in business. Mr. Soale was united in marriage in Ross county, Ohio, October 18, 1879, with Miss Myrtie M., daughter of Gotlieb Sheible, and born in Ohio, of German descent. This union has been blessed with one child, Grace. Mrs. Soale is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In politics Mr. Soale is a Republican, and in 1890 he received the appointment of supervisor of the census of the Fourth District of Indiana, and he filled this office with credit, his district being the first in the United States to be completed.

WARREN SOULES, farmer and stock-grower, Lost Creek township, P. O. Terre Haute, was born in Vigo county, Ind., October 7, 1827, and is a son of William and Almira (Baker) Soules. The father was of Scotch-Irish descent, and was one of the pioneer settlers of this country, where he followed farming, having come from New York State in 1816. He was in the Revolutionary war. He and his wife had a family of ten children, of whom eight grew to maturity, Warren being the fourth in the order of birth. Our subject was married December 6, 1868, to Sarah C. McFadden, who was born April 6, 1832, daughter of Malcolm and Elizabeth (Dixon) McFadden, her father a native of Pennsylvania, of Irish descent, and her mother of Ohio, of English and Scotch lineage. They were pioneer settlers of this county. Mr. Soules has followed farming with success, and is active and energetic, now owning 600 acres of farm land in a good state of cultivation. In May, 1865, he enlisted in the Thirty-third Regiment, Ind. V. I. in the 100-days' call, served four months and was honorably discharged.

ELLIS E. SOUTH, general ticket and freight agent, "Big Four" Railroad lines, Terre Haute. This successful railroad man has gained his advancement by his energy, integrity and promptness at every post of duty. He is a native of Indiana, born November 11, 1851, and is a son of Daniel B. and Martha (Duncan) South, natives of Ohio, and of English descent, former of whom was a prominent man, having served a number of years as treasurer of Hendricks county, Ind. He died at Danville, Ind., in 1862. Ellis E., who is the elder of two children, was reared at Danville, Ind., where he attended school for a time, subsequently becoming a student at the college at Greencastle, Ind. He learned telegraphy at Danville, and was thus employed by the "Big Four" Railroad lines from 1871 to 1877, during which time he became ticket agent. He was appointed ticket agent, January 1, 1882, and in 1886 was promoted to general freight and ticket agent, with headquarters at Terre Haute. Mr. South was married in St. Louis, to Nettie C., daughter of George P. Cook, and of German descent. They have one child, Mary E. Mrs. South is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In political matters Mr. South affiliates with the Republican party. He has taken the thirty-second degree in Masonry, and is also a Shriner, being a member of Murat Temple of Indianapolis.

A. W. SPAIN, physician and surgeon, Terre Haute, was born in Gibson county, Ind., November 22, 1837, and is a son of Archibald and Sarah (Garwood) Spain, former a native of Virginia, of English descent, latter of Kentucky, of German descent. The father came to Indiana Territory in 1815, and located near Vincennes, Knox county. The Doctor, who is the eighth in a family of ten children, was united in marriage May 22, 1866, at Noblesville, Ind., with Viola, daughter of Fredric and Martha (Dale) Cole, former of whom was a native of Rodmar, Jefferson Co., N. Y., and latter of Noblesville, Hamilton Co., Ind. Mrs. Spain, who is the eldest in a family of six children, was born in Shelby county, Ind., October 29, 1845. Dr. and Mrs. Spain have had born to them three children, as follows: Mattie D., Gertie A. and Robert T.

Dr. Spain was reared on a farm, and received his early education in the common schools of Gibson county, Ind. He then attended the Academy at Patoka, that State, two years, after which he taught in the public schools in New Harmony, Ind., and vicinity, four years, and then read medicine under Dr. J. W. Rawlings of that place. In 1861 he attended the Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery, graduating there in 1863. He was then appointed assistant-surgeon in the Eightieth Ind. V. I., remaining in the service until the close of the war. He then located in Posey-

ville, Ind., where he practiced medicine fifteen years. In 1879 he took a special course of lectures at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York. In 1880 he came to Terre Haute, and has here practiced since. He has had to depend on his own resources, and has made a success in his profession. The Doctor is a member of the Indiana State Medical Association; the Mississippi Valley Medical Society; the Esculapian Medical Society of the Wabash Valley; also the Vigo County Medical Association, and served as president of the Vigo Society in 1879. He is secretary of the city board of health. Dr. and Mrs. Spain are members of the Christian Church. He is a member of the Terre Haute Science Club, and of the G. A. R., Morton Post No. 1; also a member of the I. O. O. F., No. 157, and is a past grand; he is a member of the Encampment, and is a past patriarch; is also a member of the Knights and Ladies of Honor.

EDMUND T. SPOTSWOOD, M. D., Terre Haute, was born in Richmond, Va., October 10, 1827. He is a direct descendant of Sir Alexander Spotswood, who was a major-general in the British army and subsequently colonial governor of Virginia, from 1710 to 1723. The latter was of Scotch parentage, and was born in the port of Tangier, on a British man-of-war. He was reared in the army, served under the Duke of Marlborough with distinction, and was wounded at the battle of Blenheim while acting as deputy quartermaster-general. He was sent to America by the king of England as governor of Virginia, and no name is more prominently connected with the colonial history of Virginia than his. He developed the first iron mines and erected the first iron furnace in America, and was the first to introduce iron in the colonies for which he was called the "Tubal Cain" of Virginia. He was the first to bring the writ of habeas corpus to America, and in 1739 he was appointed deputy postmaster-general of the colonies, and it was he who promoted Benjamin Franklin to the postmastership of the then province of Pennsylvania. Gov. Spotswood died at Annapolis, Md., June 7, 1740, while on his way to Central America to take charge of the British troops in that country.

Dr. Edmund T. Spotswood is a son of Robert and Eliza L. (Hening) Spotswood, former of whom died in 1832, when the son was but five years old; the mother, who was of English descent, was the daughter of William Waller Hening, a prominent attorney of Virginia, and an author of a number of law books. She was possessed of high scholarly attainments, and was a poetess of high rank, several of her poems being used in the text books for public schools. After the death of her husband she married Rev. John F. Schermerhorn, of New York. They were pioneer settlers of

Carroll county, Ind., and the mother died at the home of Dr. Spotswood, in Perrysville, Ind., March 8, 1873, at the advanced age of seventy-three. Dr. Spotswood spent most of his life in Indiana, having come to this State when he was fourteen years old. His childhood and youth were spent on the farm, and he received his literary instruction from his mother. He studied medicine at Rush Medical College, Chicago, and graduated in 1852, locating same year at Perrysville, Vermillion Co., Ind., where he remained in the active practice of his chosen profession until 1888, being then the oldest practicing physician in Vermillion county. In April, 1862, after the battle of Shiloh, Dr. Spotswood volunteered his professional services to help to take care of the wounded. He went to Evansville where he found a large number of the wounded had been sent to Indianapolis, whither he went, and was offered a position as surgeon by Gov. Morton, but did not accept it. In August, 1862, he was appointed surgeon of the Seventy-first Ind. V. I., which became the Sixth Indiana Cavalry, and served in that capacity for eighteen months, when he was compelled to resign on account of disease of the eyes, acquired in the discharge of his official duty, and from which he has never recovered. He returned to Perrysville, where he did office practice. Dr. Spotswood represented Vermillion county one term in the legislature. He is a speaker of marked ability, and is independent in politics. He inherits of his mother poetical genius, and has written several very creditable poems. The Doctor was elected to the General Assembly from Vermillion county, Ind., in 1854, and was next the youngest member in the House of Representatives. He was the first to advocate a State normal school for Indiana, and while a member of the legislature he introduced the first resolution to establish the State Normal School of Indiana. The resolution reads as follows:

Resolved: That the committee on education be instructed to inquire into the expediency of establishing a State Normal School, in which persons who desire to make teaching a profession shall receive instruction free of charge, provided they bind themselves to teach for a specified term of years within the State of Indiana; and also if it is deemed expedient to establish such a school, whether it would be practicable to establish it on the Manual Labor Plan so as to make it a self-supporting institution as near as possible. With leave to report by bill or otherwise.

The Doctor was the first to agitate a State bureau of statistics. Dr. Spotswood was married May 17, 1853, to Miss Sarah, daughter of Rev. John F. Schermerhorn, of the State of New York, and they had five children, as follows: Edith, Welford and Bernard are deceased, and Edwin and Mary are living in Terre Haute, Mary being married to H. B. Rhoads. Dr. Spotswood is a Methodist.

PATRICK W. STACK, owner and proprietor of the Chestnut Street Hotel, Terre Haute. This energetic and successful business

man was born in Ireland August 24, 1848, and is a son of William Stack, who was a farmer, and died in the old country. The family consisted of eight children, of whom Patrick W. is the fifth. He crossed the ocean in 1852, and was reared in America, attending the common schools at Pittsburgh, Penn., where he also worked in the machine shops some years. In 1866 he removed to Terre Haute, and was employed by the Indianapolis & St. Louis Railroad Company as engineer, and has since made this city his home. In 1875 he embarked in the hotel business, and has carried on, at the same time, other business enterprises. He has dealt extensively in real estate, and is the owner of nine dwellings in addition to his hotel and other real estates in Terre Haute, also valuable property in Illinois—a highly improved stock-farm, where he breeds and deals extensively in draft horses. He has made his own way in the world. Mr. Stack was united in marriage in Coles county, Ill., in 1876, to Miss Mary A., daughter of I. O. Sullivan, and born in Clay county, Ind., of Irish descent, which union has been blessed with seven children, viz.: Will. D., John W., Anna Mary J., Margaret A., May Patrick, Helen and Catherine. The family are members of the Catholic Church, and Mr. Stack is a member of the Hibernian Society, also of the C. K. of A., having served as treasurer and president in the order. He is a member of three of the building and loan associations of Terre Haute, and occupies the position of appraiser in all of them. He does all he can to advance the interests of the laboring man, and to help to build up the city. Mr. Stack is a consistent and active member of the Democratic party, though never a blind dogmatic partisan, and in 1880 was a candidate before the Democratic convention for county treasurer. It is the welfare of his country and fellow-man that always actuates his every action.

PETER N. STAFF, No. 913 Main street, Terre Haute, was born in Henry county, Ind., January 26, 1844, and is a son of Fredrick S. and Catherine (Napp) Staff, natives of Baden, Germany. Peter N., who is the sixth in a family of ten children, was married in Terre Haute October 27, 1881, to Martha E., daughter of Joseph C. and Catharine (Sasseen) Strole, who were of German descent. Mrs. Staff is the eldest in a family of four children that grew to maturity, and was born in New Goshen, Ind., February 13, 1854. Mr. Staff was reared in Raysville, Ind., and received a common-school education; he worked on a farm, also in a brick yard, and was railroading about nine years. In September, 1861, in response to the call of his country, he enlisted in Company K, Thirty-sixth Ind. V. I., and among the important engagements he participated in may be mentioned the battles of Shiloh, Corinth, Stone River, Chickamauga and the Atlanta campaign. At Ringgold, Ga., he was slightly

wounded with a sabre, and was captured, but made his escape. He was mustered out at Indianapolis in September, 1864, and after his return from the army he attended school three years at Raysville and Knightstown. He came to Terre Haute in 1870, and engaged in business. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., No. 382, and of the Encampment, No. 17. He is a Republican in politics.

CHARLES STAHL, member of the firm of Zimmerman & Stahl, manufacturers of pants, overalls and shirts, No. 30 North Sixth street, Terre Haute, is a native of Vienna, Austria. His father, Edward Stahl, who held a government position, died in Vienna at the age of sixty-five years, and his widow, whose maiden name was Anna Zimmerman, is yet living in Vienna. Charles, who is the eldest in a family of seven children, received his education in the highest institutions of learning in Vienna. Having attended school fifteen years, he began his career in the railroad business as telegraph operator and station agent, and was thus employed five years, when he accepted a position in the Exchange Bank of Vienna, where he remained two years, when he resigned and went into the largest bank in Vienna, whose capital was $90,000,000, having control of $100,000,000 of State funds. Mr. Stahl remained in that institution nine years. He emigrated to America, locating in Terre Haute, Ind., November 9, 1886, and owing to the illness of Mr. Zimmerman, his father-in-law, he took charge of his business; resigned his position in the bank in 1887, and took an interest in the factory. Mr. Zimmerman died in May, 1888, and Mr. Stahl has had entire charge of the concern since that time. The business was organized by Mr. Zimmerman in 1872, and had a steady growth until his sickness, when its affairs declined; but under the management of Mr. Stahl, who is an enterprising, thorough business man, it has grown until they now have a larger trade than ever. This factory is one of the important enterprises of Terre Haute, and gives employment to about 250 girls and about twenty men. Mr. Stahl was united in marriage, in Vienna, Austria, July 9, 1883, with Rosa, the younger of the two children of Charles Zimmerman, and a native of Bohemia. Mr. and Mrs. Stahl had born to them two children: Charles and Elsa, latter deceased.

REV. JAMES D. STANLEY, rector of St. Stephen's Episcopal Church, residence No. 215 North Seventh street, Terre Haute. This gentleman is a native of Georgia, being a son of Augustin and Rebecca (Dowdell) Stanley, also natives of that State. The father was an Episcopal minister, and also a physician and surgeon, having been graduated at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia. The family removed from Georgia to Tennessee in 1871, and remained there until 1879, when they became residents of Evansville, Ind.

His father was rector of the Church of the Holy Innocents in that city, and died in January, 1881, at the age of forty-nine years. Our subject, who is the eldest in a family of six children, received his preparatory education in Georgia and Tennessee, and entered Trinity College, Hartford, Conn., in 1873, where he was graduated, in 1877, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, three years later receiving that of M. A. He was awarded the oratorical medal at the college in 1876. In the fall of 1877 he entered the General Theological Seminary, New York City, being graduated in 1880. At the Commencement that year he was one of the two appointed essayists. He was ordained to the ministry in June, 1880, at St. Paul's Church, Evansville, Ind., by Bishop Talbot. Here he officiated for a short time, and in October, 1880, took charge of the Church of the Epiphany, Cincinnati, Ohio. He became rector of St. Stephen's Episcopal Church, Terre Haute, in October, 1886, and has served on a number of important committees in the diocese. In 1889 he was one of the four Clerical Deputies from the State to the General Convention of the Episcopal Church held in New York City. He is Past Chancellor of Oriental Lodge, No. 81, K. of P., and Prelate of the Commandery, K. T. No. 16, Terre Haute, and in May, 1890, was elected Grand Prelate of the Grand Commandery of the State of Indiana.

WILLIAM I. STARK, physician and surgeon, Nevins township, P. O. Fontanet, was born in Sullivan county, Ind., June 30, 1857, and is a son of Elijah and Curmellar (Weeks) Stark, former a native of Indiana, latter of Kentucky. They were of Scotch descent. The father has been a farmer all his life, and resides on a farm in Sullivan county. Dr. Stark, who is the sixth in a family of nine children, was reared on a farm, and received his early education in the common schools, subsequently attending the high school at Sullivan. He then studied medicine with Dr. Higbee, at Sullivan; afterward went to Cincinnati, Ohio, where he took a full course in the Homeopathic College, graduating in 1881. He then entered on the practice of his profession in Vigo county, and has been a practitioner here ever since. The Doctor was married, September 24, 1886, to Miss Malinda, daughter of Daniel H. and Elizabeth Markin, and of German descent. Dr. and Mrs. Stark are members of the Presbyterian Church. In politics he is a Democrat, and has served an unexpired term as justice of the peace; afterward he was elected, and served a full term in the office. They are members of the Knights and Ladies of Honor, of which order Mrs. Stark is financial secretary. The Doctor is a member of the Knights of Labor.

WORTH B. STEELE, lumber dealer, Terre Haute, is secretary of the Wabash Lumber Company, and is one of the represent-

ative citizens of Terre Haute. He was born in Crawford county, Ill., July 22, 1851, and is a son of Nenian and Martha J. (Harris) Steele, former a native of Virginia, latter of Illinois, and both of Scotch descent. The father was a physician, and engaged in the practice of his profession in Crawford county, Ill., where he died in 1861. Worth B., who is the third in a family of five children, was reared in Illinois, attending the graded schools, and early in life was engaged as a book-keeper. He came to Terre Haute in 1868, and served as secretary of the Terre Haute Lumber Company. In 1889 he became a member of the Wabash Lumber Company, and has since served as its secretary. He was married in Clark county, Ill., in May, 1872, to Miss Delia A., daughter of John and Susan Patterson, and a native of Maine, born of English descent. This union has been blessed with three children: Malcom, John and Alma. Mr. Steele is a member of the Christian Church, Mrs. Steele of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He is a member of the city council; is a Master Mason, and a member of the I. O. O. F. He is trustee of the National Union Society, Terre Haute. Politically he is a Republican.

NICHOLAS STEIN, of the firm of Stein & Heckelsburg, No. 513 Wabash avenue, Terre Haute, is a native of Hesse Darmstadt, Germany, born October 6, 1843, and is a son of Nicholas and Elizabeth (Huebner) Stein, natives of Germany, who immigrated to Missouri in 1858, and came to Terre Haute in the spring of 1860, where they now reside. The father is a wood-turner by trade. Our subject, who is the second in a family of seven children, received a common-school education, and served an apprenticeship at the shoemaker's trade, which he followed until May, 1864, when he enlisted in Company I, One hundred and Thirty-third Ind. V. I., in the four months' service. They were put on guard duty at Bridgeport, Ala., to guard railroads and bridges, and Mr. Stein was mustered out at Indianapolis in September, 1864. He then returned to Terre Haute, and engaged in the boot and shoe business, forming, in March, 1879, a partnership with Mr. Heckelsburg. This is one of the leading shoe firms of the city, and they have built up a large and growing trade, making a specialty of first-class lines of goods. Mr. Stein has had to depend on his own resources. He was married in Terre Haute, May 11, 1867, to Miss Catharine, daughter of Charles F. and Hannah (Seebergher) May, natives of Baden, Germany, who died in this county. Mrs. Stein is the third in a family of seven children, and was born in Baden, Germany, September 21, 1843. Mr. and Mrs. Stein have four children: Charles F., Edward E., Gertrude M. and Katy May. The parents are members of the German Lutheran Church. Mr. Stein is a member of the Masonic fraternity,

Humbolt Lodge No. 42, also of the I. O. O. F., Goethe Lodge No. 382, and has passed the chairs. In 1880 he was elected school trustee by the city council, and served six years. In politics he is a Democrat.

JAMES K. P. STEPHENS, Pierson township, P. O. Lewis. This prominent farmer was born in Clay county, Ind., May 8, 1845, and is a son of James and Wealthy (Beeman) Stephens, both natives of Randolph county, N. C., former of whom was born in 1794 and died in Clay county in 1857, latter born in 1818, and died near Bowling Green, Ind., in 1888. The father served in the War of 1812, in Col. Ben. Dumas' regiment, participating in a great many battles, and during the time he was at the spot where Terre Haute now stands. In 1827 he, in company with others, left North Carolina and came and settled where the town of Bowling Green now is, where they farmed. In politics he was a Democrat. He was twice married, first to Elizabeth Jordan, by whom there were two sons and two daughters, two of whom are living. Mr. Stephens married the second time, and by this union were eight children, James K. P. being the seventh in the order of birth. Five of the eight are living, as follows: Elijah, Laborn, Nancy, James K. P. and Jacob E. James Stephens, the father of our subject, came from France with LaFayette, to join the colonists against the English, and took part in the battles LaFayette's army participated in. After the war he remained in North Carolina, becoming a citizen of the United States and an extensive planter.

James K. P. Stephens obtained his education in Clay county, Ind., and in March, 1863, he left home, enlisting in Company M, Sixth Ind. V. C. He took part in several battles—Tazewell, Walker's Ford, the siege of Knoxville and others. He was at one time very severely injured in time of action by his horse falling on him. He took part in all the engagements under Gen. Sherman from Chickamauga, Tenn., to Atlanta, Ga., such battles as Buzzard's Roost, Resaca, Turner's Ferry, Adairsville, Cassville, Cartersville, Altoona Pass, Big Shanty, Burnt Hickory, Brush Mountain, New Hope Church, Kenesaw Mountain, Culp's Farm, Smyrna, Chattahoochie River, Peach Tree Creek, Ezra Church, Atlanta, and was with Gen. Stoneman on his raid to Macon, Ga,; was also in the battles at Pulaski and Nashville, Tenn. He was mustered out of the service at Murfreesboro, Tenn.,September 27,1865. After returning from the army he again commenced farming, and in 1867 he came to Pierson township, this county. May 17, 1866, he married Margaret F., a daughter of Peter Craft, and born in Ohio, August 30, 1846. Seven children have been born to this marriage, of whom those living are Bettie, Thaddeus, Pat, Maud, May, Sherman and Ethel. Mr. and

Mrs. Stephens are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and he is adjutant of Gen. Cruft Post No. 284, G. A. R., of which he was commander three years; he is a member of Vigo County Lodge No. 29, A. F. & A. M.; also of the F. M. B. A. Lodge, No. 3254, Centerville, and in politics he is a Republican.

REUBEN N. STERLING, farmer and stock-grower, Honey Creek township, P. O. Terre Haute, was born November 30, 1846, at Paris, the county seat of Edgar county, Ill., and is a son of David A. and Mary Mahettable Sterling, former of whom was born in Blount county, Tenn., latter in Erie county, N. Y., and they were of English and Scotch descent. The father, who was a carpenter and cabinet-maker by trade, spent many years in the county, having come here when he was but seventeen years of age; he died in 1858, after living here nearly half a century; his widow lived to be seventy-two years of age, and died in 1885. Their family consisted of ten children, of whom Reuben N., the sixth in order of birth, was reared in Vigo county. He had the sparsest advantages of the schools, but has picked up the rudiments of an English education, and can transact his own business with accuracy. He has hewed out his own pathway in life since he was eight years old, and now rents a farm of 240 acres. He never goes in debt except for limited amounts, and has never asked anyone to go his security. Mr. Sterling was married in 1872 to Sarah J., daughter of Adam and Sarah J. (Drake) Kesler, and of German and English descent. Their children are May, Ada, Olive, Gertrude, Ralph, Matilda and Harriet. In politics Mr. Sterling is a Republican. In 1862 he enlisted in the Fifty-fourth Ind. V. I., Company B, and was wounded and taken prisoner at West Point, but served his term out and re-enlisted in the One Hundred and Fifteenth Ind. V. I., serving six months. He then again re-enlisted, this time in the Eighteenth Indiana Battery, Capt. Beck's Light Artillery, and served until the close of the war. Returning home he engaged in coal mining for fifteen years, and then bought his present farm, and has since been engaged in farming and stock-growing.

THOMAS STEVENSON, farmer and stock-grower, Otter Creek township. This gentleman is among the most prominent and best known farmers of Vigo county. He was born on Section 8, in Otter Creek township, this county, March 31, 1826, and is a son of Mahlon and Ruth (Durham) Stevenson, former a native of Tennessee, latter of Virginia. They were of English descent, and were among the earliest settlers of Vigo county. The father was a farmer, and came to this county in 1816, and in 1819 he settled in Otter Creek township, in the green wood, where he opened a farm and spent the remaining portion of his life. He was a wheelwright

by trade, but could turn his hand to other work with success, among other things making chairs, his sons doing most of the farm work. The father and mother died in Otter Creek township. Of their ten children eight lived to be men and women, only three of whom are now living. Thomas, who is next to the youngest, was reared in Otter Creek township, and attended the district school and Bloomingdale Academy. He has devoted his life to farming and stock-growing, and has met with success, being the owner of 300 acres of land. Mr. Stevenson is highly respected by all who know him. He was married in Tippecanoe county, Ind., February 27, 1862, to Miss Eliza, daughter of George S. and Sarah (Coffman) Aholtz, natives of Pennsylvania, and of German origin. This union has been blessed with six children, viz.: George L., a farmer; Sarah I., Norma, Archer, Octavia and Frederick. Mr. Stevenson is a member of the Society of Friends, which was the religious faith of his parents; Mrs. Stevenson is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He is a Republican in politics, but never aspired to any office; has served as supervisor, also one term as trustee of Otter Creek township, where he has spent most of his life.

JAMES A. STEWART, farmer, Nevins township, P. O. Fontanet, whose residence is on Section 24, is the owner of eighty acres of land, all in a high state of cultivation. He was born in Terre Haute, Ind., Jauary 22, 1850, and is a son of James and Catharine Stewart. He was reared on a farm as a farmer boy, and has followed agricultural pursuits since commencing life for himself. He was married in Vigo county, Ind., to Semantha A., a daughter of Edward T. and Mary Jones, and they are the parents of the following named children: Thaddeus D., Tony E. and Herman. Mr. Stewart is a member of the F. M. B. A., and politically he is in accord with the Democratic party. The family have a wide circle of friends and acquaintances, and in the social life of the neighborhood are highly esteemed.

LOUIS K. STOCK, M. D., Centerville, Pierson township, prominent as a physician and citizen of that township, was born in Clarkson, Columbiana Co., Ohio, May 1, 1853, and is a son of Franklin and Catharine (Canaan) Stock. Franklin Stock is a son of Benjiman and Jane (Dougherty) Stock, former of whom was a native of England. The Stock family for generations have mostly been engaged in the manufacture of woolen goods. Franklin was born in Ohio, in 1829, was reared in Washington county, Penn., and then migrated to Ohio, where he remained until 1860, in which year he removed to Pittsburgh, Penn., and then came to Sullivan county, Ind., where he resided until 1884, thence came to Centerville, this county, where he now resides. During the Civil war he served eighteen

months in Company D, Forty-third Ind. V. I., being on duty most of the time transferring prisoners from the North to the South. His principal occupation has been that of farming.

Dr. Stock is the eldest in a family of four children. His brother, Charles G., a carpenter and undertaker in Centerville, is the second child; Clara B., the third, is the wife of George R. Dutton, cashier of the Sullivan County Bank; Edgar M., the youngest, is engaged in farming in Vigo county. Dr. Stock received his education at Ascension Seminary, at Farmersburg, Ind., and when he became old enough he taught school in Sullivan, Vermillion and Vigo counties. After six years in the school-room, he commenced the study of medicine with Dr. W. W. Johnston, of Terre Haute, as his preceptor. Previous to this, however, he had taken a course in the Commercial College, and was able to keep books, which he did, earning money to pay his expenses while engaged in the study of medicine. In 1877 he attended, one term, the Eclectic Medical Institute, of Cincinnati. He then located, and commenced the practice of medicine at New Goshen, Ind. After four years he again attended medical lectures at Cincinnati, where he graduated in 1882. He then settled in Centerville, Ind., where he now has an extensive and lucrative practice. During his days in school it was one continual struggle for success, which he has gained. October 2, 1883, he married Miss Emma F. Cochran, daughter of Charles P. Cochran, and they have one son, Herbert. Dr. and Mrs. Stock are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church; he is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and of Comet Lodge No. 615, I. O. O. F.; has represented the I. O. O. F. in the Grand Lodge of the State. In politics he is a Republican.

GEORGE W. STOUT, farmer and stock-grower, Linton township, P. O. Pimento, was born in Spencer county, Ky., January 1, 1829, and is a son of Robert and Martha (Vandyke) Stout, former of whom was a carpenter by trade, and also followed farming. They were natives of Kentucky, and had a family of six children, of whom George W., is the third. Our subject's paternal grandparents were Peter and —— (Sherwood) Stout, and his maternal grandparents were Peter and Anna (Stout) Vandyke, natives of Virginia. George W. Stout was married, October 9, 1850, to Nancy R., daughter of Reuben H. and Elizabeth (Kester) Beauchamp, who reared a family of nine children, Nancy R. being the fifth. Mrs. Stout's parents were natives of Kentucky, where they were married, and whence they moved to Indiana. They were both members of the Baptist Church. Her paternal grandparents were both named Beauchamp—Isaac and Hetty—and her maternal grandparents were John and Sarah (Pound) Kester, the one a native of Vir-

ginia, the other of Tennessee; they moved to Kentucky, and raised a family of nine children. Mr. and Mrs. Stout had born to them nine children, viz.: Theadore V., William P. (deceased), Martha E. (deceased), Marietta K. (deceased), James R. (deceased), Claudie D., Reuben C., John H. and George L. The subject of this sketch received his education in the common schools of Kentucky, and chose farming as a business. He moved to Linton township, this county, in 1849, and bought the farm on which he now resides. He has made a success of farming, and owns 230 acres of land in a good state of cultivation. Mr. and Mrs. Stout are members of the Baptist Church, in the affairs of which he takes an active interest, being deacon at the present time. He has served four years as justice of the peace, and two years as assessor by appointment. In politics he is a Democrat.

J. W. STOUT, chief of police, Terre Haute, was born in Spencer county, Ky., December 3, 1852, and is a son of James and Arsula (Taylor) Stout, natives of Kentucky and of English descent. They came to Indiana in 1855, and settled in Sullivan county, on a farm near the Vigo county line. J. W. Stout, who is the second in a family of six children, remained with his parents on the farm, and attended the district schools until he was nineteen years old, when he came to Terre Haute, where he was engaged for a short time as hotel clerk. He then removed to a farm in Prairieton township, and followed agriculture three years; then returned to Terre Haute, and kept hotel until 1880, when he embarked in mercantile trade, which he continued four years. In 1884 he engaged in the livery business, which he has since carried on. Mr. Stout was married in Clay county, Ind., October 27, 1874, to Miss Emma, daughter of Christopher Trinkle, and a native of Clay county. In politics Mr. Stout is a Democrat, and was appointed superintendent of the police of Terre Haute, May 10, 1888. He has thirty-seven men under him, and is well qualified for the position he holds.

JOHN H. STROLE, Fayette township, P. O. New Goshen, is one among the most successful farmers of Vigo county, Ind. He was born in Page county, Va., September 9, 1828, and is a son of John and Drucilla (Graves) Strole, former a native of Pennsylvania, latter of Old Virginia, and they were of Dutch and English descent. His father was a miller in Virginia. He died in 1867. Our subject, who is the fifth in a large family of children, was reared in Virginia, and was with his father in the milling business until 1851. He received his schooling in that State, and has made farming the main business of his life, meeting with great success. He is the owner of a fine well-improved farm in Fayette township, of 290 acres, and also 130 acres in Edgar county, Ill. He has made his

possessions mostly by farming, and attends strictly to his business. His farm is an example of neatness, well worthy of imitation. Mr. Strole was married in Vigo county, Ind., February 14, 1856, to Miss Matilda E., daughter of Jacob Whitesel. Her parents were of Dutch descent. Our subject and wife have six children, as follows: D. F., Hannah D., Susanna A., Sarah R., Joseph S. and Dora E. Mr. Strole is a devout member of the U. B. Church, and has served for a quarter of a century as trustee of the same; is also an active member of the Sabbath-school, and has served many years as treasurer of it. He contributes both his money and time liberally to the support of the gospel, and is classed on the side of morality and temperance. He is an out-and-out believer in letting the light shine, and when his church people erected their church he came forward with the largest subscription on the list. He believes in church matters as he does in business: "What is worth doing is worth doing well."

JONAS STROUSE, grocer, Terre Haute, is a native of Germany, and is a son of Abraham Strouse. His parents died in Germany. He received a common-school education, and then worked about eight years at the shoemaker's trade in his native place. In 1866 he immigrated to Pittsburgh, Penn., where he worked at his trade one year, and then came to Terre Haute, where he was employed as a clerk in his brother's clothing store about five years; then was in a grocery store for some time. In 1879 he engaged in business for himself where he is at present located, and does a wholesale and retail business in groceries and liquors. Mr. Strouse started out in the world with no capital except good health, a good character and honest industry, supplementing these with a close application to business, and he has won him success. He was married in Indianapolis in October, 1880, to Trulia Rosendolph, and they have one son, Alfred. Mr. Strouse is a member of the Masonic fraternity, Humbolt Lodge No. 42, and also of the I. O. O. F., No. 386.

CHARLES STUEMPFLE, member of the firm of Stuempfle & Welte, Terre Haute, is a native of Preston, Canada, born August 13, 1843, and is a son of Michel and Catharine (Roos) Stuempfle, natives of Germany, the father of Wurtemberg, and the mother of Alsace. Michel Stuempfle, who was a manufacturer of pottery-ware, moved to Canada when a young man, and died there in 1879, in his seventy-third year. His widow, now in her seventy-third year, is still a resident of Canada. Charles, who is the sixth in a family of eleven children, was reared in Canada, where he received a common-school education. He learned the shoemaker's trade, and followed same ten years at his native home. In 1868 he came to Terre Haute and carried on his trade here about ten years; then, on

September 7, 1878, embarked in business with Mr. Welte, his present partner, where they are located at this time. Their hall is nicely fitted up, and they conduct a quiet, orderly place. Mr. Stuempfle has been dependent on his own resources. He was married in Terre Haute, November 3, 1870, to Miss Frances, daughter of John and Philophena (Zimmerman) Schmidt, natives of Hessia, Germany, who came to this country about the year 1850. Her father was in the employ of the Vandalia Railroad Company in their shops, and died in 1867; her mother died in 1887. Frances is the eldest in a family of five children that grew to maturity, and was born in Syracuse, N. Y., October 26, 1851. Mr. and Mrs. Stuempfle had born to them three children: Charles (deceased), Charlotte and Ada. Mrs. Stuempfle is a member of the German Reformed Church. He is a member of the A. O. U. W., and in politics is a Democrat.

D. C. SULLIVAN, farmer and stock-grower, Sugar Creek township, P. O. St. Mary's, was born at St. Mary's, this county, May 10, 1858, and is a son of Dennis and Catherine (Shea) Sullivan, natives of Ireland, but who resided in England for some time, and then came to America in 1849, and settled in Sugar Creek township, this county, on a farm. In 1860 the father removed to Fayette township where he spent the remaining portion of his life, dying July 3, 1889. His family consists of six children, of whom the subject of this sketch is the only son. He was reared on the farm, attending the common school, and then followed farming, in which he has been successful; his farm where he now resides consists of 257 acres. Mr. Sullivan was united in marriage January 27, 1881, to Miss Lora, daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth (Sauvel) Fulmer, and a native of Pennsylvania, born of German descent. They have six children: Lena, Katie, Lora, Grover D., James A. and Johanna. Mr. Sullivan is a member of the Catholic Church; in politics he is a Democrat.

THOMAS SUNDERLAND, gardener and farmer, Otter Creek township, P. O. Atherton, was born in Yorkshire, England, February 26, 1833, and is a son of George Sunderland, who was a man of considerable mechanical ingenuity, whose main business was working in the factories in England, mostly as superintendent; he died in England in May, 1870. Thomas, who is the youngest in the family, partook of his father's nature, and after attending the common schools he learned the blacksmith trade, serving as an apprentice for five years in England. In 1855 he married Ann Long, and in 1857 he came to the United States, making his temporary home in Orleans county, N. Y. He was prudent and industrious, and in December, 1860, he was in a position to revisit England, which he did. In March, following year, he returned to the United

States, bringing his wife with him. In New York they had a son and daughter born to them, of whom James (the elder of the two) was married to Laura Nott, and then left Terre Haute (whither he had come with his parents) for Chicago, where he is engineer for the Cook Laundry, at No. 3734 Cottage Grove avenue. The daughter, Sarah Hannah, is the wife of George F. Davis. Thomas Sunderland farmed until coming to this county, in 1869, then worked in the nail factory, as night fireman, for several years. Subsequently he bought his present farm in Otter Creek township, and he now makes gardening a specialty. Mrs. Sunderland is a member of the Church of England. Mr. Sunderland is a member of the A. O. U. W., and of the F. M. B. A.; politically he is a Democrat.

THERON SUTLIFF (deceased) was a prominent farmer and stock-grower, and was born in the State of New York, February 7, 1815, and died in 1881. He was the third in a family of four children. His parents came to Vigo county at an early day, and the father lost his life while on a trip to New Orleans on a boat. Theron Sutliff grew to manhood in Vigo county and became widely known as an energetic and successful farmer, owning at the time of his death 350 acres of valuable land, all the fruits of his own toil. He was married January 10, 1847, to Miss Emily M., daughter of Eli St. Clair, who is still living at the advanced age of ninety-five years. Her mother's maiden name was Fannie Siner, her parents being of English descent. Mr. and Mrs. Sutliff had a family of eight children, viz.: Warren, who is now in the drug business at Peoria, Ill.; Cordelia, wife of William Bowman; Marium, wife of Edgar Larkins; Albert, Nelson, and Henry, farmers; Park, a farmer in Honey Creek township; and Riley, also a farmer at the same place. Mrs. Sutliff is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church; Mr. Sutliff was a Republican in politics.

PARK SUTLIFF, farmer and stock-grower, Honey Creek township, P. O. Terre Haute, was born in Honey Creek township, Vigo Co., Ind., December 22, 1866, and is a son of the late Theron Sutliff. His mother's maiden name was Emily M. St. Clair. She was born in Honey Creek township; his father was born in the State of New York, and died in 1881; they were of American and German origin. The father made farming his business, and succeeded in accumulating a handsome fortune. Our subject, who is the seventh in a family of eight children, was reared in Honey Creek township on a farm. His schooling was obtained in the district school of the neighborhood, and he wisely chose farming and stock-growing as a permanent life business. He is now the owner of a well-improved farm where he resides, situated near the spot where he was born. He was married in Vigo county, in 1884, to Miss Irene, daughter of

John and Millie (Puckett) Price, and was born in Indiana, of American and German lineage. Mr. and Mrs. Sutliff have one child, a bright little girl named Dora E. Mr. Sutliff is a Republican in politics. Mrs. Sutliff is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

PRESTON N. SWALLS, farmer and stock-grower, Lost Creek township, P. O. Seelyville, is a descendant of one of the pioneer families of Vigo county. He was born April 15, 1843, on the farm where he now resides, and of which he owns a one-half interest; this is a valuable farm, consisting of 298 acres. His brother, C. B., who is unmarried, owns the other half interest in this farm, and resides with the family. Their parents were David and Catharine (Muncie) Swalls, natives of South Carolina, and of Scotch-Irish and German descent. The father, who was a farmer all his life, came to this county in 1830. Preston N. is a grandson of Valentine Swalls, also a farmer, who lived to the advanced aged of ninety-three years. Our subject, who is the eldest son in a family of seven children, received his education in schools of the district where he grew to manhood, and he has been a farmer all his life. He was united in marriage, in Vigo county, with Miss Sarah E., daughter of Henry Clay (a farmer) and Mary J. (Ladd) Long, and of English descent. Mrs. Swalls is a member of the Christian Church. Mr. Swalls is a Democrat in politics, but has never been an aspirant for office, preferring to attend to his farm. He and his brother, C. B., mindful of the old maxim "In union there is strength," have kept their farm together, and have prospered remarkably well. Preston N. enlisted in August, 1862, in the Fourth Indiana Cavalry, Seventy-seventh Regiment, Ind. I. V., Company M, and proved a good soldier, serving his country faithfully.

HENRY B. SWEET, general manager for Arthur Jordan, wholesale dealer, Nos. 101 and 119, Water street, Terre Haute, was born in Springfield, Ill., August 6, 1855, and is a son of Galusha B. and Matilda (Perrin) Sweet, of Massachusetts and New York, respectively, former of English ancestry. When about fifteen years of age Galusha B. Sweet moved from his native State, with his parents, to Galena, Ill., where he grew to manhood, and became a prominent and influential business man. He was connected with various important enterprises. At one time he was a wholesale commission merchant, forwarding supplies for the Southern plantations; was also connected with an important steamboat line, and with the Chicago & Alton Railroad. He died at Alton, Ill., in 1865; his widow is now living in Brooklyn, N. Y. They had born to them nine sons and one daughter, of whom four sons are living. Our subject was reared and educated in Illinois, and when he was

about one year old his parents moved to Alton, same State, and soon after the death of the father the family went to Chicago. From there Mr. Sweet proceeded to Minneapolis, Minn., subsequently to New York, thence moved to St. Paul, and from there to the Pacific coast, where he remained two years engaged in mining. In the latter part of 1888 he located in Spokane Falls, W. T., and then came to Terre Haute, where he accepted the position he now occupies. October 25, 1880, Mr. Sweet was married to Miss Gene Burke, an accomplished lady of Indianapolis, and by this union there is one son, Edward E. He and Mrs. Sweet are members of St. Stephen's Episcopal Church; he is a worthy member of the K. of P., and in politics he is a Republican, having cast his first presidential vote for Hayes.

G. W. TABER, farmer and stock-grower, Lost Creek township, P. O. Seelyville, was born in Urbana, Champaign Co., Ohio, April 15, 1837, and is a son of John Clay and Rebecca (Doolittle) Taber, latter a native of Maryland, of German origin. The father, who was born in Kentucky, of English descent, was a hatter by trade, and was a prominent man; he served two terms as sheriff of Champaign county, Ohio, and died in Indiana in 1873. His family consisted of seven children, five of whom grew to maturity. G. W. Taber, who is the third in the family, was reared in Urbana, Ohio, where he received his education. His first occupation was that of a clerk, in which capacity he was employed six years. He came to Terre Haute in 1863, and, having learned the manufacturing of horse-collars and fly-nets, he embarked in the manufacture of that line of goods, with two of his brothers, continuing the business with success till 1874. One year during the war they paid a revenue tax of $1,600. His farm in Lost Creek township, where he has resided since 1874, consists of 155 acres of well-improved land. Mr. Taber has made his own way in the world. He was married in Terre Haute, Ind., to Miss Anna, daughter of Rev. Thomas and Elizabeth (Herrington) Eckles, and born in England, as were also her parents. Her father was a minister of the Methodist Church, a man of high literary attainments, who came to Terre Haute in 1852, where he opened a school and taught the higher branches; he died in 1854. The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Taber has been blessed with five sons, viz.: William H. and George M., school teachers; Frank A., Herbert E. and Mont E., attending school. They take an active interest in the affairs of the church, and Mr. Taber has served as trustee in the church at Terre Haute. In politics he is a Democrat.

ROBERT TAGGART, manager of the Depot Hotel, Terre Haute, was born in Ireland, August 15, 1857, and is the fifth in the

family of seven children of Thomas and Martha (Kingsburry) Taggart, who came from Ireland and settled at Xenia, Ohio, in 1863. The father was employed by the railroad company many years. Our subject's first employment was as clerk in a hotel at Xenia, and in 1876 he came to Terre Haute, where he accepted his present position. He has made a success, and is well and favorably known by the traveling public. He was married in Ohio, to Miss Mary, daughter of Robert Greenwood, her parents being natives of Virginia, and of English descent. This union has been blessed with a family of four children: Ralph, Thomas, Robert and Mary. Mrs. Taggart is a member of the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Taggart is a prominent member of the Masonic fraternity, Scottish Rite, and has taken thirty-two degrees. In politics he affiliates with the Republican party.

JOHN M. TALBOTT, M. D., Middletown, was born in La Fayette, July 3, 1836, and is a son of Rev. Henry S. and Martha L. (Harter) Talbott, former a native of Pennsylvania, latter of Kentucky. From Pennsylvania the father went to Steubenville, Ohio, and studied medicine there, the late Ex-Secretary of War Stanton being one of his schoolmates. The Doctor's father, who was one of the first graduates of the Cincinnati Medical College, came to Spencer county, Ind., about the year 1818, and practiced medicine nine years in that county and also in Warrick county; then entered the Methodist Episcopal Conference, and was a minister of the Gospel for nearly fifty years. When a little girl, his wife came to Spencer county with her widowed mother, who had five children. Rev. Henry S. Talbott died in September, 1880, in his eighty-first year; his widow is still living, and is in her eightieth year. They had a family of five sons and five daughters, of whom the Doctor is the fifth. Our subject was united in marriage, January 3, 1861, with Amanda, daughter of James (a farmer) and Mary (Clark) Rice, natives of Kentucky, and pioneer settlers of Warrick county, Ind., where they died. Amanda was born February 28, 1838, and died March 14, 1889, a consistent member of the Christian Church. Dr. and Mrs. Talbott had an adopted daughter, Osa M. White, who died April 16, 1889.

The Doctor received his early education in the common schools of Orange county, Ind., then attended DePauw University at Greencastle for a year, beginning the study of medicine in 1857, in Spencer county, Ind., under Dr. Milner, and remaining with him two years. He then attended Louisville Medical College one term, and began the practice of medicine in Gibson county. Here he remained a short time, and then went to Pike county, Ind., and from there to Shelby county, Ill., where he practiced during the summer

of 1861, his next move being to Warrick county, Ind., and there he practiced three years. The Doctor then enlisted in Company B, One Hundred and Forty-third Ind. V. I., was placed on the medical staff, and served as hospital steward. He was mustered out in October, 1865, and after coming home from the army he traveled in Kansas for one year. On his return, the Doctor located in this county, and has been engaged in the practice of medicine to the present time, being very successful. His political party is the Republican.

J. SMITH TALLEY, president and general manager of the Coal Bluff Mining Company, P. O. Terre Haute, was born at Wilmington, Del., May 23, 1840, and is a son of George W. and Levina (Beeson) Talley, who were of English descent. The father, who was a prominent farmer and stock-grower, died in 1888. The family consisted of ten children, of whom our subject is the second in order of birth. His young life was that of the average farmer's boy, assisting with the work and going to school, and after leaving school he engaged in teaching for a short time. In 1862 he enlisted in the First Independent Battery, Light Artillery, of Delaware, in which he served until the close of the war in 1865. When the battery was first organized he was made first sergeant, and was promoted to second lieutenant, in which capacity he served for nearly a year. At the close of the war he again engaged in teaching in Illinois, after which he became interested in the coal business. In 1867 he was elected secretary of the Litchfield (Illinois) Coal Company; in 1875 he became one of the owners and also the secretary of the Coal Bluff Mining Company, in Vigo county, and in 1885 he was elected president and general manager of the company. He is also president of the Chicago & Indiana Block Coal Company, of Clay county. The Coal Bluff Mining Company employ 200 men in Clay county, and 500 in Vigo county, the business being one of the most prosperous in the county. The company owns about 1,500 acres of coal land, and arousing all the improved methods of mining. The importance of this industry to Vigo county will be seen when the fact is stated that they ship 15,000 car-loads of coal annually. Mr. Talley has had to rely upon his own resources and efforts in life, and the development of this vast business has been accomplished largely through his individual efforts.

Mr. Talley was married in Wilmington, Del., in 1867, to Miss Mary A. Beeson, a lady of English descent, and their union has been blessed with four children, as follows: George E., Homer B., Nellie M. and Walter B. Mr. and Mrs. Talley are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and he is a member of the board of trustees of the same. He is a Master Mason, and in politics is a Republican.

CHARLES E. TEMPLE, of the Central Manufacturing Company, Terre Hante, was born in Washington county, N. Y., April 30, 1846, and is a son of Joseph and Emeline (Norton) Temple. The father, who was a native of Vermont, when quite a young man went to New York, where he remained until 1857, when Beaver Dam, Penn., became his home. He remained there three years, and then went to Canton, Ohio, and in 1863 to Oregon and Wisconsin. In 1864 he came to Terre Haute, where he died in 1880, aged fifty-four years. He had taken most of the degrees in Scottish Rite Masonry, and was a member of the Baptist Church; politically he was a Republican. His first wife (the mother of our subject) died when quite a young woman, and then Josephine Frazier became his wife. There was one daughter who died in girlhood. Charles E. spent his school-days in New York, and at the age of sixteen he commenced to learn the pattern-maker's trade under his father. In 1864 he came to Terre Haute, and commenced as engineer in the roundhouse. One year later he connected himself with the Eagle Iron Works, where he remained three years, at the end of which time he became fireman on an engine in the fire department. Some time after he was employed in the spoke and wheel factory as fireman, and was promoted to general superintendent of the factory. In 1883 he formed a partnership with Sidney and Walter Temple, and started the extensive business of which he is now superintendent. After the first year in business, Jesse Robertson became his partner, and after a short time Adam Bell became associated with him in business. At the end of another year Fred Goetz became connected with the firm, and Mr. Bell retired. In a short period another change took place, and this time a joint stock company was organized, with Charles E. Temple as its manager. This is quite an extensive concern, which, under the guiding hand of Mr. Temple, is increasing in magnitude. The firm give employment to sixty men, and manufacture all material used in the building line.

January 13, 1869, Mr. Temple was married to Mary, daughter of Elisha Baker, and born in Vigo county, Ind., October 11, 1850. To their marriage there have been born three children: Frank E., Floyd L. and Nellie. Mrs. Temple is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Mr. Temple of the Baptist Church. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity.

MICHEAL TEVLIN, farmer and stock-grower, Sugar Creek township, P. O. St. Mary's, was born in Edgar county, Ill., February 15, 1858, and is a son of Micheal and Mary (Kegan) Tevlin, natives of Ireland, who came to America in 1854, and located in Paris, Ill., where the father carried on farming. Micheal, who is the youngest of six children, was reared on the farm, attending the

common school, and afterward followed farming. He was united in marriage with Anna, daughter of Peter Dermody, who was a wealthy and influential farmer, and an early settler of this county. This union has been blessed with three children: Fred Albert, Otto Vincent and Mary Mayant. The family are members of the Catholic Church. In politics Mr. Tevlin is a member of the Democratic party.

ALFRED G. THOMAS, farmer and stock-grower, Sugar Creek township, P. O. Macksville, was born May 16, 1824, in Hardin county, Ky., and is a son of Isaac and Mary (Watts) Thomas, natives of Kentucky and of Welsh and Irish descent, former of whom was a tanner and farmer. They came to this county November 16, 1829. The family consisted of eight daughters and five sons, Alfred G. being the third son. He was reared in this county, where he obtained his schooling, and spent his childhood and youth on the farm. Our subject is a regular graduate of the old-fashioned log school-house, and the school which he attended for a time then stood where Centerville now is. There his father farmed and carried on a tanyard for years, but his parents subsequently moved to Harrison township, this county, where Alfred G. also attended school. He learned the cooper's trade, which he followed for about thirty years in Harrison township, and in 1875 he bought a farm; since when he has devoted the most of his time to farming and stock-growing, and he is now the owner of a well-improved farm in Sugar Creek township, where he resides. His success in life is due to his industry and energy. He has been twice married, the first time to Miss Martha, daughter of Joseph Giesham, and of German descent. Of this union there were six children (of whom five are now living): Alva Curtis; Charles; H. F.; Mary, wife of G. W. Shank; Ralph L.; Nellie, wife of William Murphy. Mrs. Thomas died in 1867, and Mr. Thomas married, in 1868, the widow of D. S. Jenks. They have two children: William B. Jenks, and Olive, who married M. A. Murphy. Mrs. Thomas' maiden name was Margaret Braden, and she is a daughter of Edward and Martha (Meadows) Braden, and of German descent. She is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church; Mr. Thomas of the Baptist; in politics he is a Republican. He is a grandson of Gen. John Thomas, who was a general in the War of 1812, and who had nine sons, all of whom were soldiers in that war. Mrs. Thomas' grandfather, Edward J. Braden, was a lieutenant in the War of 1812, was wounded, but survived many years after the close of the war. Mr. and Mrs. Thomas rank among the best citizens of Vigo county.

JOHN J. THOMAS, blacksmith, Terre Haute, is a native of Licking county, Ohio, born August 14, 1841, and is a son of James

and Anna (Philips) Thomas, natives of England, who came to Ohio in 1839; in 1850 they removed to Crawford county, Ill. The father, who was a horse shoer, died in the spring of 1852, and the mother in the following fall. John J., who is the fourth in a family of seven children, received a common-school education, and commenced his trade in 1857, which he followed until the breaking out of the war of the Rebellion when he enlisted in the State Militia for thirty days, re-enlisting May 11, 1861, in the Eleventh Regiment, Mo. V. I. He took part in thirty-three regular engagements, some of which were the first and second battles of Corinth, Vicksburg and Island No. 10, and he was in the Red River expedition. Being mustered out at Memphis, Tenn., in July, 1864, he came to Terre Haute, and worked as a journeyman until 1871, when he began the horse-shoeing business for his own account, and has continued in same ever since. In 1873 he erected a brick shop, and in 1874 he put up a dwelling-house in the rear of the shop, building, in 1887, an addition to his shop. He has made his way in the world unaided. Mr. Thomas was married in Terre Haute, Ind., in October, 1866, to Caroline, daughter of John Klouse, and a native of Germany, and they had born to them four children: Loyd, Nora, Edward and John C. Mrs. Thomas is a member of the Ladies' Relief Corps. Mr. Thomas is a member of the Masonic fraternity, Social Lodge No. 86; is a Republican in politics, and was elected a member of the city council in the spring of 1889.

LESLIE D. THOMAS, attorney, Terre Haute, was born in Vermillion county, Ind., June 21, 1848, and is a son of Philemon and Catharine (Custer) Thomas, former a native of Kentucky, of Scotch-Irish descent, and latter of Virginia, of German lineage. They were early settlers of Vermillion county, where the father was a farmer, and the old home farm has been in possession of the family over sixty-seven years. Leslie D., who is next to the youngest in a family of eight children, was reared on the farm, attending the district schools, and worked and assisted his parents until he was eighteen years old, when he went to Wabash College, where he graduated in the regular classical course in 1873; then entered the law office of Col. R. W. Thompson, Terre Haute. In 1875, being admitted to the bar, he commenced the regular practice in Terre Haute, and has met with deserved success. He is not a member of any secret society except the college fraternity. Politically he is a Republican; is one of the park commissioners in Terre Haute, and takes an active interest in educational matters. He is a member of the board of trustees of the Polytechnic Institute, and is also trustee of Coates College. Mr. Thomas was united in marriage at Crawfordsville, Ind., October 28, 1875, with Miss Hattie Caven,

who is of Irish descent, and born at Crawfordsville, Ind. They have one child, Leslie C. Mrs. Thomas is a member of the Congregational Church.

CLINTON M. THOMPSON, secretary of the Board of Trade, Terre Haute, was born at Rockford, Jackson Co., Ind., October 12, 1829, and is a son of John and Elizabeth (Elsey) Thompson, former born at Lexington, Ky., and latter in Virginia, both of Scotch-Irish and German descent. The father was a farmer and hotel keeper, and lived to the age of eighty-nine years, dying at Bowling Green, Ind. Our subject is the sixth in a family of eleven children, eight of whom attained to their majority. He was reared on the farm, and when properly prepared he entered Wabash College. Early in life he found employment as a salesman in a store at Bowling Green, Ind., where he subsequently embarked in mercantile trade, carrying on a general store. He afterward bought the *Clay County Democrat*, assuming editorial charge, and conducting it seven years. He was elected in 1860 and served four years as recorder, and four years as county clerk of Clay county. He then embarked in mercantile trade, which he carried on until coming to Terre Haute in 1887, when he accepted his present position. Mr. Thompson was married in Clay county, in 1856, to Miss Nellie, daughter of Alexander Brown, a lady of Scotch-Irish descent, and this union has been blessed with six children, as follows: Paul R., who is a salesman; Hallie, wife of E. E. Talbott; Earl, Emmitt, Ethel and Andrey. Mrs. Thompson is a member of the Presbyterian Church, he of the Christian Church, of which he has been trustee, deacon and superintendent of the Sabbath-school, in Clay county, Ind. Politically he is a Democrat, and served as postmaster for five years at Bowling Green. He is a Royal Arch Mason, also a member of the K. of P. He was the chief officer of the Knights and Ladies of Honor.

JOHN C. THOMPSON (deceased), late physician and surgeon, Terre Haute, was born in Philadelphia, Penn., March 10, 1832, and was a son of C. and Sarah (Langton) Thompson, natives of England. His father, who was a foundryman, went from Philadelphia to Dayton, Ohio, where he established a foundry, and carried on that business until his death in 1863. Our subject, who was the youngest in a family of five children—four sons and one daughter—was reared in Ohio, where he spent his childhood and youth. After taking an academic course in Dayton, Ohio, he commenced the study of medicine in the office of Dr. Cook; subsequently went to Baltimore, where he studied medicine in the office of Mason R. Smith, and commenced the practice as an undergraduate at Baltimore, where he was physician of the Alms House. Subse-

quently he entered the University of Maryland, at Baltimore, graduating in the regular course, and in 1856 he came to Terre Haute, where he opened his office in the regular practice, which grew with more than average success. In 1861 he enlisted in the Eleventh Indiana Zouave Regiment, and was appointed first assistant surgeon of the same. He was present at the first battle of Bull Run, also at Fort Henry, Fort Donelson and at Shiloh. Soon after the last-named battle he resigned and returned to Terre Haute, where he resumed his practice. The Doctor was a member of the County and State Medical Associations and a member of the United States Board of Pension Examiners. For many years he had a lucrative practice and succeeded in accumulating a fair share of this world's goods. He was a Republican, and a prominent Freemason—a Sir Knight Templar and a member of the Scottish Rite. Dr. Thompson was married in Baltimore, in 1858, to Miss Elizabeth C., daughter of David Pierce, and of Scotch descent. Their children are Gertrude, who is now Mrs. Harry Skinner, of Baltimore, and Frances. Mrs. Thompson is a member of the Congregational Church.

HON. RICHARD W. THOMPSON. Some years ago the writer was roused up at his hotel in an Illinois town to take the 4 o'clock A. M. train on the Van road going west. It was an ugly damp February morning, and one that would add to the cross, crabbed feeling travelers always experience on having to commence the day at that hour when we all are inclined to sleep the soundest. He made his way to the smoking car, and there were the usual first symptoms of men in their painful, twisted, nightmare sleep; some half awakened and cross, tired and drowsy, and others with their heels on the back of seats close to some fellow's snoring nose. The new arrival found a seat, and in front of him was a gentleman sitting bolt upright, his eyes bright and fresh as though he had waked and had his morning coffee, and as he could not read the paper he held in his hand, was ready to be sociable with all the world. He looked wistfully at the fresh arrival, whom he noticed had come to the car from the lunch counter where he had had a cup of coffee. Some commonplace remarks passed when the new arrival, it is not now remembered how it came about, made some reference to "Uncle Toby." This fairly electrified the passenger and started his tongue to going surely on his favorite subject, and with scarcely a break, the elegant stranger's talk of the rare characters in Lawrence Sterne's book was 100 miles long, that is, while the train was going that distance. He had the eager attention of the listener, who, although fresh from the reading of "Tristam Shandy," heard the character, especially of "Uncle Toby," discussed in new lights and beauties unfolded which had in his reading the book escaped him.

Who was this interesting stranger? was the question that came stronger and stronger as he continued to talk. Who could it be? Not to know the man with such a face, eye, and, above all, tongue, was to confess your own ignorance. Here was no common man, indeed. One that would never tire you, and it seemed could talk on forever, and invest trivial subjects with the deepest interest. He was neatly dressed in broadcloth of stylish make, with faultless standing collar and cuffs, of a little more than medium size and height, upright as an Indian, with a rather large round face that was smooth-shaven, skin fresh and baby pink, with a clear dark twinkling eye, with beetling brows that were dark and strongly contrasted with his snow-white silky hair brushed back from a strong massive forehead, giving his face a little of the Jacksonian flavor. Looking at his silken white hair he was an old man, but as you ran your eyes down the forehead and came to the eyebrows, jutting promontories over those bright and kindly eyes that seemed to give character to the whole face that beamed with wit, humor and kindness, this made him a comparatively young man. In his younger days he had evidently been of a dark complexion, hair and eyes, and now in perfect health he had reached that age that pure white and pink were the glowing contrasts of as expressive and handsome a face as you ever met. A characteristic of the man that added force to the interest of the person he was so delightfully entertaining was, that in three hours of talking he had made not even a remote allusion to himself, as to where he lived, who he was, or what he did. This struck the listener with peculiar emphasis under the circumstances; it was an index to the man's character that added to its rarity. If the writer has succeeded at all in conveying his idea to the reader, then should he proceed in this brief sketch to the end without naming the man, there are but few people in Indiana and all the well-known men in the country at large, but would recognize the man, without further naming him, who had so interested and puzzled the traveler on that early morning ride.

Hon. Richard W. Thompson is a Virginian by birth, a native of Culpeper county, that particular part of the Mother of States and Statesmen, especially distinguished by its sons of whom it is a saying that a man is not only a Virginia gentleman of the old school, but the climax was reached when it would be added "of Culpeper county." His father's family were of Scotch-Irish, and the family name on the mother's side was Broadus. Both families came to Virginia soon after it was colonized. Both his grandfathers were soldiers in the war for independence. The paternal grandfather was a major. The Colonel's mother died when he was but ten years of age, in 1819, leaving children—two boys and two girls, Col.

Thompson now being the only survivor. His eldest sister lived many years in Washington City, where she died. His youngest sister lived and died at Louisville; his brother in Baltimore. His father married for his second wife a great-niece of George Washington, Mildred Ball, a daughter of Col. Burgess Ball, who was a distinguished soldier of the Revolution. To this marriage were born three children—one sister only survives and resides near Washington, in Loudoun county, Va. He received a higher education, first being thoroughly grounded in the fundamentals of the English branches, upon which he has been diligently building all his years. He commenced life of that class of American youths who can not be deprived by circumstances of a wide and thorough education, both in the books, and better still a knowledge of men and things that are the main requisites of all intellectual superiority. The home surroundings of his child-life were of the most favorable kind. They were without display, and in a word would be most aptly described when they are designated as simple and pure. At his mother's knee he imbibed lessons that contributed largely to shape the actions of the man of whom after a long and active life, standing conspicuous on every round of the ascending ladder, it will be said and known that whatever may have been its mistakes, it is without a taint of impurity.

This Virginia boy, when hardly twenty years of age, left the old home and struck boldly out for himself, with that confidence in his own inherent resources that foreruns life's greatest successes. The lad came to Indiana, and founded the Lawrence County Seminary, at Bedford, having first stopped in Kentucky a period, and clerked in a store. After teaching some time in the Academy he determined to enter the mercantile trade, and as a preparation again entered as a clerk in a store. By accident, while in the store he became the possessor of a small law library, in which he had invested to accommodate a friend, and expected to be able to dispose of it in a short time. His relish for books led him to spend his evenings reading these law books and, before he was aware of it himself, he made such progress in the study that his pursuit and profession in life had become permanently fixed. Three years had quickly past when a legal friend suggested that he had better apply for license. He was accordingly admitted to practice in 1834, and simultaneously he was elected as a Whig to the Indiana legislature; re-elected in 1835 and in 1836, and was then elected State Senator. In either of these bodies he was recognized as a safe and fearless leader, and some of the measures he pushed to a successful issue have remained a part of the fundamental laws of the State to this day. In the senate he served as President *pro tem.* in place of the

lieutenant-governor who has resigned. His four years' service in the State assembly had carried his reputation and the knowledge of his power to every remote district in the State, but as a mere politician he was without ambition. He would walk only on that higher plain, if at all in that line, that is a more difficult and enduring one of a broad and generous statesmanship. His first love was his profession of the law, and here lay his supremest victories, but an impatient public made demands upon him which at times he felt compelled to accept. And in the line of politics he always conceded to these demands upon him reluctantly, and therefore he is one of the rare instances of a man who has held nearly all public positions and yet who was never an office seeker. With the expiration of his term as State senator he refused further nominations; and the next four years diligently devoted his time to the practice of law, and as a recreation from the musty tones of the black letter he gave his time to those literary studies that have given all his writings and speeches the classical finish and beauty for which they are widely noted. Here were both circumstances and inherent tastes that gave to him the versatility that is only the strong mark of genius. In 1840, in that stormy presidential campaign of "Tippecanoe and Tyler too," he was forced to accept the position of elector, and here his power on the "stump" and his equal power with the pen were actively at work to the delight of his admirers and friends throughout the Union. The "Jackson men" of Indiana were at that time noted as able and astute political leaders, strong and hard fighters and who nailed their flags at the mast-head so they could not be hauled down. Mr. Thompson picked up the gauntlet thrown down by these men, and such a battle, though bloodless, will ever remain historical. And one fact that gives it a peculiar zest is that, even in those rough western pioneer times, the men he confronted before the mixed backwoods audiences were noted for their roughness as well as strength and tenacity, while the contrast was completed in the polish as well as equal strength of the chosen champion of Gen. Harrison. His command of tongue and pen was equaled only by his command of passions either in himself or his followers. Indeed, is it not true that it is "he who feels no fear can feel no anger?"

It was the splendors of his campaigning in the presidential battle of 1840 that made him the unanimous nominee of his party in 1841 for Congress, and assured his election; where his reputation had preceded him and he was a prominent member from the hour he was sworn into office. He was one of the most conspicuous members of that remarkable body which was convened in special session by President Harrison. He met here the strongest men this country has ever sent to its capital. In the Senate were Franklin Pierce,

Rufus Choate, Richard H. Bayard, George Evans, John C. Calhoun, Henry Clay, James Buchanan, John J. Crittenden, William R. King, Willie P. Mangum and Thomas H. Benton, and, in the House, William P. Fessenden, Nathaniel Clifford, John Quincy Adams, Millard Fillmore, Henry A. Wise, R. M. T. Hunter, John Minor Boots, Aaron V. Brown, Harvey M. Watterson, John White, Linn Boyd, Garrett Davis, "Tom" Marshall and Joshua R. Giddings. On the floor or in the committee room he was looked to in emergencies. His ability with the pen caused requisitions upon him to write important committee reports which would always come for consideration in the shape that needed neither amendment or suggestion. At the end of his congressional term he not only declined a renomination, but in order that he might have a wider and better field for the practice of law he removed his residence to Terre Haute, and at this strong bar he was at once one of the strongest. In 1844 he was again appealed to by his Whig friends to make the sacrifice and become one of the electors of the State. He did so, and as in 1840 this was followed in 1847 by an election to congress from the new district in which he now lived. Serving out his term with fidelity and distinguished abilities, he returned to his law office, and refused a renomination. He now flattered himself that he could retire from public life permanently, and devote his time to his interests and tastes in his profession and to those literary pleasures that were among the chief solaces of his life. It was in the XXXth Congress that Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Thompson met, and cemented for life those warm feelings of friendship that had commenced in the Wabash Valley. They were the Virginian and Kentuckian standing on all questions side by side. They were the only two northern Whigs in congress who voted against the proposition to abolish the slave-trade in the District of Columbia. In 1849 he was appointed United States minister to Austria by President Taylor, but declined; afterward he was appointed, by President Fillmore, general solicitor of the land office, and this he also declined. Mr. Lincoln during his first term of office appointed Col. Thompson judge of the court of claims at Washington, a life office, but this he declined, no doubt chiefly for the reason that it would permanently remove his home from Indiana, and especially from Terre Haute, as well as the sacrifice he would be compelled to make in accepting the salary of the office in lieu of his far more lucrative practice. The President then tendered him the position of examiner of the Central Railroad, but this was declined.

When the last war came upon the country he was prompt and active in behalf of the Union, and was active in seconding the great Douglas who told his Southern Illinois people that the hope of

peace then was only in the way of "stupendous preparations for war," and "Camp Dick Thompson" was made at Terre Haute, and Col. Thompson appointed commandant, in charge of raising, drilling and forming regiments and forwarding them to the front. The laws of war made it important, and he was made provost marshal of this district. In war as in peace, the same broad national views distinguished his course and action, and there is now little doubt that it was a fortunate circumstance for this portion of the State that matters were left to his management. He was conservative, just and wise, and where moderation was far better than violence, as was really about always the case in matters among neighbors and fellow-citizens, he made this felt and was a healthful restraining influence upon such madcaps as all internal wars are sure to breed. Often there were military district commanders, wholly inexperienced in civil affairs, who were quietly restrained in some of their attempts at inconsiderate violence. He knew his neighbors far better than these martinets and trained fighters who were so ready to unsheath the sword against whatever they might imagine stood in their way. Col. Thompson had that influence with the powers that he often dared to question the orders of his military superiors, but vastly his inferiors in fact. And the result is that we have been spared something that now would have had to be recorded to our discredit. As these things at the time of the occurrence were unknown to the public, it is not amiss to give one of the many incidents from which much of the action of Col. Thompson may be judged:

The military commander at Indianapolis issued an order for the arrest of, and taking to the State capital, one of the most prominent and distinguished citizens of Terre Haute. The gentleman's friends in Indianapolis promptly informed him of the fact, and that he was charged with being a member of the Knights of the Golden Circle. The gentleman at once called on Col. Thompson and stated the fact, and the Colonel told him to go home and wait until he further heard from him. He then informed the commander who had issued the order, that he, of his own knowledge, knew the charge to be false, and advised revoking it immediately; he informed the commander that when he wanted the man, to notify him, and he would bring him on the train, not as a prisoner but as a friend and companion. His suggestion was adopted, the order was revoked, and the matter ended; the citizen was not molested, and the public were none the wiser. It was the frequent recurrence of matters something of this nature that was the occasion of the remark at the beginning of the paragraph, of the great good fortune there was in having him in that responsible position throughout the war.

At another time, an officer came from Indianapolis to Terre Haute, and asked Col. Thompson to accompany him to Marshall, Ill., to arrest Judge Charles Constable, then holding court at that place. The Colonel knew the Judge well enough to know that there was no good cause for his arrest, and so advised. He realized that for the military to arrest a civil officer in the discharge of his high duty as judge was not a light or frivolous matter, and should not be thought of unless for good cause. Judge Constable was holding a soldier as a criminal in custody, or a man who had committed an offense, probably, and then enlisted, or something of that kind. Col. Thompson offered to go alone in his buggy that night, late as it was, to Judge Constable and state the case, confident he would at once give up his prisoner. When this availed nothing, he refused to go with the officer on any such mission. And he did not go on the night march to the village to arrest a man whom any constable or clerk could have arrested.

Soon after Hayes was declared elected President, and inauguration day was approaching, Col. Thompson, in the midst of his hard work in the practice of law, was astonished at the reception of a letter, asking him to name one of two places mentioned in the cabinet that he would accept. Few men have been more completely surprised by an offer of office. His first conclusion was to accept none. His practice now was much more lucrative than any office. But, urged so strongly by friends, he finally consented to accept that of Secretary of the Navy, as he jokingly told a friend, because it would give him more "sea room." And during his term of office, which is a promontory landmark in the history of that portfolio, he enjoyed, no doubt, as much as the people and the papers, their good-natured witticisms about the "bold mariner of the Wabash;" "the gallant tar of Terre Haute on the howling Wabash;" "the great navigator of the raging Erie and Wabash Canal," etc. The very quips of the papers in their tone were evidence, that, as bitter as politics became at that time over the Presidential election, all the periodicals of the country felt kindly toward Col. Thompson, and realized that, while under his care, there would be none of these national scandals in the navy department.

Something of the Colonel's keen sense of humor is given in the answer to the question of his neighbors, when the people, old, young, Democrats, Republicans and Greenbackers, and everybody else had filled his house and grounds to congratulate him and bid him good-bye, before starting to Washington. One asked him if he had been much bothered by applicants for places: "very little," he said. "But the second or third day after my appointment was announced, I received a letter from a firm named Smith way down

in New Jersey, asking me to please give them the name of the party to whom I would probably give the job of furnishing certain timber or lumber for the navy yard. I promptly wrote them: 'Think it will be one of the Smiths, but don't know which one.'" The many manifestations of the people at his home and the surrounding country, of their love and respect for their old neighbor and friend, a great and generous libation of reverence, love and friendship was one of those grand exhibitions of our humanity, where only good, tried and true men are the objects of the public expression. When the news became general, there was a great meeting spontaneously assembled at the opera house; an address was made to the Colonel by Col. W. K. Edwards, to which he feelingly replied, and there is so much of the man and his views of office-holding in the opening sentence, that it is here given:

> I have led an active life, and am now satisfied and believe from your manifestations that I have led a reasonably honorable one.
>
> I am not an office-seeker. I never was an office-seeker, but without any design on my part, without any manifestation of a wish on my part, on the contrary, having expressed an earnest desire that I should not be again invited to any office, but left to the enjoyment of my quiet home life. * * * When I came to Terre Haute to live, I intended to remain for life. Twenty years ago I was offered a most valuable piece of property in one of the largest cities in the West as a present, if I would become a citizen of the place, but my purpose was fixed, and I preferred to remain among my old neighbors and friends. * * *

His administration of the office of Secretary of the Navy was exactly what his old friends knew it would be, and added to his national fame as an executive and as an official without fear and without reproach. In 1879 he turned back into the national treasury $1,500,000, which he had saved out of the appropriations for his department. This statement is superfluous, for the simple fact that no man in American history stands with a record of honor and integrity above that of Col. Thompson. He retired from the navy in the latter part of 1880 to accept the position of chairman of the American department of the Panama Canal Company, upon the same salary as that of the projector of the canal, M. Lesseps. In this position he purchased the Panama Railroad, and some of the rolling stock for the road he purchased of the car shops in Terre Haute. He continued in this important position until the office of president and purchasing agent was divided, which he realized was increasing the expenses of the New York branch of the concern too heavily, when, after voluntarily reducing his own salary for services, he retired and returned to his home and friends in Terre Haute. He served as judge of the circuit court, having been appointed by the governor, but refused an election at the end of his term. His appointment was by Gov. Baker, in 1867, to the Eighteenth Judicial Circuit of Indiana. He was appointed in-

ternal revenue collector, and served a term in that office. Running through all his busy professional and public life was a vein of literary reading, study, and finally writing and publishing that might very well have been a life work to the average worker in that line. In 1877 the Harper Brothers learned that he had the manuscript of "The Papacy and the Civil Power," and they made him a flattering offer in the publication of the book, which he accepted, and forwarded his manuscript to them. It attracted wide attention in this country and Europe. In 1888 this was followed by the publication of his "History of Protective Tariff Laws," which was also eagerly sought after by the leading publishers of the country. His facile pen is still kept busy, and with mind and body as healthy and vigorous as in the days of his prime, and with the mind no longer divided and engaged almost continuously here and there and everywhere, his intimate friends, without knowing what particular thing it is he is devoting himself to in his retirement, are firm in the faith that he will yet give the world his great masterpiece. He is now in his eighty-second year, and hale and hearty, considering his age remarkably so. His movements are quick and springy, and his eye as strong and clear as it ever was. He has retired from public and professional life, and spends his time mostly in his library, which is one of the largest and finest collections of any private library of the State. Here with his children he passes his days in peace and contentment, receiving his friends in the same hearty, warm and cordial fashion as of yore, and though wholly retired evincing the same interests in public and general affairs that marked his most active days. He is still as busy as ever, but now it is wholly reading, writing, smoking, entertaining his many callers and doing the bidding of little Miss Harriet Henry, his favorite grandchild. She is a willful little ruler over her one willing and loving subject and slave. The son-in-law's residence is in the same yard as the Colonel's elegant mansion, and the writer testifies that one of the pleasantest pictures of domestic life that he ever saw was on the occasion of an evening call on the Colonel, and when he was about ascending the stairway to his study he met him with his hat and cane, and he laughingly informed his caller that he was in the act of going over to "put the baby to bed." He returned to his room, but soon, however, one of the family called him out, and again he laughingly told his guest that he had been sent for, and begged to be excused a few minutes as he must go. He found the little lady sitting nodding, but peremptorily refusing to allow any one but grandpa to touch her.

Mrs. Thompson's maiden name was Harriet E. Gardiner, and she was a daughter of Col. J. B. Gardiner, of Columbus, Ohio, where Mr.

and Mrs. Thompson were married May 5, 1836, by Rev. E. W. Sehon, of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The fiftieth anniversary or golden wedding was a notable event when many friends filled the mansion, and a most enjoyable occasion it was for all. The published account of that day says: "Col. and Mrs Thompson received the guests in the large north room, and were assisted by Miss Mary Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. D. W. Henry, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Thompson, Mrs. Paige and Mrs. Stem, of Cincinnati, sisters of Mrs. Thompson; Miss Mollie Campbell, of Louisville, and Miss Maggie Thompson, of Rockville (nieces of the Colonel)." One important assistant, who was appreciative but not talkative, has been omitted, Miss Harriet Henry, the autocratic little miss referred to above. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Thompson were eight in number—five sons and three daughters—Fred, Richard W., Charles, Harry, Mary, Virginia, William and Catharine, five of whom survive, four in Vigo county and one in Texas.

Mrs. Thompson died March 25, 1888; born January 29, 1811, the eldest of thirteen children. There was no organic disease, and all her life she had been of a remarkably strong constitution. Those who knew her best loved her best—faithful, gentle, trusting and noble as woman, wife and mother; few indeed have left such an aching void as Mrs. Thompson. The little loved grandchild is named for its grandmother, and the sad bereavement of the Colonel in the loss of his companion, and the mother of his children, is now where the one solace to the grand old man is in that pure and intense child-love given him in his grandchild.

JUDY THORMAN is a member of the firm of Thorman & Schloss, leading manufacturers of clothing and dealers in gents' furnishing goods, one of the old and well-known business houses of Terre Haute, established by the late Hon. Philip Schloss, a brother-in-law of Mr. Thorman. The present firm continued Mr. Schloss' business, and have throughout met with the most flattering success. They have many patrons and friends, and have a wide and extensive trade. Mr. Thorman was born in Cleveland, Ohio, June 11, 1856, and is a son of Simpson and Rejina (Kein) Thorman, former of whom, who was a wool dealer, died in Ohio in 1881. Judy Thorman is next to the youngest in a family of twelve children, who lived to the age of maturity. He attended school in Cleveland, started in life as a clerk in a store at the age of thirteen, and subsequently engaged in the insurance business. On October 12, 1872, he came to Terre Haute, where he clerked in the store of Mr. Schloss, and in 1886 he bought a proprietary interest in the same, becoming a full partner in 1890. The present firm carries a large stock of choice goods. Mr. Thorman is a Democrat, but eschewing politics he devotes his time and talent to his private affairs.

ISAAC THRALLS, farmer, Fayette township, P. O. St. Mary's. Among the names of prominent farmers and stock-growers of this county should be mentioned that of Isaac Thralls, who by industry, economy and careful business management has succeeded in accumulating a handsome fortune. He has been a tiller of the soil all his life, and is now the owner of 560 acres of well-improved land. He was born in Edgar county, Ill., December 31, 1824, and is a son of Joseph and Sarah (Mattingly) Thralls, natives of Kentucky, and of German and English descent. The father, who was engaged in the distillery business, and was also a farmer, died in 1865. His family consisted of twelve children, of whom Isaac is the sixth. Our subject received his education in the common schools, and followed in his father's footsteps in being a farmer. He came to Vigo county in 1832, and was married here May 8, 1847, to Miss Elizabeth A., daughter of John B. and Margaret (Cambron) Richardson, natives of Kentucky, and of Scotch and German descent. This union has been blessed with eleven children, of whom six are now living, as follows: Marion; Rose A., wife of Thomas Brown; Catherine; William I.; Albert M. and Cecelia, at home. The family are members of the Catholic Church. In politics Mr. Thralls is a Democrat.

B. F. TOMLIN, M. D., Terre Haute, was born in Pendleton county, Ky., May 31, 1834, and is a son of Simeon and Elizabeth (Clements) Tomlin, natives of Virginia, former of German and latter of French descent. Dr. Tomlin, who is fifth in a family of nine children, was reared on a farm, and received his early education in the common schools at Mount Zion, Ky.; then attended Wilson's Academy at Warsaw, Ky., two years. He next entered William-Jewel College, Liberty, Clay Co., Mo., graduating in 1857, and then read medicine under Dr. William Emmerson. He taught school about seven years, including the time he taught in the primary department of William-Jewel College, while attending there. The Doctor has had to depend on his own resources from the time he was sixteen years of age. In 1864 he attended the Cincinnati Medical and Surgical School, where he graduated in June, 1865. He began the practice of medicine at College Hill, Ohio, and remained there one year; then removed to Mount Zion, Ky., where he practiced and also managed a general store for several years. From there he went to Louisville, where he was two years, and then located at Vincennes, remaining there seven years, when he came to Terre Haute, in 1883, and established his Medical and Surgical Institute on the northeast corner of Sixth and Ohio streets. He first established the Institute in 1875, for the treatment of all chronic and special diseases—male or female, medical or

surgical—and has met with marked success with his Institute. He was united in marriage in July, 1857, with Elizabeth J., daughter of Asa and Eliza J. (Franks) Tomlin, former a native of Virginia, latter of Kentucky, and both of German descent. Elizabeth J., who was the eldest in a family of four children, was born in 1840, and died in September, 1873, a consistent member of the Baptist Church. Dr. Tomlin had by this marriage three children, viz.: John G., Mediline and William S. He was married, the second time, in January, 1875, to Margaret L. Williams, a native of England, and by this union were born three children: Elida Theadora and Adina, deceased, and Mabel, living. The Doctor and his wife are both members of the Baptist Church. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., No. 157, Terre Haute, and has passed the chairs. In politics he is a Republican.

HARRY P. TOWNLEY, of the Townley Stove Company, No. 609 Wabash avenue, Terre Haute, also of the Townley Metal Company, Kansas City, Mo., was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, February 18, 1854, and is a son of Maj. James and Harriet (Allen) Townley, former a native of New Jersey, and latter of Connecticut, and both of English descent. Harry P., who is the youngest in a family of six children, was married May 5, 1880, to Nellie, daughter of George and Harriet (Canine) Graham, natives of Ohio. She is the elder of two children, and was born December 7, 1856, in New Lisbon, Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Townley have three children: Harriet, Grace and Gertrude. Mr. Townley was reared in Cincinnati, Ohio, and received his education in the city schools of that place. He commenced business as a clerk in a stove store in his native town, and was thus engaged one year, when he removed to Terre Haute in 1874, and commenced in the stove business under the firm name of H. P. Townley & Co. In 1879 this was changed to Townley Bros., and in 1889 to Townley Stove Company, which is operated on the co-operative plan. They are retail dealers in stoves, ranges, furnaces, and are manufacturers of tinware; are also wholesale dealers in stoves, metals, tinners' supplies, stamped ware, wooden ware, granite ware, cutlery, steel goods, house furnishing goods, tin roofing, etc., besides being importers of tin plates. James P. Townley has charge of the company's store in Kansas City, Mo., known as the Townley Metal Company, wholesale metals and tinners' supplies. Mr. and Mrs. Townley are members of the Presbyterian Church, of which he is an elder, and he is superintendent of the Sabbath-school in the Central Presbyterian Church. He is a member of the Terre Haute Literary Club, and president of the Citizens Gas & Fuel Company. While in no sense a politician nor a partisan, Mr. Townley affiliates with the Republican party.

NATHANIEL TRIMMER, farmer and stock-grower, Riley township, was born in York county, Penn., April 12, 1837, and is a son of William and Elizabeth (Baker) Trimmer, former of whom was born in Pennsylvania, of German descent, and latter in West Virginia, of English descent. The father, who was a weaver, died in York county, Penn., in 1839, when Nathaniel was but two years of age. Our subject lived with his mother until eleven years of age, since when he has made his own way in the world. He worked on a farm at $4 per month, then at $7, then at $9, and when sixteen years old he got $15 per month. He was a prudent and thrifty lad. At sixteen years of age he moved to Franklin county, Ohio. September 9, 1859, Mr. Trimmer married Mary Howard, and by her had eight children, three of whom are living. This wife died October 17, 1880, and March 30, 1882, Mr. Trimmer was united in marriage with Susan Crouse, a daughter of Martin and Susan Crouse, who were of German descent, natives of North Carolina, and among the early settlers of Clay county, Ind., where Mrs. Trimmer was born in 1848. This union has been blessed with two children: Deha and Wady. When married Mr. Trimmer commenced farming as a renter, and by 1867 he had saved enough money to buy a farm in Riley township, where he resides—now a fine farm of 140 acres, highly improved and well stocked. He came here from Ohio in 1868. Mr. Trimmer is a member of the German Reformed Church; politically he sympathizes with the Democratic party.

JESSE TRYON, Pierson township, P. O. Soonover, a well-known citizen and representative farmer, is a native of Montgomery county, Ohio, born February 28, 1833, and is a son of Jeremiah and Thurzy (Quick) Tryon, former born in one of the Carolinas, latter in New York; both died in Vigo county, he in 1861 in his sixty-first year, and she September 2, 1889, at the age of eighty-six. When a young man Jeremiah went to Ohio, where he married, and in 1840 he immigrated to Montgomery county, Ind., where he resided until 1844, when he removed to Pierson township, this county, and here spent the remainder of his days. When he first came to the township there were only a few fields in cultivation. He was a Republican in politics, but never aspired to any office, and he and his wife were members of the U. B. Church. There were born of their marriage twelve children, Jesse being the seventh in order of birth, and five of the children are living. Jesse spent his school days in Vigo county, and at the age of twenty-one began farming for himself. He now has 179 acres of as good land as there is in the county, all of which he has earned by economy and industry. January 22, 1855, Mr. Tryon married Miss Harriet Beggs, of

Indiana, who was born August 27, 1835, a daughter of Robert Beggs. This marriage has been blessed with three children, as follows: Jeremiah F., Cenia and Jesse A., all at home. Cenia is a member of the U. B. Church. Mr. Tryon is a member of the F. M. B. A., and is president of Vaughn Lodge; in politics he is a Republican. He is a highly respected and useful citizen.

JEFF M. TUCKER, farmer and stock-grower, Fayette township, P. O. New Goshen, was born September 11, 1855, on the farm he owns and where he now resides, and is a son of Franklin and Anna (Richardson) Tucker, natives of Kentucky, and of English descent. The father, who was a cabinet-maker by trade, came to Vigo county in 1831, settling on a farm in Fayette township, where he died in 1883. He reared a family of four children, Jeff M. being the third in order of birth. He (Jeff M.) was reared on the farm, attending the district school here and in Illinois. He has made farming and dealing in stock his business. For several years he devoted his entire time exclusively to the stock business, and for three years carried on that business in Terre Haute. In 1880 he went to Pennsylvania and New York, where he dealt in horses for the Fargo, Dak., and western market until he returned to the farm in Fayette township, in 1884, and bought his present farm home. Mr. Tucker was united in marriage in 1885 to Miss Isadora, daughter of William A. Joseph. Mrs. Tucker is of English descent, and was born and reared in Vigo county, Ind. They have two children: Pliny and Prella. In politics Mr. Tucker is a Republican.

JAMES H. TURNER, Terre Haute. This gentleman has been a prominent resident of Terre Haute since 1836, and is one of the oldest settlers now living here. He is a native of Fleming county, Ky., born January 18, 1818, and is a son of Joel and Anna (De Bell) Turner, natives of Kentucky, and of English descent. The father, who was a respectable farmer, died in Kentucky. Our subject, who is the second in a family of eight children, received his education in the subscription schools of his native place, and early in life found employment as a clerk in a store. In 1836 he came to Terre Haute, where he was employed as a salesman several years, and then embarked in trade in a general dry-goods store, which he carried on ten years, when he sold out. After a short time he again commenced merchandising, this time as a grocer, which he continued until 1880, when he closed out his store and has since been employed in the office of Josephus Collett, Terre Haute. Mr. Turner was married in Terre Haute to Maranda, daughter of John Danaldson, an early settler of the county, and this union was blessed with eight children, viz.: Annie A., wife of W. B. Shelatoe; Florence, wife of John G. Williams, an attorney in Terre Haute;

James (deceased); Mary E., wife of George Farrington; Mattie, wife of David P. Cox, a druggist, Terre Haute; Scott C. (deceased); Samuel M., now employed by the railroad company in the West; and George J., in the employ of R. R. West. Mr. Turner is a Republican, and has served as county assessor, also as member of the city council.

WILLIAM TURNER, farmer and stock-grower, Otter Creek township, P. O. Burnett, was born in Butler county, Ohio, July 24, 1817, and is a son of John and Sarah (Coon) Turner, natives of New Jersey and of Irish and German descent, John Coon's father having been born in Ireland. William, who is the fifth in a family of nine children, received a limited education in a log school-house in Ohio, and has made his own way in the world. His wife, who was Julia Ames Rector, daughter of John Rector, was born in this county, and died in 1874, the same year in which he came to Indiana. She was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. and Mrs. Turner had been married thirty-four years. He is a Democrat, and a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. They have one son living in this county, James B. Turner, who is also a farmer. He was born in Clay county, Ind., March 7, 1856, the seventh in a family of ten children, and received his education in the common schools of Clay county, where he spent his childhood and youth. His first work for himself was on the railroad, and subsequently he worked in a rolling-mill, finally settling on a farm. He was married December 25, 1876, to Miss Alma, daughter of A. H. and I. B. (Martin) Christy, and they have six children: Charlotte, Julia Ann, George E., Lulu Josephine, Susie May and Ray Fredric. Mrs. Turner is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In politics Mr. Turner is a Democrat.

JAMES P. TUTWILER, owner and manager of a general store at Libertyville, Fayette township, was born in Rockingham county, Va., July 6, 1848, and is a son of Leander and Debla (Royer) Tutwiler, who were of German descent, the father being a farmer. James P., who is the youngest in a family of ten children, was reared on his father's farm, attending the common schools in Virginia, and became a farmer, which occupation he followed until 1875, when he came to Vigo county and embarked in mercantile trade at Libertyville, where he has since carried on a general store, and has met with more than average success. Mr. Tutwiler was married in Vigo county, Ind., May 10, 1877, to Miss Alice E., daughter of Daniel and Martha (Rush) Higgins, who were of Scotch-Irish origin. Mr. and Mrs. Tutwiler have four children living, viz.: B. F., Daniel B., B. C. and Theo. E. The mother is a member of the Christian Church. The father is a Democrat in politics,

and is postmaster at Libertyville, having had the management of the post-office in this place for fourteen years. Mr. and Mrs. Tutwiler have many friends.

THOMAS M. VANCE, pump manufacturer, Terre Haute, is a native of Brown county, Ohio, and was born November 19, 1831. He is a son of James S. and Jane M. (Cumberland) Vance, former of whom was born in Brown county, Ohio, March 10, 1810, and died in his native place August 8, 1850; latter was born in Westmoreland county, Penn., February 8, 1808, and died in Brown county, Ohio, September 11, 1850. The father of James S. Vance was born in Winchester, Va., in 1777, and died in Brown county, Ohio. His father was a soldier in the Revolution. The Vance family were all farmers, and were among the earliest settlers of Kentucky, whence they removed to Ohio. Thomas M. is the eldest in a family of ten children, and at the death of his parents became the head of the family. In 1851 he commenced for himself as a farmer. In 1857 he came to Terre Haute, where he permanently located, and embarked in the manufacture of pumps, in which business he has since been engaged. July 4, 1854, he married Miss Mary Ann Agnes Dorkas, who was born in Clermont county, Ohio, December 15, 1834. Elizabeth I. Dorkas, the mother of Mrs. Vance, was a native of Pennsylvania, and died in Maryland at the extreme old age of ninety-six years. To the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Vance have been born two children: Isabella L., who was born in Highland county, Ohio, April 18, 1855, and died in Terre Haute, February 8, 1884; and Miriam J., who was born July 26, 1857, and died on the 27th of the following month. Mr. Vance is a Knight Templar; in politics he is a Republican.

ANGUS VANHOUTIN, farmer and stock-grower, Fayette township, P. O. Libertyville, was born in Edgar county, Ill., October 11, 1844, a son of Alfred and Julia (Jarred) Vanhoutin, and is of German descent. The father, who was born in the State of New York, and had been a farmer all his life, died in Illinois in 1868. The mother was a native of Kentucky. Their family consisted of nine children—seven daughters and two sons—Angus being the elder of the sons. Alfred Vanhoutin was married, the second time, to Miss Ellen Gray, by whom he had two children: Alfred M. and Laura Glendora. Our subject was reared on the farm, attended the common school, and, choosing farming as a business, is now the owner of a well-improved farm of 211 acres. He has made his own way in the world. He was married in Edgar county, Ill., in 1868, to Miss Cedelia, daughter of Calvin and Mary (Johnson) Johnson, which union has been blessed with a family of four children, viz.: Mary B., Julia, Emma and Mirta. In politics Mr. Vanhoutin is a

Republican. He enlisted in 1863 in the Eleventh Indiana Cavalry, and served to the close of the war.

DAVID E. VANHOUTEN, P. O. New Goshen. This gentleman is among those who have made their own way in the world, and has been successful financially. He is a farmer and stock-grower, owning a fine farm near New Goshen, in Fayette township, where he now resides. He was born in Edgar county, Ill., September 1, 1829, and is a son of Benjamin and Hannah (Morrison) Vanhouten. His mother was born in Kentucky, of Irish descent; his father was born in New Jersey, in 1801, was a farmer, and now resides in Illinois, being in his eighty-ninth year. David E., who is the eldest in a family of nine children, of whom seven are now living, was reared in Illinois, attending the common school, and has made farming the business of his life. He started in life a poor boy, and is an example of what industry, perseverance and economy will produce. In the spring of 1865 he came to this county, and purchased land, making this his home ever since. Mr. Vanhouten was married in Indiana, in 1856, to Miss Elizabeth Shirley, who is of Dutch origin. She is a member of the Christian Church; he is past master of the Masonic fraternity.

ROBERT W. VANVALZAH, D. D. S., Terre Haute, is a native of Aaronsburg, Penn., born May 8, 1856, and is a son of Robert F. Vanvalzah; his parents were natives of Pennsylvania, and of Dutch and English descent. The father, who was a physician, one of a family whose history shows that a large number of them were engaged in that profession, was a resident of Spring Mills, Penn., at the time of his death, which occurred in 1873. Robert W., the youngest in a family of four children, obtained his education in Massachusetts, at the Willison Academy, where he graduated in the regular classical course. He commenced the study of dentistry in 1876, in Terre Haute, afterward attended the Indiana Dental College, at Indianapolis, where he received the degree of D. D. S., in 1880, and then opened his office in Terre Haute, where he has met with marked success. He has been secretary of the Indiana State Dental Association for ten years. In 1881 Dr. Vanvalzah was married to Miss Martha, daughter of Nimrod Sparks, and a native of Indiana, born of English descent. They have one child, Thaddeus, and are members of the Presbyterian Church. The Doctor is a Republican, as was his father and three brothers, and he has served as a member of the city council, from the Second ward. He is an active Odd Fellow, a member of the Grand Lodge, and a major in the Army of the Patriarchs Militant, I. O. O. F.

GEORGE VERMILION, farmer and stock-grower, Fayette township, P. O. St. Mary's, is descended from one of the pioneer

settlers of Fayette township. He was born in Mercer county, Ky., September 9, 1823, a son of Cornelius and Elizabeth (Sandford) Vermilion, natives of Virginia and of French and German origin. The father, who was a farmer, settled, in 1826, in the wilderness with his family, in what is now Fayette township, where he spent the remaining portion of his life, dying September 3, 1845. He entered 320 acres of land, which is still in the possession of the family. He was twice married, and raised ten children, George being the second child by the last marriage. Our subject has spent most of his life in Fayette township on the farm he now owns, and where he resides on Section 26. He grew to his majority in this sparsely settled county, but had no school advantages, excepting in a subscription school, and but very little of that. He worked by the month and day, making his own start in the world. His possessions in land now number 560 acres—326 in Fayette township, where he resides. He has been twice married, the first time, in 1849, to Miss Elizabeth, daughter of Frederick Groves, and of German origin. She was born June 18, 1828, and died in 1874. The fruits of this union were thirteen boys, of whom seven are now living, viz.: Frederick, who is engaged in the saw-mill business; Reason, a carpenter; John and William (twins), farmers; George W., also a farmer; Joel and Robert, at home. Mr. Vermilion's present wife, whom he married March 19, 1885, is the daughter of William and Amanda (Smuck) Vermilion, and she was born in this county September 3, 1845, of German and French origin. She is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In politics Mr. Vermilion is a Democrat, but has never aspired to any office. What he owns he has made by close attention to business and hard work. He has many friends in this county.

HON. D. W. VOORHEES, United States Senator, Indiana. "The tall sycamore of the Wabash" is the expressive term of admiration that has been applied to Mr. Voorhees by his many admirers. Nearly every American statesman who came to be in close touch with the people—the masses, so to speak—has had some expressive name or phrase applied that is used in common with his proper name, and he comes to be equally known by either. There are few spots between the two oceans, but what you would be as readily understood in the use of the term, "The tall Sycamore of the Wabash," as in the use of the other even more frequent and familiar apellation, "Dan" Voorhees. In American democracy the people maintain much of their social equality of intercourse by these affectionate familiarities with their most eminent statesman. There are many people who best know Abraham Lincoln as "Uncle Abe," and in truest affection thus speak of him. This manner of

Americans is not an index of rudeness, but is the evidence that the person to whom it is applied has always maintained that close relation of the brotherhood of all mankind. Of all our prominent men there are none of whom this is more nearly the truth of the matter than of this man. He came from the body of the people, and is of and with them still, and would so remain regardless of any and all circumstances. He and they understand each other as do enthusiastic school boys—seeing each other's faults plain enough, but are drawn together by these indiscriminately with the greater virtues that each well know the other possesses. A perfect people would soon, it may well be believed, grow very monotonous. The austere and self-great man is soon known even to the children as entirely too great and perfect, in his own reckoning, to be either a real close friend or companion. The very air he breathes has to be made to order, and the tender children would mostly pronounce it hartshorn or some other pungent salts. Henry Clay and Andrew Jackson were political opponents, yet both were the true types of the great American commoners. Neither ever got beyond the reach of the intense affection of their followers, and, though both are long since in their peaceful graves, they are still objects of adoration, and alas, too, of the vituperation of their political enemies. In political life, the man who has the most intense friends is just as certain to have the most unrelenting enemies, and their faults and their virtues are equally magnified.

When the grave has closed over all now living, then only will there be the true history of our times and men. The historian will not be influenced by any of our present declamations, eulogies or denunciations, any more than we are by the hieroglyphics on the dried papyrus of the most ancient mummies that are being dragged from their burial places. Where there are facts obtainable they will sift them out, and all pompous adjectives of praise or blame they will treat as mere rubbish. What did this or that man do for his fellow-man, for the common weal, and this must include his race and not simply his party or sect, will be their only care. If nothing, in fact, they will adjudge him as nothing, though they might find the earth covered with his lying monuments.

Of all the men of history that Indiana has produced, who is there that has been so close to the people, in his sympathy and in their respect, as Daniel W. Voorhees? It is doubtful, at least, if there has been one. The evidences of this are the extremes—the totally opposite of those who admire and those who, is it too strong to say, hate him? Even these dislike him, it seems, for his politics only. His head has been bared to about as fierce a storm of abuse for his

political opinions as any other man we have ever had. His prominence before the public and the troublous times of internecine war —the maddening hours when even good men confused patriotism and party into synonymous terms—came together. His patriotism was questioned by madmen, and his tracks were dogged by slander, his motives misunderstood, and both sincerely and maliciously misrepresented. He came to the front of a forlorn minority, and received the assailants in chivalric defiance. He believed he was championing the cause of the people, and with knightly fervor he lowered his visor and set his lance and drove at full speed upon every usurpation. In the stormiest of times he breasted the wind's fiercest blast, and in receiving these assaults, these combined attacks from every quarter, it is now enough to say that no dishonorable public act has ever been laid at his door by his most virulent political enemies.

Senator Voorhees has his faults. He knows this as well as do his closest friends. He has made mistakes, those that he should not have made. He has been maligned and grievously slandered. It was the ignorance of his enemies that have pursued him with falsehoods, because such attacks in the end are harmless; indeed, they often react as they should, and make just men forget faults and mistakes that otherwise they would not overlook. He was never a panderer—a trimmer who sets his sails for the popular breeze, or a cunning designer, living a double life and "crooking the pregnant hinges of the knee that thrift might follow fawning." Here he has the perfect poise—pre-eminently the courage of his convictions—of the unconquerable order that in the darkest hour caused his friends to look to him in confident hope. No man has ever drawn about himself such a following, such friends as come of considerations outside of all selfish interests and benefits, save those whose impulses are for the right, and whose integrity of friendship is high above the understanding of the mean and sordid of the human family. This has been his distinguished characteristic. The other good fortune that has come has been the folly of those who fain would stab him, and who in their madness answered the despair of Job when he exclaimed, "Oh, that mine enemy would write a book!" They have writ a book of slander, and have made the people forget that he, like all of us, is very human and frail. This is not written in the spirit of vindication, because it is not believed that unjust attacks have permanently hurt their intended victim. But it is said more to show ignorance that it has unwittingly helped where it hoped to give the deadliest thrust. There is therefore in this case nothing needing a defense. Nor is a word written in the spirit of party or sect, or as a personal expression where the writer

may have feelings and prejudices, for he came here clean of all local questions, prejudices, quarrels, rivalries and bickerings, with no other purpose in all that he may touch save the simple and unadorned truth. With Mr. Voorhees he has had neither personal acquaintance nor social contact, but has simply overheard men talk. He only knew of the man in his political and public capacity and that he was a Democrat, and for a closer knowledge of him has gone, not to his admirers and political friends, but to leading and intelligent Republicans—his neighbors and those who have known him as a citizen and social companion all their lives—in all things avoiding the folly of extravagant praise, and has put down naught in malice.

Daniel W. Voorhees is a native of Ohio, born in Butler county, September 26, 1827. He was but two months old when his parents removed to Fountain county, Ind., where his widowed mother now resides. He is the son of the late Stephen Voorhees, who was a native of Mercer county, Ky., born in 1798, and removed to Ohio when a young man, and in December, 1827, to the farm in Fountain county where he died. The father of Stephen was Peter Voorhees, a native of New Jersey, who went to Kentucky soon after the close of the Revolutionary war. Peter Voorhees' wife was a Vanarsdale, born at Bryant's Station (then a fort). Her father, Luke Vanarsdale, was a soldier in the battle of Blue Licks, where he greatly distinguished himself, as well as in other places with the Indians, under Daniel Boone. His grandfather, Peter Voorhees, was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, and partook of the battles of Princeton, Monmouth, and on other historic fields. The Voorheeses originally were from Holland, where the name was Van Voorhees. This was a fitting representative from the Dutch Republic, who did valiant service in establishing our noble Republic. The mother of Mr. Voorhees was Rachel (Elliott) Voorhees, a native of Maryland, of Irish origin. The marriage of the parents was in 1821. Of their children Daniel W., who was the third in the order of birth, was a farmer boy on a farm about ten miles from Covington, Ind., where he remained until 1845. His young life was exactly like that of the average boy on the farm of his day, where the chief lesson was industry and frugality. His first lessons were among the sons of toil, a simple, rural people, and through life it is from this home-life that he can so well draw the pictures it has sunken deeply in his mind. It is probably from this fact that to this day he retains a strong hold upon this class of people.

In 1845 he entered Asbury University, Greencastle, whence he graduated in 1849. It was while a student here that he found and won his wife. In school he won his laurels as an orator of unusual

promise for a lad. It was old Prof. Larabee, of that faculty, who had no hesitation in predicting that he would some day be America's distinguished orator. Soon after graduation he entered the law office of Lane & Wilson, Crawfordsville, and the next spring opened his law office in Covington, Fountain county. In 1852 we find him associated in the practice with Ex-United States Senator Hon. E. A. Hanagan, who had heard the young man deliver a Fourth of July oration, and was so delighted that he offered him a partnership. In June, 1853, he was appointed, by Gov. Wright, prosecuting attorney of the circuit court, in which he had at once a wide reputation as a criminal lawyer. In 1856 he was nominated by acclamation as the Democratic candidate for congress, and was defeated by 230 votes in a district that had previously given 2,000 Republican majority. In November, 1857, he removed to Terre Haute, and in the spring of 1858 was appointed United States district attorney by President Buchanan. In 1860–62–64, he was elected to congress, but in his last election his majority of over 600 was contested by his opponent, Hon. Henry D. Washburn, and as Thad Stephens, the then leader of the house informed Voorhees, this seat was necessary in order to give congress a two-thirds vote to wield against President Johnson; he was turned out and the seat given to Washburn. In 1866 Mr. Voorhees refused a nomination, but in 1868 he was again elected to congress, and re-elected in 1870. In 1872 he was defeated by Hon. Morton C. Hunter. He was appointed United States senator November 6, 1869, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Senator Morton, and in 1878 the issue in the State was his election to a full term. On this issue he carried the State by more than 30,000 majority, and was re-elected in 1884 to a term that expires March 4, 1891, and his re-election will depend upon the voters of this State at the fall election of this year, 1890. He has not in office disappointed his friends, and therefore in the approaching election he will have no opposition whatever in his party.

His great defense of John E. Cook, a lieutenant of John Brown in his notable invasion of Harper's Ferry, just preceding the outbreak of the war, contributed to make that a memorable episode in our country's history. It will stand for the most eloquent plea for a fellow-man's life ever heard in a court-room. Cook was a young man who had been led to the scaffold by his leader of more mature years. The young man was the brother-in-law of the gifted A. P. Willard, who was at that time the governor of Indiana, the champion of the Indiana democracy, and a close friend of Voorhees, who espoused deeply the cause of his wife's unfortunate young brother, and appealed to Voorhees to aid them. These were the circum-

stances that drew him into the case, and where the earnest warnings of friends that it would ruin him were as the idle winds. Thus all the surroundings of attorney and client in the case were remarkable, and when Voorhees sank exhausted in his chair from his plea to the jury, his fame as a great criminal lawyer blazed out across the face of the civilized world. There could hardly have been other circumstances but in which his plea would have saved the life of his client. The speech was universally published in this country, translated and published over Europe, and the students of forensic eloquence will read it when the cause that gave rise to it will have passed from human memory. It has been said that he formed the acquaintance of the girl who became Mrs. Voorhees while at school. In 1850 he returned to his old school home at Greencastle and was married to Miss Anna Hardesty, a daughter of Mr. Reese Hardesty, of that place, where she was born in 1832. The announcement of her sudden death in Washington, June 21, 1887, came to the good people of Terre Haute like a great shock. She had been sick of peritonitis not much more than twenty-four hours. She left four children: Dr. Reese, Hon. Charles W., James P. and Miss Hallie Voorhees. Her sister, Mrs. Robbs, at the time of her death was a resident of Robbs' Station, Benton Co., Ind. Mrs. Voorhees was an exemplary member of the Episcopal Church. Pure and gentle as wife, mother and friend, the sad news of her passing away was laden with pain to many hearts.

JOSSE A. VRYDAGH is the senior member of the firm of Vrydagh & Sons, architects and superintendents, with office at No. 925 South Seventh street, Terre Haute. He is a native of Louvain, Belgium, born May 16, 1833, and is a son of Peter and Mary (Heller) Vrydagh. Peter Vrydagh was a soldier under Napoleon, and participated in the battle of Leipsic. He was a wholesale grocer and manufacturer of spices. He died in 1854, when sixty-one years of age; his wife, in 1848, at the age of fifty-six. Josse A., who is the youngest in a family of ten children, at the age of fourteen entered the Louvain School of Arts, attending there nearly seven years. In 1854 he joined the Phalansterian Colony, composed of about 250 persons from France, Belgium, Switzerland and the United States, which emigrated to Dallas, Tex. During the time he resided at Dallas he was engaged in contracting, and also in architectural work, and built the St. Nicholas hotel, the finest structure in the city. In 1858 the colony broke up, and Mr. Vrydagh traveled through the South, making a study of the slave question. In 1859 he returned to Europe, visiting some of the principal cities of France, Belgium and England. In 1862 he visited the World's Fair at London, and in 1863 he returned to the

United States and went to Decatur, Ill., where he sojourned about six months, then removed to Cincinnati, where he remained until 1866. He then came to Terre Haute and established an office. In 1870 he was elected a fellow of the American Institute of Architects. In 1874, with fifty other architects, he submitted competitive drawings for the Centennial buildings at Philadelphia, for which he was awarded one of the ten premiums. In 1877 he received $1,000 award from the United States Government for submitting the best plans for rebuilding the burned patent-office building. In 1881 and 1882 he was in the office of the supervising architect of the treasury department at Washington City. Mr. Vrydagh has been constantly engaged in architectural work since he was fourteen years old. Since he located in Terre Haute, among many others, the following are buildings erected after his plans, specifications and under his supervision: The Indiana State Normal, the Terre Haute Opera House, the entire wholesale grocery and spice mills of Mr. Herman Hulman, the Catholic Orphan Home, St. Joseph's Catholic Church, St. Patrick's Church, the Deming Block, the Beach Block, the Terre Haute House, and numerous stores, warehouses, roundhouses, car-houses and many fine residences, besides a large number in other towns and cities, such as the DePauw University, Greencastle; the court-houses at Sullivan, Bedford and Mount Vernon, Ind., and a large number of public and private buildings at Evansville.

Mr. Vrydagh was married at his native home in Belgium, in 1852, to Miss Victoria Notez, and they have had five children, viz.: Martin U., who married Clara Stuckwish (they reside in Kansas City); Mary E., resident of the same place; Jupiter G., resident of St. Louis, and Robert T. and Allison L., who reside at Terre Haute. Three of the sons are architects. Mr. Vrydagh in politics is independent. He is properly regarded as one of the prominent and valuable citizens of Terre Haute, a master of his line of art, gifted with that taste and culture that will leave its permanent impress on the architecture and styles in this and many other localities for many years to come.

ORLANDO WAKEFIELD (deceased), late telegraph operator at Seelyville, Lost Creek township, was born in Indiana county, Penn., April 18, 1844, a son of W. W. and Margaret (Rogers) Wakefield, also natives of that county and State. The father, who was a farmer, and also engaged in saw-milling, came to Vigo county in 1858, and was employed by the Terre Haute & Indianapolis Railroad Company until his death; his widow survived until 1888. Orlando, who was the elder of two children, was reared in Indiana county, Penn., receiving a good education in the English branches. In early life he learned telegraphy, and made railroad

work the chief business of his life; had also been station agent at Seelyville for several years. He had an interest with his brother in farming operations. He died in 1889, much beloved and respected by all who knew him; in politics he was a Republican.

His brother, William Wakefield, was born in Indiana county, Penn., December 28, 1858, and was reared in Lost Creek township, this county. He attended the district schools, and early in life chose railroading as a vocation, which he followed for twelve years, since when he has carried on farming, and is now a prominent agriculturist. He was married in 1888 to Nora, daughter of John Stineburner, and of German descent, and they have one child, Meda. Mrs. Wakefield is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church; in politics Mr. Wakefield is a Repblican.

LEWIS E. WALKER, merchant broker and brick manufacturer, Terre Haute, was born at Washington, D. C., April 16, 1850, and is a son of William H. and Louisa (Murphy) Walker, natives of Virginia, and of English descent. His father came to Indiana and settled in Terre Haute in 1855, carried on the brickmaking business many years, and died in 1889. Lewis E. is the eldest in a family of five children, and was reared in Terre Haute, where he attended the public schools. He learned to manufacture brick with his father, and has made that his permanent business, manufacturing 13,000 brick per day, and employing fifteen men. In 1877 he embarked in the merchant, brokerage and commission business, still continuing brickmaking, and has met with merited success. Mr. Walker was married in Clark county, Ill., in 1879, to Miss Eliza J., daughter of G. Baker, and of English descent, and they have four children: Katie, Clara, Bertha and Edwin. Mrs. Walker is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Walker, in his political preferments, is a Democrat.

SAMUEL H. WALKER, retired farmer and stock-grower, Sugar Creek township, P. O. Macksville, was born in Knox county, Ohio, March 11, 1825, and is a son of Jesse and Rosa (Lyburger) Walker, former of whom was born in Ireland, and came to Vigo county in 1819. He was a surveyor, and died in Ohio in 1829. Samuel H., the second in a family of three children, was reared in Knox county, Ohio, where he spent his childhood and youth, and obtained his schooling. Early in life he learned the millwright trade, which he followed for ten years. He came to this county, and settled in Sugar Creek township, where he farmed, and mined for coal. His farm consists of about 200 acres, on which are valuable coal mines. Mr. Walker was married May 17, 1849, to Miss Margaret Kelly, daughter of Phelix and Christina (Cyle) Kelly, natives of Ireland, and their children are as follows: Rose, now

the wife of William Ward, a school teacher in Terre Haute; Isabella, now the wife of Joseph O'Riley; Margaret, wife of Charles Grotte; William, a farmer; Elizabeth, at home; Josephine, deceased; Idella C., now the wife of George Haskell; and Mary, now the wife of Charles Walcher. The family are members of the Catholic Church. Mrs. Walker was a native of Ireland, and died in 1878. He is in sympathy with the Democratic party, and has served two terms as trustee. He has been very successful in life, making his own way in the world,

C. H. WALLACE, farmer and stock-grower, Honey Creek township, P. O. Prairieton, was born in Honey Creek township, Vigo Co., Ind., September 20, 1836, and is a son of James M. and Eliza (Copeland) Wallace, former a native of Ohio, latter of North Carolina. They were of Scotch-Irish descent. The father, who was a wagon and plowmaker, died in 1844. C. H. Wallace who is the eldest in a family of five children, spent his young life on his father's farm, attending the common school and assisting in the farm labors. He chose farming as a business, which he has made his main pursuit, and was engaged in mercantile trade a short time. Mr. Wallace has been twice married, the first time in 1865, to Emma F., a daughter of John Ryman, and of this marriage two children are now living: Arligh and Mary. Mrs. Wallace died in 1878, and Mr. Wallace was then married, in 1881, to Miss Margaret A., daughter of James Cummings, and a native of Vigo county. They have four children: Clarence B., William C., Hermon F. and Coleman H. Mr. Wallace enlisted October 3, 1861, in the Third Ind. V. I., Company G. He was second sergeant on duty, and was wounded while on the skirmish line at White River, Ark. He participated in numerous other battles and skirmishes, and was discharged at the expiration of his term of service. He is a member of Blinn Post, G. A. R., at Prairieton, is a Master Mason, and in politics is a Democrat.

ANDERSON WARD, farmer and stock-grower, Fayette township, P. O. Libertyville, was born in Edgar county, Ill., March 3, 1845, and is a son of James and Maria (James) Ward, former a native of Tennessee, latter of Virginia, and both of Dutch origin. The father was a farmer all his life, and was twice married, Anderson being the eldest child by the second wife, and one of a family of five children. Our subject was reared on the farm in Edgar county, Ill., and had no educational advantages save those of the common schools, attending same only in winter time. He wisely chose the same vocation as his father, and has made agriculture the business of his life. He is the owner of a farm in Fayette township, where he now resides, which is under a high state of cultivation. In 1869

he was united in marriage with Miss Laura, daughter of St. Clair Taylor, and of Dutch and English descent. Their children are Franklin R., Anna, Bert B. and Rosa. Mr. Ward enlisted four times in the United States Volunteers, but not being very strong, physically, he enlisted for short terms only. He was under fire at one time every day for sixteen days, and was discharged at the close of the war. He is a member of New Goshen Post, G. A. R., is a Master Mason, and in politics he is a Republican.

THOMAS J. WARD, nursery-man and fruit-grower, Fayette township, P. O. St. Mary's, was born in Washington county, Md., in 1836, and is a son of Michael and Anna (Curley) Ward, natives of Ireland. The father, who is a farmer, came to Vigo county in 1839, and settled in Sugar Creek township, and has ever since resided on a farm in this county; he is the owner of the farm in Fayette township. He reared a family a of eight children—six sons and two daughters—of whom Thomas J., who is the eldest, was brought up on the farm, and made agriculture his vocation. In 1869 he engaged in the nursery and fruit-growing business, and has since carried on these occupations with success. He has forty acres in choice fruit, has an extensive catalogue, and sells all kinds of nursery stock in many localities throughout the United States. Mr. Ward was married, in 1857, to Miss Anna Balfe, who was born in Ireland, and is the daughter of James and Hanora Balfe. This union has been blessed with eight children—five daughters and three sons—as follows: Mary Ann, wife of Horace B. Hinton; Jennie M., a school teacher in Terre Haute; Florence H., also a school teacher; Thomas J., Jr., a book-keeper; Scholastica M., a school teacher; and Rosa, the youngest, is at school; Willie M. and John C. are deceased. The family are members of the Catholic Church. In politics Mr. Ward is a Democrat, and has served as a justice of the peace twenty years; has been school director one term, and served two years as president of the Democratic township committee. He is truly a representative citizen of Vigo county.

CHAUNCEY WARREN (deceased). Bernard Miller Warren and family came to Indiana, in 1820, from New York State, and stopped on Blue River, at Morristown. In a short time they came to Vigo county, and settled at Markle's Mill, Otter Creek township. He was taken sick, and died in about one month after his arrival; he was buried on Otter creek. His widow then returned with the two sons, William and Levi G., to Morristown, Ind., where she died, December 3, 1845, aged sixty-seven years. Bernard Miller Warren's children by his first marriage were Fannie, Chauncey and Eliza; the children by his second wife were Levi G. and William. Fannie

had married, in New York State, Seth M. Cole. This family resided at Morristown, Shelby Co., Ind., where are now their descendants.

Chauncey Warren was the second in the order of birth, and he was born in Cheshire county, N. H., January 29, 1800. He spent his young life there having but limited school advantages, and was twenty years old when he came to make his home in the West. May 1, 1832, he was married to Frances Elizabeth Modesitt, daughter of Dr. Charles B. Modesitt, and to this union the following named children were born: Henry, Mary Welton (who died in infancy), Charles Modesitt, Chauncey Warren, Jr., (who died April 12, 1889), Eliza Bowen, Clara Welton (now Mrs. Egbert Curtis), Bernard Miller, Fredrick (died April 12, 1862), John Crawford and Fannie Deming. Soon after his father's death, Mr. Warren went to Roseville, and entered into a mercantile partnership with Chauncey Rose, the firm name becoming Rose & Warren. In 1823 the firm removed from there to Terre Haute, and opened a store on Second street, near the corner of the block immediately west of the court-house. This soon became one of the leading establishments on the Wabash. In 1832 Chauncey Warren purchased Mr, Rose's interest, and assumed sole control of the establishment. He had brought his two younger brothers, William and Levi, and placed them in the store, having had the responsibility of the care and welfare of the youths, solely, after their mother's death. In 1842 he became so afflicted in his eyes that he sold the entire concern to his brother, Levi G. Warren, and retired from all further active business life except the caring of his large private estate. For more than twenty years before his death he was compelled to remain in a darkened room where he could shield his eyes from the light. He died at his family residence, on South Sixth street, June 18, 1868, after a brief illness.

Mr. Warren had filled the position of one of the directors of the old Branch Bank of the State, as well as holding many positions of judiciary trust, especially in the matter of settling estates. He was one of the typical, strong self-made men of the country. He placed his honor far above life, and his integrity was never discussed among those who personally knew him. No man has ever lived in Vigo county who had better won and deserved the respect and confidence of the entire people. Owing to the misfortune that befell his eyes, his active business life was comparatively short, yet he left a healthy impress on the community. To him in his darkened room men went as children to a father for advice and counsel, and no one ever went away empty. The name of Chauncey Warren will be long and gratefully remembered.

His sister, Eliza, was a member of the family all her life. She was never married, and gave her valuable life to the family and children. She was born February 25, 1802, and died September 18, 1882, aged a little over eighty years.

JOHN C. WARREN, county clerk of Vigo county, Terre Haute, is a descendant of one of the early pioneer settlers of Vigo county, and was born in Terre Haute, Ind., October 27, 1853, a son of Chauncey and Frances (Modesitt) Warren. His parents were of Scotch and English descent, and his father, who was a native of the State of New York, born in 1800, came west in 1820, settling at Terre Haute, where he first clerked in a store, but subsequently was employed by Chauncey Rose. Chauncey Warren was married in Terre Haute to a daughter of Dr. Charles Modesitt, who came from Virginia to Terre Haute in 1816, bringing his family on horseback. Mrs. Warren was born in 1813, and was but three years old when her parents came to Vigo county. The following named children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Warren: Henry, Charles M., Chauncey (deceased), Eliza, Clara, Bernard M., Frances D. and John C. Our subject was reared in Terre Haute, where he attended the public schools and prepared for college; then attended Oberlin College, Ohio, and subsequently studied law. In 1874 he engaged in the abstract business, and in 1881 was appointed deputy county clerk, and elected to that office in 1886. Mr. Warren was married February 9, 1880, to Mary, daughter of J. A. Parker, proprietor of the Eagle Iron Works of Terre Haute, and they have three children: Robert Chauncey, Frederic Parker and Mary Elizabeth. Mrs. Warren is a member of the Baptist Church. Mr. Warren is a member of the Royal Arcanum, and is a Scottish Rite Mason; in politics he is a stanch Republican.

LEVI G. WARREN (deceased). Among the active and enterprising men of the early settlers of Vigo county may well be mentioned Levi G. Warren. He was president of the old State Bank of Terre Haute for many years, and also dealt largely in real estate, at the time of his death his estate being worth from $250,000 to $300,000. He was married in Terre Haute to Miss Danaldson, a sister of D. S. Danaldson, of Terre Haute, her people being among the early settlers of Vigo county. The union of Mr. and Mrs. Warren was blessed with three children, two of whom are living in Terre Haute. Sallie W. is the wife of W. P. Ijams, of Terre Haute. Mr. Warren was a Republican in politics, and was a sincere and active member of the Episcopal Church. He was of English descent.

SAMUEL WATKINS, physician and surgeon, Otter Creek township, P. O. Edwards, was born in Indiana October 31, 1847,

and is the son of George and Serrepta (Elkins) Watkins. His mother was born in Virginia, his father in New Jersey, and they were of German and Scotch descent. The father was a farmer and wagon-maker, and died in 1880. The gentleman whose name heads this sketch, and who is next to the youngest in a family of twelve children, was reared on the farm and attended the common schools, early in life studied medicine, and graduated at Indianapolis Medical College in 1874. He practiced three years as an undergraduate in Parke county, Ind., and then located in Otter Creek township, where he has resided ever since, actively engaged in the practice of his profession. He has for several years had all that he could attend to, and has met with much success in his practice, as well as in his financial affairs; he is the owner of considerable real estate in this county. The Doctor is in the regular practice, and is a member of the Vigo County Medical Association. He is a Sir Knight Templar. In politics he is a Democrat, and served one term as township trustee, being re-elected in 1890. He has been twice married, first in 1872 to Ellen Baldwin, who died in 1873, leaving one child, Nellie M. His second marriage was in 1875 with Miss Alma D., daughter of Isaiah Murphy, her parents being of Irish descent. They have two children: Paul Earl and Alma Ethel.

D. W. WATSON (deceased) was born in County Armagh, Ireland, in 1820, and was educated for the ministry in the Presbyterian College at Belfast. He was induced by friends to come to America in 1852, and landing in New York he engaged in the gas-fitting and plumbing business with Boland & Harris. While in New York he visited Terre Haute in 1854, at which time he married Miss Eliza Scott, daughter of James Scott. During this visit the first steps were taken toward the erection of a gas plant here. Mr. Watson promised to engage in business in Terre Haute as soon as the works were erected, and in accordance with the promise he brought a stock of goods to the city in January, 1856, opening a shop on Fourth street in that year, the first gas-fitting and plumbing shop in Terre Haute. When Mr. Watson first started on Fourth street it was on a small scale, but his business had a rapid growth, and in a few years he was compelled to seek larger quarters. He first removed to Third street, but subsequently to Wabash avenue, now No. 634, where he erected the first stone-front building in the city, which building he occupied at the time of his death. He died September 5, 1883. The business is continued, being ably conducted by his son, J. C. Watson.

Mrs. Watson's father was among the first settlers in Vigo county, and the first to manufacture wagons and carriages here. Her par-

ents were natives of County Armagh, Ireland. The union of Mr. and Mrs. Watson was blessed with a family of five children, as follows: Sarah J., wife of McElroy B. Glenn; J. C.; David L.; Lester and Jessie. Mr. Watson was a member of the Masonic fraternity, and in politics he was first a Whig and afterward a Republican. He and his wife were members of the Congregational Church.

JAMES MORRISON WATSON, P. O. Prairie Creek, is a native of Nelson county, Ky., born December 3, 1827, and is a son of Scarlet and Kiziah (Walker) Watson, former of whom was born near Fairfax Court House, Va., in 1801, and emigrated with his parents to Kentucky in an early day. His parents were John M. and Permelia (Fisher) Watson, natives of Virginia, former of Irish descent, a farmer by occupation. They emigrated from Kentucky to Sullivan county, Ind., in 1828, subsequently moving to Vigo county, where they died. Scarlet Watson was reared and married in Kentucky, coming to Sullivan county with his family and parents in 1828, afterward moving to this county. He was an influential citizen, having served as township trustee several years, and as assessor, two terms. He died in Vigo county, February 9, 1876. His wife, Kiziah (Walker), was born in Kentucky, July 21, 1805, and died January 4, 1885, in this county. She reared five daughters and four sons—of whom three sons and one daughter are living—James M. being the second child. Our subject has resided in Vigo county since eight years of age, his limited education being received in the subscription schools, he having to walk three miles through dense forests, then inhabited by wolves, panthers and other wild animals. He resided with his parents till March 23, 1848, when he married Miss Sarah Ann Drake, a native of Illinois, who died December 7, same year. October 31, 1850, Mr. Watson married Mary E. Kinsor, who was born in Sullivan county, Ind., and died June 10, 1880. Three children survive her, viz.: Edmund, Ansel W. and James W. Mr. Watson is now living with his third wife, who was Miss Dosie E. Thompson. When our subject began life for himself he had forty acres of unimproved timberland, and by hard work and close attention to business he has accumulated considerable property, having 186 acres of good land, 98 in the farm where he resides, with 78 in cultivation. The property is located fifteen miles southwest of the county seat. Mr. Watson cast his first presidential vote for Franklin Pierce. He is an enterprising and highly respected citizen.

ROBERT G. WATSON, proprietor of the National House, Terre Haute, is one of the city's enterprising and successful hotel men. He was born at Vincennes, Ind., and is a son of Louis and Lydia Watson, natives of Indiana, and of French and Irish descent.

The father is proprietor of one of the leading hotels at Vincennes. Robert C., who is the eighth in a family of thirteen children, grew to manhood in his native city, where he attended the public schools, passed through the high school, and then became a student in the State University. He was born to his business, has been the architect of his own fortune, having commenced as a clerk, and is now proprietor of four hotels and a partner in a large store. One of his hotels is in Danville, Ill.; one is the Arlington Hotel at Clarksville, Tenn.; and the other is the Clinton House at Kokomo, Ind. He has made Terre Haute his home since 1876, and he has lately remodeled the National House, and added thereto until it is now one of the leading hotels of the country. Mr. Watson was married October 11, 1877, in Terre Haute, Ind., to Miss Luella, daughter of the late P. S. Westfall, who was a prominent member of society and an editor and publisher. [See his sketch elsewhere.] Mr. and Mrs. Watson have one child, Louise. Mrs. Watson is a member of the Congregational Church. Mr. Watson is a Democrat in politics, and is a Sir Knight Templar.

HENRY WATTS, farmer and stock-grower, Nevins township, P. O. Seelyville, was born in Clermont county, Ohio, October 19, 1819, and is a son of Samuel and Mary J. (Davis) Watts, former born in England and died in Hamilton county, Ohio, latter born in Pennsylvania, of German descent. Henry, who is the second in a family of six children, was reared on the farm, attending the common schools, and has followed agricultural pursuits, in which he has met with success. He labored hard, having started for himself by working out by the day and month, and he is now the owner of 300 acres of land, where he resides. He formerly owned the valuable coal field where the Fontanet and Coal Bluff extension coal shaft is now; but having his honest thoughts, saying what he really believed, he was sued for slander, which gave the lawyers a chance, and, as he expressed it, his property changed owners from himself to the lawyers. But by honesty and industry he has yet left sufficient of this world's goods to see him safely through, and to keep him from want in the declining years of his life. Mr. Watts was married in this county, and by his first wife he was blessed with three children; by his second wife with two, and by his third wife he has ten children. He is a member of the Patrons of Husbandry, and in politics is a Democrat. Mr. Watts is highly respected by his neighbors, and his word is considered as good as gold.

JAMES W. WATTS, manufacturer of tile at Sandford, was born in Edgar county, Ill., April 26, 1837, and is a son of William and Hannah E. (Dennison) Watts, who were of Scotch and English descent, and natives of Virginia; the father, who was a school

teacher in his early days, but later became a farmer, came to Edgar county, Ill., and died there in 1844. His family consisted of four children—three sons and a daughter—James W. being the eldest. Our subject was reared on the farm, receiving his education in the district schools, and early in life engaged in mercantile trade. He carried on a general merchandise business from 1865 to 1873, when he sold out and commenced operating a saw-mill and manufacturing hard wood lumber, which industry he carried on until 1889, when he embarked in the manufacture of tile at Sandford. Mr. Watts was married, in 1861, to Elizabeth, daughter of George and Phœbe (Bolton) Haymaker, who were of German origin, her father having been a blacksmith and farmer. The children born to our subject and wife are William; Cora L., wife of James M. Reese; Waldo M. and Oliver Morton. Mr. and Mrs. Watts are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which he is trustee, and has been class-leader for seven years, also superintendent of the Sabbath-school, and teacher of a Bible class. In politics he is a Republican, has been a justice of the peace in Fayette township, and served as deputy two terms. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, of the Blue Lodge, having been made a Mason at Vermillion, Ill., in 1865.

JOHN K. WEBSTER, farmer and stock-grower, Nevins township, P. O. Fontanet, was born in Clay county, Ind., December 17, 1841, and is a son of Joshua and Mary (Kerr) Webster, former born in Virginia, latter in Indiana. The father who was a successful farmer, died in 1880. The gentleman whose name heads this sketch is the second in a family of eight children, all of whom are living, and was reared on the farm, attending the district schools in his vicinity. He remained on the farm with his parents until he reached his majority, and then commenced his life for himself, first by working as a farm hand by the month, also by the day, until he could secure a sufficiency to start for himself. Like his ancestors he has become a successful tiller of the soil, being now the owner of a valuable farm comprising 172 acres of land, highly improved and well stocked. It is situated partly in Parke county, and partly in Vigo, his residence and the greater part of his farm being in Nevins townshp, whither he removed in 1873. Mr. Webster was united in marriage, in Parke county, Ind., January 1, 1865, with Miss Amanda, daughter of Edward Crabb, and this union has been blessed with two children: Albert A. and Mary Louisa. In politics Mr. Webster is a Republican but has never held any political office, nor has he ever aspired to political honors, having constantly devoted his time to his farm with a determination to succeed.

S. P. WEBSTER is the owner and proprietor of the Star Mill, at Fontanet, and is also a farmer and stock-grower. He was born

in Nevins township, Vigo Co., Ind., December 16, 1846, and is a son of J. R. and Susan M. (Kerr) Webster, of German and French descent, and natives of Virginia, former of whom was a farmer. Mr. Webster's paternal grandfather was Reuben Webster, a pioneer settler of Parke county, and his maternal grandfather, James H. Kerr, was a soldier in the War of 1812, and an honest farmer during the remaining portion of his life. The history of the family gives many pursuits. Several members have been successful in literature, and in the professions, and many of them have been farmers. Mr. Webster's father died in 1887, in Clay county, Ind., in his sixty-eighth year. S. P. Webster, who is the next youngest in a family of six children, was reared on the farm in Clay county, where he attended the common school. He has chosen farming for his life work, has made that his main business, and is the owner of a well-improved farm where he now resides in Nevins township, consisting of eighty acres. Mr. Webster was married in Clay county in 1871, to Miss Rachel M. Lyle, who was born in Kentucky, and they had one child, Adie. Mrs. Webster died in 1874, and in 1876 Mr. Webster was married in Clay county, Ind., to Miss Mattie Dunagan, who is of Irish and English descent, a step-daughter of Maj. C. W. Moss, who was a soldier in the Mexican war and in the war of the Rebellion. By this union were born four children, viz.: Rupert, Ira, Eva and Ralph. Mr. and Mrs. Webster are members of the Christian Church, of which he is an elder. He is a member of the K. of P., also of the Owl's Nest No. 8, and is a Master Mason. In politics he is a strong Democrat, and for four years he has been trustee of Nevins township.

HARMON H. WEDDLE (deceased), who in his life-time was a prominent citizen of Pierson township, was born March 4, 1822, in Morgan county, Ind., a son of Thompson (a farmer) and Sarah (Mile) Weddle, natives of Kentucky, who both died in McDonald county, Mo., he in 1880 and she in 1870, both members of the Christian Church. Harmon H. spent his school days in Morgan county, Ind., and when a young man turned his attention to agriculture. In 1857 he and his wife came to Vigo county, and located where his widow now lives. He died August 9, 1882. In July, 1861, he enlisted for three years in Company H, Thirty-third Ind. V. I., becoming a non-commissioned officer, and being unfitted through disability for service in the ranks he was detailed to hospital duty. While in the ranks he participated in the battle at Wild Cat Mountains, and other engagements and skirmishes. He was a member of the U. B. Church, and was prominent in Masonic circles. In politics, as in all other matters, he was very enthusiastic, always working in the interests of the Republican

party, and he was a very pleasant, social gentleman, always genial, bright and witty.

In 1855 Mr. Weddle was married to Miss Eliza Cunningham, also a native of Morgan county, Ind., born April 2, 1844, a daughter of William N. Cunningham, who was born near Lexington, Ky., and died in Morgan county, August 7, 1887, when about seventy-three years of age. He was a wealthy and prominent farmer and stock-raiser, noted as the owner of fine horses; in politics he was a Republican. Mr. and Mrs. Weddle had a family of twelve children, eleven of whom are living, as follows: William T., Samantha, John C., Marion, Alonzo, Ida, Sherman, Perry, Edward R., Norman F. and Lula D. Nancy E., the eldest child, died in her twenty-fourth year, a member of the U. B. Church.

ALBERT D. WEEKS, sheriff of Vigo county, was born in Linton township, this county, May 8, 1855, and is a son of Joseph F. and Lucinda (Pound) Weeks, former a native of Kentucky, and latter of Vigo county. Her parents were among the earliest settlers, and were here when the Indians still lingered in the brush, and painted their cheeks with the Wabash mud. Mr. Weeks' grandmother was a daughter of Joseph Liston, and has often told some of the thrilling experiences she had with the Indians. Among other things she related that her husband had dug a deep hole under the floor large enough for her and the five children to get into when they heard the Indians coming. She would raise a plank in the floor, and after all the children got in she would follow, and the frightened chicks would crouch quiet as the grave, while the Indians would enter the cabin and take what they wanted and go away. She also related that when the corn was tall enough they would escape to the corn field. On one occasion one of the little boys was forgotten and left in the house; the mother realized the awful fact, and when she crept back in the forlorn hope of saving the child's life, and got where she could see, to her horror she beheld the boy laughing and chattering, and turning the grindstone for an Indian to grind his tomahawk. She looked on in mute horror, but the Indian finally left and did the boy no harm.

The parents of Mr. Weeks were of English descent, the father being a farmer. He died in Linton township, this county, in January, 1867. His family consisted of eleven children, six of whom are living, Mr. Weeks being the eldest of those now living. He was reared on a farm, attending the public schools. He followed farming, and was thus employed until he was appointed deputy sheriff, in 1882. He was nominated and elected sheriff on the Democratic ticket, in 1886. In 1890 there was a "strike" among the employes of the Mackey Railroad System, which was a critical

period in the official life of the sheriff. He was the chief peace officer in the county, and the railroad authorities would have used him, if possible, to promote their aims, which of course he would not consent to, as they were unjust to the men. It is a high compliment to his good sense to say that he so managed the most delicate matter to the entire approbation of the community, and especially to that of the railroad employes. He knew his official duty, and performed it to the perfect satisfaction of all good men. At the time there were those who criticised his actions, but now there are none but speak of his entire career with the fullest approbation. Mr. Weeks is one of the successful men of the county, and is the owner of a farm of 120 acres, in Linton township. He was married, in Vigo county, to Miss Maria, daughter of George and Ellen (St. Clair) Albin, and of English descent; she is a member of the Christian Church. Mr. and Mrs. Weeks are members of the K. & L. of H.; he is a member of the Masonic fraternity.

LOUIS L. WEEKS, farmer and stock-grower, Linton township, P. O. Pimento, was born in Spencer county, Ky., November 14, 1820, and is a son of William L. and Nancy (Kester) Weeks, former a native of Virginia, of English descent, latter of Kentucky, of English and German descent. They came to this county about 1838, where he was a farmer. His death occurred August 21, 1875, and his wife's in October, 1845. They had a family of five sons and four daughters, of whom Louis L. is the eldest. Our subject was married April 9, 1845, to Sarah Ann, daughter of David and Ruth (Armstrong) Kelley, natives of Kentucky, former of Irish and latter of Irish and German descent. They were pioneer settlers of this county, and had a family of seven children, of whom Sarah Ann is the fourth. Her father died in Prairie Creek township, Vigo county, in October, 1859, and her mother, March 18, 1847. Mr. and Mrs. Weeks had born to them eleven children, viz.: Nancy D., deceased; John K., who married Sarah F. Kester; David, who married Martha Watson; Chancy, married to Mary Hickman; Julia B., who married Alex. Beard; Louis H., married to Mary E. Siner; Carrie, deceased; Ruth, deceased; Ida, Daniel V. and Eura. Mr. Weeks is a prominent farmer of Linton township, and owns a farm of 400 acres, in a good state of cultivation. He taught a subscription school two terms. He is a member of the Baptist Church, of which he is clerk at the present time. Politically he is a Democrat, and served two terms as county commissioner, and one term as township trustee.

LEO J. WEINSTEIN, physician and surgeon, Terre Haute, was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, February 12, 1848, and is the fifth

in the family of eight children of Joseph and Lena (Bendel) Weinstein, former a native of Poland, latter of Germany. His parents moved to Covington, Ky., in 1850, where the son was reared, and, while yet a small boy, he was put to work in the glass works at that place, and was in that employment from the time he was six years old until he was nine. He was taught to read, while in the glass works, by one of the men who took an interest in him. He then went to Cincinnati, and lived with an uncle until he was eleven years of age, at which time he returned to Covington, and again went to work in the glass works, remaining eighteen months. He was attentive to his duties, and spent his extra time in study. He then went to live with a sister in Montgomery county, Ohio, where he remained until 1860, when he moved to Dayton, where he found employment in a store until 1863, and then removed to Pana, Ill., where his two elder brothers were engaged in mercantile trade. He clerked for them, and at the same time commenced the study of medicine, his preceptors being Drs. Dodge and Huber. In 1868 he attended a course of lectures, and then engaged in the practice as an undergraduate, after which he took a thorough course of study of medicine at Miami College, Cincinnati, where he graduated in 1873–74, and returned to his practice in Illinois. May 1, 1878, he came to Terre Haute, where he has met with marked success in his profession. Politically he is a Republican, and served as a member of the city council of Terre Haute, from 1887 to 1889; he is a member of the board of health of that city. The Doctor is a member of the Vigo County Medical Association, and of the State Medical Association; is medical examiner for the New England Life Insurance Company. He was noble grand of the I. O. O. F., while in Illinois, also medical examiner for that lodge, and he is a member of the Masonic body. He has written for medical journals, and has lectured before the Medical Association.

Dr. Weinstein was married December 25, 1866, to Miss Thirza B., daughter of Dr. J. B. Hamilton, and a native of Indiana, born of Scotch and English descent. This union has been blessed with three children: Carrie, Alice and Joseph. Dr. and Mrs. Weinstein are members of the Congregational Church.

WILLIAM O. WELDELE, Terre Haute, was born in Terre Haute, Ind., April 30, 1862, and is a son of George and Elizabeth (Monninger) Weldele, former of whom is a native of Baden, Germany, and latter of Bavaria. They came to this country about the year 1854. George Weldele is a barber, and has been in that business about thirty-five years in Terre Haute. Our subject, who is the third in a family of ten children, nine of whom are living, received a public-school education in the city schools. He worked

seven years for Ed E. Lawrence, and then engaged in the bakery and restaurant business with W. N. Broadhurst, the firm name being Broadhurst & Weldele. At the expiratian of two years he sold his interest to his partner, and embarked in his present business. He has made his own way in the world. Mr. Weldele was married in Terre Haute November 1, 1887, to Miss Cora, daughter of Stephen G. Howe, now a merchant of Chicago. She died August 23, 1889. Mr. and Mrs. Weldele had born to them one son, Carl William. Mr. Weldele is a member of the following societies: K. of P., Occidental No. 18; Red Men, Ionie Tribe No. 104; and the T. H. L. D. Association. He was a member of the Occidental Literary Club ten years. He was elected member of the city council May 7, 1889, and is a Democrat. He weighs 365 pounds.

LEONHARD WELTE, member of the firm of Stuempfle & Welte, Terre Haute, is a native of Erlahain, Wurttemberg, Germany, born December 8, 1851, and is a son of Engelbert and Kumarana (Berner) Welte, also natives of Germany, who immigrated to Charleston, Ill., in 1871. The mother died there in the fall of 1871. The father, who is a miller by trade, but turned his attention to farming after coming to this country, is now a resident of Ida Grove, Ida Co., Iowa. Leonhard, who is the third in a family of eleven children, was reared in Germany, receiving a public-school education, and served an apprenticeship at the stone-cutter's trade. In 1869 he immigrated to Charleston, Ill., and worked at his trade there until 1873, when he came to Terre Haute, where he clerked in the National Roadhouse three years, and then engaged in his present business. He has made his own way in the world. Mr. Welte was married in Preston, Canada, to Miss Mary, daughter of Michel and Catharine (Roos) Stuempfle. She is the tenth in a family of eleven children, and was born in Preston August 12, 1855. Mr. and Mrs. Welte have four children: Herman, Emma, Pauline and Ada. In his political preferments Mr. Welte is a Democrat.

PERRY S. WESTFALL (deceased) was one of Terre Haute's most prominent editors and publishers, and was born in Parke county, Ind., December 18, 1834. His parents, James and Mary (McMullen) Westfall, were of Scotch-Irish and German descent, and were among the early settlers of Vigo county. From Vigo they moved to Parke county, and there the father died in 1842, leaving a family of five children to the widow's care. All grew up to maturity and married, but all preceded the mother in death, and now she alone remains, still sturdy in health and interested in all that goes on around her. She is now seventy-six years old, having been born in Richland, Ohio, April 8, 1814. She has nine grandchildren, six of whom are the children of her first son, Perry S.

Perry S. Westfall came to Terre Haute in 1841, and made the place his permanent home. By the untimely death of his father he was thrown on his own resources, but nevertheless found time to educate himself in the city schools. At an early age he secured employment as a clerk in a store, and this was the beginning of his energetic and successful business career. In 1855 he entered a newspaper office and here found the field for his ambition. Two years after this he became foreman of the Terre Haute *Daily Express* composing room, and in five years advanced to the position of general editor and business manager of the paper. He served one term as deputy-postmaster at Terre Haute, under J. O. Jones. In 1872 he purchased the *Saturday Evening Mail*, and to the development of this journal he devoted the remainder of his life. He was its editor and publisher for nearly seventeen years, and his success was remarkable. In 1855 Perry S. Westfall and Miss Nancy M. Cochran, who was of Scotch and German descent, were united in marriage, and their union was blessed with six children, all of whom are still living, as follows: Luella, the wife of Robert G. Watson, a prominent citizen of Terre Haute [See sketch.]; Cora Mae, at home; Edwin P., manager and publisher of the *Saturday Evening Mail;* George F., owner of the post-office news-stand; Clifford C., an employe in the *Mail* office; and Herbert C., at home. The family, including the mother and five unmarried children, now reside at No. 121 North Seventh street. Mr. Westfall was a member of the First Congregational Church, and took an active interest in all church matters, for several years being leader of the choir. He was patriotic in his advancement of Terre Haute's interests, and also advocated local as well as State reforms. He died January 17, 1889. His mantle fell upon the shoulders of his son, Edwin P., who has since had full charge of the *Mail*, and of whose qualities mention is made in the chapter of this volume entitled "The Press."

PROF. WILLIAM H. WILEY, superintendent of the public schools of Terre Haute, was born in Rush county, Ind., December 28, 1842, and is the eldest son of John H. and Catharine (Bracken) Wiley. His father was a native of Kentucky, his mother of Indiana, and were both of Scotch-Irish descent. His father spent many years on the farm in Indiana, but now resides in the "Far West;" the mother is long since dead. The boyhood of the son was divided between the plow in summer and the public school in winter. He entered the North-western Christian (now Butler) University in 1859, and graduated from the classical department of that institution in 1864. He taught one term of school before his graduation, and was so encouraged with his success as to be led to select

that profession for his life work. His *alma mater* has honored him with the degree of master of arts, and a number of invitations to deliver addresses before her students. Immediately upon his graduation Mr. Wiley taught six months in an academy at State Line, Ind., and came to Terre Haute in the spring of 1865. After a term of three months in the Fourth District school he was promoted to the principalship of the Terre Haute High school. This latter position was held for a period of four years, during which time the school increased greatly, both in number of pupils and in popularity. In the summer of 1869 the board of education elected Mr. Wiley to the very responsible place at the head of the Terre Haute schools, and he has served continuously in that capacity from that time until the present. This term of service happens to be longer than that of any other man now holding a similar position in Indiana. Considering the size and importance of the city as an educational center, this speaks in high terms of his success in his vocation. The exceptional beauty and convenience of many public school buildings of the city are due very largely to the wise suggestions of Supt. Wiley. He has at present under his direction and oversight 125 teachers, more than 5,000 pupils and $300,000 worth of school property. In 1875 he was chosen president of the Indiana State Teachers' Association, and had the honor of serving in that capacity in the Centennial year. He is at present a member of the State Board of Education, having been first appointed three years ago.

Mr. Wiley has written many valuable articles for educational journals, and has appeared before a number of audiences as a lecturer on popular as well as professional themes. His written reports, from time to time, upon the condition of the schools under his charge, and his suggestions upon courses of study for public schools, take rank with the best thinkers upon educational subjects. Mr. Wiley has given considerable attention to societies for charitable purposes, and among other orders in which he holds membership, it may be mentioned that he is a Royal Arch Mason.

On August 10, 1865, Mr. Wiley was married to Miss Lida Brown, of Indianapolis. She is a daughter of Dr. R. T. Brown, a scientist and educator of note in the State, and graduated from the same college as her husband. This union has been blessed with two children, Walter Brown and Mary Katharine, both of whom have also been thoroughly educated. The family are all members of the Christian Church. Mr. Wiley has been an elder of the Terre Haute congregation for many years, and has held many other offices in the church and Sunday-school.

Supt. Wiley is by no means rugged, physically—having inher-

ited rather a frail constitution and slight figure from his mother; but he guards well his health and strength, so that he constantly, year after year, does vastly more work than the majority of men. Patient and persistent to a remarkable degree, it is a matter of common remark among his friends that if he starts out to accomplish a certain object he never stops short of victory. Terre Haute honors herself in honoring this faithful school teacher.

CAPTAIN PETER WILHOIT, farmer and stock-grower, Fayette township, P. O. Libertyville, was born in Virginia, March 16, 1837, and is a son of Henry and Lutitia (Grub) Wilhoit, also natives of Virginia, and of German and English descent, former of whom was a farmer all his life. The family consisted of eleven children, of whom nine reached the age of maturity. Our subject, who is the ninth, received his schooling in Virginia, but as his school days were very limited his education has been chiefly acquired by his own efforts. He has made his own way in the world, and has been rewarded by more than average success, being now the owner of a well-improved farm in Fayette township, where he resides. For a time he engaged in mercantile trade. Mr. Wilhoit has been twice married, first time to Miss Doratha, daughter of Samuel Shank, and born in Fayette township, this county. Their children are Susan K., Simon P., Senora E. and Sylvester W. For his second wife Mr. Wilhoit married, in 1879, Curly Belsher, and by her he has two children: Ethel and Lattie Cleveland. Capt. and Mrs. Wilhoit are members of the Christian Church. He is a Democrat in politics, and has served seven years as school director. In 1861 he enlisted in the Thirty-third Virginia Infantry, and was attached to McClanahan's Battery. He was in a great many battles, was seven times wounded, and was nine months held as a prisoner. He was first a lieutenant, and during the last year and a half of his service was a captain.

L. J. WILLIEN, M. D., ranks high among the eminent surgeons and medical practitioners of the State.

JOHN A. WILLISON, druggist, Terre Haute, was born in Harriettsville, Noble Co., Ohio, September 4, 1852, and is a son of Jeremiah and Mary (Gallaher) Willison, natives of Ohio, former of Welsh descent, and latter of Irish and German. Our subject, who is the eldest in a family of eight children, received a common-school education in Ohio. He was in the employ of Bidenhain & Co., fifteen months, and of J. C. Wernicke & Co., about one year. He then took charge of a country store for William Morrison, and was manager of same for eleven months. Having a desire to learn the drug business, he obtained a position in Samuel Cooley's drug store, with whom he worked three years. He then traveled a short

time for Bear, Hanchimer & Co., and then came to Terre Haute in the spring of 1879. Securing a position with Groves & Lowery, druggists, he remained with them three years. For ten months he worked for E. H. Bindley & Co., wholesale druggists, and then bought out C. A. Robinson, where he is located at the present time, and his success in the drug trade is a fair example of what may be accomplished by energy, enterprise and a close attention to business. His stock is composed of popular proprietary medicines, paints, oils, varnishes, dye stuffs, toilet articles, and pure wines and liquors for medical purposes. Mr. Willison was married August 2, 1877, in Harriettsville, Ohio, to Martha L. Shafer, who died in 1878, and in March, 1883, he was married, in Terre Haute, to Rosa Sthaor, who died October 17, 1887. There were born to this marriage three children: Margaret, Walter and Elmer. Mr. Willison was married (the third time) in March, 1890, to Mary B. Blundell, of Marshall, Ill. He was appointed deputy State oil inspector for the Eighth Congressional district, and entered on his duties December 1, 1889. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., No. 51; Vigo Encampment, No. 17, and the Canton, No. 28; he has passed the chairs in the subordinate lodge and of the Encampment. He is a member of the National Union and also of the Columbia Club, and is a Republican.

JESSE H. WILSON, Riley township. This gentleman is of German and Irish descent. His parents, Joseph and Mary (Hartley) Wilson, came to Vigo county in 1832, and settled within one-fourth of a mile of where he now resides. It was there they spent many years of their lives, and where the mother now resides with her son, Thomas, who is a prominent farmer. She was born in South Carolina, her husband in Virginia. He was a farmer, and died in 1864, being at the time of his death the owner of 170 acres of land. Jesse H. Wilson is the eldest of five children, two of whom are deceased. He is a regular graduate of the old-fashioned log school-house, where they used slabs for seats. He has made farming and stock-growing his business, and is the owner of a well-improved farm, where he resides. He joined the Christian Church when only seventeen years of age, and has officiated as a minister for many years. In early life he was elected elder of Liberty Church, and served in that capacity twenty years. He also served as Sabbath-school superintendent.

Our subject was married by Rev. A. Ward, in Riley township, this county, March 29, 1855, to Miss Cynthia E., daughter of Edward Roll, who was born in Hamilton county, Ohio, January 1, 1814. He now resides in Riley township, this county, a prominent farmer and a successful business man, but now retired. At one time he

owned 640 acres of land in Vigo county. He is the third son of Isaac Roll, of Virginia, and of English descent. Mrs. Wilson's grandfather, Aaron Thompson, was a soldier in the War of 1812, and was stationed at Fort Harrison, in this county. Her grandfather, Isaac Roll, died in Vigo county in 1828. The union of Mr. and Mrs. Wilson has been blessed with six children, all living and doing well. They are named as follows: Edward J., John A., Henry T., Stephen F., Mollie B. and George W., four of whom are members of the Christian Church. The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Wilson has been very pleasant, and they are congenial and have many friends. Our subject has united in marriage 182 couples. His political affiliation is Democratic. This is a pleasant and very respectable family, greatly esteemed by a wide circle of friends.

SYLVESTER S. WINNINGHAM, engineer, Seelyville, was born in Lost Creek township, Vigo Co., Ind., June 18, 1838, and is a son of Becket and Elizabeth (Shepherd) Winningham, natives of North Carolina. The father, who was a farmer, came to this county about the year 1821, and died in Lost Creek township. The family consisted of two sons and two daughters, of whom Sylvester S. is the eldest. He was reared on a farm and helped grade the Vandalia Railroad through Lost Creek townsnip; then followed farming for about five years. In 1860 he went to Iowa, and remained there about nine months, when he returned and engaged in engineering, in Clay county, which business he followed for about one year. In August, 1862, he enlisted in Company M, Fourth Indiana Cavalry (Seventy-seventh Regiment), Capt. Seeley's command, and some of the engagements, etc., in which he participated were the battle of Chickamauga, the East Tennessee campaign, the campaign of Atlanta, and the battles of Kenesaw Mountain and Resaca. They then moved back, with Gen. Thomas, to Nashville, and after the battle there they went to Waterloo, were organized into a cavalry corps, and made the famous Wilson raid. They were at Macon, Ga., when the war closed, and, marching back to Nashville, they were mustered out July 8, 1865. Mr. Winningham was married in Orange county, August 14, 1865, to Mary, daughter of Wood and Mary (Sunders) Winningham, natives of North Carolina, and who had a family of seven children, of whom Mrs. Winningham was the sixth, born May 8, 1844. Our subject had by this wife two children: Sanford (deceased) and Robert M. Mrs. Winningham died July 14, 1875, a member of the Christian Church, and Mr. Winningham was afterward married to Sarah J., daughter of Samuel and Ann (Austin) Cheek, who had seven children, of whom Sarah J. is the second. Mr. Winningham is a member of Leslie Post, No. 410, G. A. R.

JASPER N. WOODS, carpenter and farmer, Pierson township, P. O. Lewis, was born in Morgan county, Ind., October 15, 1848, and is a son of David and Elizabeth (Cunningham) Woods, natives of North Carolina and Kentucky, respectively. David Woods was born January 3, 1820, and is now a resident of Clay county, Ind. Mrs. Elizabeth Woods was born in 1812, in Kentucky, and died in Pierson township, this county, October 23, 1852. David Woods afterward married Mrs. Rubie Ellington, daughter of Joseph Denton, and widow of Cyrus Ellington. David Woods when a young man went from Davidson county, N. C., to Virginia, where he lived six years, after which time he came to Indiana, and located in Morgan county, near Martinsville. In 1849 he moved from there with his family to what is now known as the "Reservoir Prairie," which was his home until 1882, when he removed to Clay county. His occupation has been that of a farmer, with the exception of one year (1869), when he operated a mill on Eel River. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in politics a Republican. Mrs. Elizabeth (Cunningham) Woods removed with her parents from Kentucky to Morgan county, Ind., where she married David Woods. There were born to them the following named children: Jasper N., Edward N., and Benjamin F., who died when quite young. By the last marriage of David Woods there were five sons and four daughters.

Jasper N. Woods attended the schools of Pierson township during the school session, and worked on his father's farm during the farm season, until February, 1863, when he enlisted in Company I, Nineteenth Ind. V. I., but on account of his youth was discharged. In 1864 he again enlisted, this time in Company C, Forty-third Ind. V. I., and during a larger portion of the time he was detailed to do camp duty at Camp Morton. He was discharged by general order July 23, 1865. After returning from the war he commenced to farm for himself on his father's farm, on which he remained until 1881, when he removed to Clay county. After one year he again came to Vigo county, locating at Centerville. In 1873, in connection with farming, he commenced to work at the carpenter's trade, and in 1882 he moved to the farm where he now lives. November 15, 1865, Mr. Woods married Miss Elizabeth, daughter of John McCammon, who was born in Grundy county, Mo., October 30, 1846, by which union nine children have been born—four daughters and five sons: Sarah L., Joseph E., David F., Ida F. (who died May 1, 1877, aged three years, eight months), Cora and Nora (twins), John T., Ben. Harrison (who died in 1888, when six years old), and Perry W. Mr. and Mrs. Woods are members of the Missionary Baptist Church. He is commander of Gen. Cruft Post

No. 284, G. A. R., and treasurer of Comet Lodge No. 615, I. O. O. F. In politics he is a Republican.

J. E. WOLFF, editor and publisher of the Terre Haute Daily *Journal*, was born in Coblenz, Prussia, February 17, 1848, and is a son of Casper Wolff, a machinist, who came to America with his family in 1854, and settled in Louisville, Ky., where he died in 1883. His family consisted of two daughters and one son, J. E. The subject of this sketch was reared in Kentucky and attended a private school, where he was prepared for college. Soon after completing his collegiate course he commenced work on a newspaper, as a reporter, and thus continued until 1872, when he took charge of the paper at Huntingburg, Ind., as editor, where he remained until 1878. He established the Rockport *Banner* at Rockport, Ind., and in 1882 he added to his possessions another paper called the *Spencer County Advance*, an English paper. In 1883 he sold both papers and came to Terre Haute, to take charge of the Terre Haute *Banner*, and continued with that paper until 1884, when he commenced the publication of the Terre Haute *Journal*, which is a daily and weekly paper, having an extensive circulation among those who read the German language, in which establishment he employs nine people. Mr. Wolff was married at Louisville, Ky., May 1, 1871, to Miss Mary A., daughter of Warren Bartlet, of Washington, Ind., her parents being natives of Kentucky, and of English descent. The union of Mr. and Mrs. Wolff has been blessed with the following named children: Lillie E., Bertha A., Olive and Charles.

JOHN WOOLF, farmer and stock-grower, Lost Creek township, P. O. Seelyville, was born in Fayette township, Vigo Co., Ind., January 1, 1848, and is a son of John and Mary (Steangle) Woolf, natives of Pennsylvania, of German descent, and who died in Clay county, Ind. They had a family of three boys and two girls, of whom John is the third in the order of birth. He was married April 22, 1867, to Sophia, daughter of Edmond and Catharine (Mace) Butt, who had seven children, of whom Mrs. Woolf is the eldest. To Mr. and Mrs. Woolf were born nine children, viz.: Mary C., Ollie, Charlie, Leander, Henry W., Eva, Clarence, Allie F. and Lula E. Mr. Woolf was reared in Clay county, Ind., and received his education in the common schools. He owned an interest in a saw-mill, which business he followed nineteen years, and now owns a farm of 122 acres where he resides. Mr. and Mrs. Woolf are members of the Christian Church. In politics he is in sympathy with the Democratic party.

JONATHAN P. WORRELL, physician, Terre Haute, is a native of Chester county, Penn., born in the year 1844. He is of

Quaker descent, his ancestors having been obliged, on account of persecution for conscience' sake, to leave England, coming to this country with William Penn in 1682. They settled, according to the old records, "in the Indian country on the west side of the great river Delaware," taking up extensive tracts of land, much of which has since never changed hands save by inheritance. Here they built their first rude cabin, and raised up in the wilderness a home from which has sprung a posterity of many thousands whose members may be found in every section of our broad land. The visitor to the old town of Chester may still read upon a rock (against which was built their first house, and which formed the back of their chimney place) the names of the pioneers and the date of their arrival at their new home.

Dr. Worrell received his education for the most part in the public schools, completing his studies in a private academy at West Chester. After leaving the academy he taught school for some months, resigning his position to enter the army in the autumn of 1862, becoming a member of the One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Regiment, P. M. Receiving his discharge, an invalid, in September, 1863, he immediately resumed teaching, accepting an appointment in a private academy in Clearfield, Penn. While thus engaged he began the study of medicine under Dr. R. V. Wilson of that place. Subsequently he became a student in the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania, and graduated in the spring of 1867. Some months' residence in Charity Hospital in Philadelphia, and a year's residence in the "Sanitarium," or Pennsylvania Inebriate Asylum, fitted him to engage successfully in general practice, entering upon that phase of his work in 1869, in the town of Media, Penn. In 1872 he removed to Terre Haute, which has continued to be his residence to the present time. In 1875 he became a student of Drs. Norris and Risley, of the University of Pennsylvania, in ophthalmology, and of Dr. Strawbridge, of the same institution, in otology, for both of which specialties he had developed a strong liking. In 1877 he returned to Terre Haute to pursue the practice of these departments of medicine, to which he has continued to confine his attention. In 1882, and again in 1888, he spent several months in Europe, following the practice of Von Arlt, Politzer, Hartmann and other leading workers in his chosen line of work. During his last visit, for several months, he enjoyed the immediate instruction of Prof. Heirchberg, of the University of Berlin. Dr. Worrell has for several years held the position of ophthalmic and aural surgeon to St. Anthony's Hospital, in the city of Terre Haute. He is the government expert for this district in diseases of the eye and ear, claim

mants for pensions for diseases affecting these organs appearing before him upon order from the government.

Dr. Worrell is a member of the County, District and State Societies, and of the National Medical Association. In his County Society, and in the Esculapian Society of the Wabash, he has taken an active part, and has held the presidency and other offices. He is also a member of the American Ophthalmological Society, and his membership in the latter constitutes him a member of the "Congress of American Physicians and Surgeons." He was a member of the International Medical Congress which met in Washington in 1887, serving upon the council of the otological section of that body.

DR. MILTON L. WYETH (deceased) was a native of Rushville, Ind., born in March, 1825, his parents being Elisha and Nancy (Sallisberry) Wyeth, natives of Pennsylvania. Elisha Wyeth (who was an old-line Whig) took an active interest in politics in his younger days, and during his residence in Pennsylvania served his county as sheriff. He was a cabinet-maker by trade, and also followed farming. He belonged to the Masonic fraternity, and was considered one of the brightest Masons of his day. He moved to Indiana in an early day and died here. Our subject, who is the youngest in a family of seven children, came to this county with his parents when about nine years of age, and was reared on a farm. In 1852 he began the study of medicine, and attended school at Starling Medical College, Columbus, Ohio; then began the practice of medicine in Prairieton, this county, and was also engaged in the mercantile trade there. In 1859 he moved on a farm in Edgar county, Ill. At the breaking out of the Civil war he responded to the call of his country for the second time (he was also in the Mexican war), and enlisted in July, 1861, in the Thirty-first Ind. V. I. Shortly afterward he helped to organize Company G, Forty-third Ind. V. I., and was elected first lieutenant. Dr. Wyeth was taken sick while in the service, and died on the steamer "De Sota," opposite Island No. 10, May 4, 1862. He was married in Riley township, this county, December 31, 1848, to Miss Mary E., daughter of Louis H. Davis, a farmer, who was a native of Warren county, Ohio, and who came to this county in 1830, returning to Ohio in 1832, and again, in 1836, coming here. He took an active interest in politics, and was of the Jackson Democracy. He died in the fall of 1856 at the age of fifty-one years. His wife's name was Mary Dickerson, and she was also a native of Warren county, Ohio. She is still living, now in her eighty-third year. They had born to them eleven children, of whom nine grew to maturity, Mrs. Wyeth being the second. She was born in Warren county, Ohio, June 19, 1828. Caleb Davis, the eldest of the

family, went to California in 1850, where he followed mining for some time, and he is now a prominent farmer in Fresno county, his farm adjoining Fresno City. Murray Davis served in the same company during the war as Dr. Wyeth; he enlisted as a private, and was promoted to second lieutenant, serving to the close of the war. He is now a resident of San Diego, Cal. Rudolph Davis, the sixth son, served three months under Col. Hudson, re-enlisted, in 1864, in the Forty-third Ind. V. I., and served till the close of the war. He is a resident of the county. Dr. and Mrs. Wyeth had born to them two children: William W. and James C., both deceased. Mrs. Wyeth is an active member of the Universalist Church, as were her parents before her.

JOHN WYNAND, Sugar Creek township, P. O. Vedder. This gentleman, who is now engaged in the grocery business in Sugar Creek township, was born in Adams county, Penn., near the great battle-field of Gettysburg, December 3, 1817, and is a son of Phillip and Sarah Taylor, natives of Pennsylvania and of German origin. His father, who was a shoemaker by trade, was twice married, and died in 1880. John is the third child by the first wife, and was reared on the farm, learning the shoemaker's trade with his father. He came to this county in 1859, and settled in Sugar Creek township, where he carried on his trade until he enlisted in 1862 in the Fourth Indiana Cavalry, afterward in Seventy-seventh Regiment, Ind. V. I., Company H. While in the service he received a gunshot wound, from which he has never fully recovered. He was married in 1842 to Miss Sarah A. Eckes, who is of German descent, and is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mrs. Wynand first started the grocery business, but since his health has failed he has taken charge of the store. Politically he sympathizes with the Republicans. This aged couple are now in the sundown of their lives.

JAMES F. YEAGER, merchant, Prairie Creek, was born in Sullivan county, Ind., April 1, 1854, and is a son of Nicholas and Isabel (Dilley) Yeager, also natives of Sullivan county, the father of German and the mother of French descent, latter of whom died in Sullivan county; the father, who is still living, is a farmer, and has served as justice of the peace. They had a family of twelve children of whom James F. is the eldest. Our subject was first married March 12, 1876, to Carrie E. Liston, who died July 17, 1880, a member of the Christian Church, and a charter member of the Sisters of Rebekah. Mr. Yeager was married, the second time, October 12, 1882, to Mrs. Sarah E. Pound, widow of Dr. Pound, and a daughter of Capt. D. W. and Rebecca (Thomas) Weir, natives of Indiana and early settlers of Vigo county. Her father

served through the Mexican war, and was also in the Civil war, being captain of Company F, Eighty-fifth Ind. V. I., and served till the close of the struggle. He was a justice of the peace, and died in Middletown, this county; her mother is still living. They had a family of four children, Mrs. Yeager being the third in order of birth, born December 12, 1857, in this county. Mr. and Mrs. Yeager had born to them three children: Nicholas O., James O. and Osia R.

Mr. Yeager received his education in the common schools of Sullivan county, also the graded schools of Middletown, and was reared on the farm. When he became of age he engaged in farming, following same for five years. In 1880 he embarked in mercantile trade in Middletown, which he has followed to the present time. He owns a well-improved farm of thirty acres in Prairie Creek township, and also 200 acres in Desha county, Ark. Mr. and Mrs. Yeager are members of the Christian Church. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., No. 476, Vigo, and she of the Sisters of Rebekah. Mr. Yeager in politics is a Republican.

STEPHEN J. YOUNG, M. D., physician and surgeon, was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, March 31, 1829, and is a son of Jonathan and Sarah (McFaren) Young, natives of the State of New Jersey, and of Scotch-Irish descent. The father, who was a farmer, moved in 1839 from Ohio to Edgar county, Ill., and settled at Paris. Stephen J. received the rudiments of his education in the schools of Cincinnati, Ohio, and at the Edgar County Academy, at Paris, Ill. When in his seventeenth year he came to Terre Haute, and began the study of medicine in the office of the late Dr. Ezra Read. He subsequently attended the Medical College of Ohio, where he graduated in 1851. He then returned to Terre Haute, and began the practice of his profession. At the breaking out of the Civil war, in 1861, he entered the army as an assistant surgeon, and was soon promoted to surgeon, in which capacity he served until the close of the struggle in 1865. He then resumed his practice in Paris, Ill., where he remained until 1869, when he again made his residence in Terre Haute, where he has continued in the general practice of medicine. The Doctor was united in marriage at New Harmony, Posey Co., Ind., in April, 1864, with Miss Elizabeth, daughter of John and Elizabeth Cooper, and born at New Harmony of Scotch and English descent. They have one child, Eleanor, who is the wife of F. T. Hord, of Indianapolis.

JOHN G. ZIEGLER, proprietor of meat market, Terre Haute, was born in Terre Haute, Ind., January 17, 1857, and is a son of Ferdinand and Elizabeth (Koegle) Ziegler, who were born at Weingarden, in Baden, Germany. They immigrated to America in 1851,

locating at Sandusky, Ohio, and in 1853 came to Terre Haute, where the father engaged in the grocery business, and added meats to the store. John G. Ziegler, who is the second in a family of three children (Elizabeth, John G. and Emma), received his education in the graded schools of the city, and, being the only son, early in life assisted his father and learned the business. In 1873 he became salesman for Mr. Fred Koch, and was with him until 1877, when he took the meat market of Koch and carried same on until 1882, when he established where he now is, at No. 731 Lafayette Ave. Mr. Ziegler was married August 16, 1883, in Clark county, Ill., to Emma, daughter of Joseph and Mary (Wilcer) Lutz, natives of Baden, Germany. Mrs. Ziegler was born in Clark county, Ill., October 29, 1861, and is the fourth in a family of eight children. In politics Mr. Ziegler is in sympathy with the Republicans. He is an energetic and successful business man. The family have many friends in Terre Haute.

JACOB ZIGLER, millwright, Terre Haute, was born in Cumberland county, Penn., December 10, 1825, and is the son of John and Ann (Wise) Zigler, natives of Pennsylvania, and of German descent. Our subject is their only child. The family removed to Ohio, when he was about seven years old, where his father died. He then lived on a farm with his grandfather, near Dayton, until he grew to manhood, when he went to work at the cabinet-maker's trade, which he followed about eighteen months; then worked at the carpenter's trade four years, and two years at the millwrights' trade. In May, 1852, he came to Terre Haute, and remained here about a year, when he revisited Ohio, where he stayed nearly two years, and then returned to Terre Haute. He has been millwright for the Hudnut Milling Company nineteen years. Mr. Zigler was married in Terre Haute January 23, 1853, to Olive, daughter of John and Laura (Pierce) Swap, former a native of Pennsylvania, of German descent, latter of Vermont, of English. Mrs. Zigler is seventh in a family of ten children, and was born in Erie county, Penn., April 13, 1830. Mr. and Mrs. Zigler had born to them a family of nine children: John J., who married Lulu Fuhrer; Millard, F., who married Kate Engle; Laura L., wife of Madison Crandell; Anna M.; George E.; Edward L., deceased; Harriet E.; Ida B., and William H., deceased. They are members of the Christian Church. Mr. Zigler is a Republican in his political views.

GEORGE S. ZIMMERMAN, who is engaged in the stove and tinware trade at Terre Haute, was born in Prussia, August 11, 1851, and is a son of Sander and Etta (Kruse) Zimmerman. His father, who was owner of a canal-boat in Germany, came to Terre Haute in 1880, and soon after removed to Prairie Creek township,

same county, where he is now a farmer. Of a family of four children George S. is the second in the order of birth. He was educated in Germany, and at the age of sixteen came to the United States, settling at Terre Haute, where he learned the tinner's trade, at which he worked until 1878, when he organized his present business. His store-room is 140x20 feet, and is well filled with first-class goods. This is now a leading house in the city, and its success is the result of his energy and well-known probity of character. Mr. Zimmerman was united in marriage in 1876 with Salome Nagel, who was born in Germany, of German descent. Her parents came to Clay county, Ind., in 1853. Her mother was Barbara Layher, also of German origin; her father, Ludwig Nagel, operated an oil-mill in the old country; he died in Clay county, Ind., in 1866. Mr. and Mrs. Zimmerman are members of the German Lutheran Church, of which he is now trustee, and has served as elder.

REINDER ZIMMERMAN, farmer and stock-grower, Honey Creek township, P. O. Terre Haute, was born in Hanover, Germany, January 27, 1822, and is the son of O. and Mary (Hida) Zimmerman, also natives of Germany, the father having been a seafaring man. The family consisted of nine children, all of whom grew to their majority. Reinder, who is the eighth child and the fifth son, was reared in his native place, where he received a collegiate education at Salair College. He went to sea as a sailor early in life, and in 1850 he immigrated to the New Wor'd, landing at New Orleans, and same year came to Vigo county, where he commenced work for that great and good man, Chauncey Rose, as his gardener, also doing all kinds of work at his residence, and subsequently helped to keep his books. He worked for him twenty-seven years. Mr. Zimmerman has been twice married, the first time, in 1848, to Miss H. Devries, and by her had four children: Mary, now wife of Henry O. Schmidt; Dina, wife of H. Lucken; John W. (deceased), and Elisabeth, wife of John Aeekhoff. Mrs. Zimmerman died in 1881, and Mr. Zimmerman then married, in 1883, Frederika Weidman, who is of German origin. Mr. and Mrs. Zimmerman are members of the Lutheran Church, of which he is ex-trustee. In politics he is a Democrat.

WILLIAM ZOBEL, professor of music, Terre Haute, is a son of John A. and Barbara (Rohé) Zobel, natives of Germany, who came to New York when quite young. William is the second in a family of three children, and was born in New York City, where he received the early part of his education in public and private schools. While studying music in New York, he acquired the art of tuning and regulating pianos, having learned that part of it at a factory. He studied at St. Benedict's College, then at

Terre Haute, and returned to New York to enhance his musical education. He again came to Terre Haute, and taught music some time. In 1875 he went to Leipsig, Germany, and attended the Conservatory of Music, at the same time studied with E. F. Richter, Dr. Oscar Paul and Karl Stiller (organist at St. Peter's Church); after finishing his studies in Leipsig, he went to Vienna, Florence, Rome, Naples and Paris, studying Italian and French schools of music. He then returned to Terre Haute, and has been engaged in teaching music since. His specialties are piano, organ, and musical science. Prof. Zobel was united in marriage, in Terre Haute, November 10, 1887, with Miss Clara Reiman, daughter of Albin Reiman, a retired merchant of Terre Haute. She is the eldest in a family of four children that grew to maturity. Prof. Zobel was organist for a number of years at St. Stephen's Episcopal Church, and is now organist at St. Benedict's. Mr. and Mrs. Zobel are members of the Catholic Church.

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